THE CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1851.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

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THE

CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN

IN

1851;

COMPRISING AN ACCOUNT OF

THE NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE PEOPLE,

THEIR AGES,

CONJUGAL CONDITION,

OCCUPATIONS,

AND

BIRTHPLACE;

110225
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WITH

RETURNS OF THE BLIND, THE DEAF-AND-DUMB, AND THE INMATES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

AND

An Analytical Index.

REPRINTED, IN A CONDENSED FORM, FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS AND TABLES.

LONDON:
LONGMAN. BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS
1854.

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PREFACE.

THE following pages embody the principal results of the recent Enumeration of the People of Great Britain. A great national undertaking like the Census, at once comprehensive and costly in its machinery and operation, cannot fail to yield information, not only essential to all who take part in the political questions of the day, but of interest and value to every one who bestows any attention on the progress and position of the country, or desires to possess even the most elementary knowledge of the numbers and social condition of its inhabitants.

The Official Returns of the Census, in which, in addition to the great results elicited by the inquiry, a large amount of detail is required to be given, are necessarily voluminous, and consequently expensive; only a limited impression, moreover, is printed by the Government, so that, after the Members of the Legislature and persons holding office under the Crown are supplied, few copies remain for the general public. In reproducing, therefore, in a convenient form, and at a moderate price, the most material and interesting portions of the high-priced official folios, the Editor feels that he has been engaged in a work of utility, and that much valuable information connected with the general results of the Census, now brought within a small compass, will find its way into the hands of many to whom it would otherwise be inaccessible.

In the present work the Reports of the Registrar-General and his coadjutors are only slightly condensed; but it is proper to observe that tables and foot-notes, illustrating and supporting statements advanced in the original text, have, in several instances, been omitted, to adapt the book for popular reading. For the same reason the per-centages and proportions are frequently stated in whole

numbers in lieu of the decimal quantities given in the original; which, however, all who desire minute accuracy on such points should consult. A series of Tables of great value and interest will be found in the Appendix to the present volume; some of them have been recast to suit the altered circumstances of this publication, but the majority are reprinted in the original form.

The Editor is greatly indebted to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL for the encouragement given to this somewhat novel and adventurous enterprise in reproducing materials derived from "*Blue Books*," and for his kindness in allowing the present work to go forth with the sanction of his express authority.

T. M

London, 16*th August*, 1854.

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CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN

In 1851.

REPORT.

THE Report, which is now reproduced in a condensed form, is presented by GEORGE GRAHAM, Esq., *Registrar-General*, and WILLIAM FARR and HORACE MANN, *Esquires*, to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY of STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT.

I. OBJECTS OF THE CENSUS, AND MACHINERY EMPLOYED.

THE Census for 1851, of the United Kingdom, was taken by two distinct Departments, under the powers conferred by two Acts of Parliament—the one applying exclusively to Ireland, and the other being applicable to England, Wales, and Scotland. The Islands in the British Seas were not named in either of the Acts, and the Census in them was accomplished through the medium of the Home Office and the English Central Office.

The inquiries undertaken at the Census of 1851 were of a much more extensive character than those which had been pursued in the previous enumerations, although, at each successive period since 1801, they had acquired increased comprehensiveness. It was resolved to exhibit not merely the statistics, as before, of Parishes, and, more completely, of Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs, but also of such other large towns in England and Scotland as appeared sufficiently important for separate mention, and of all the Ecclesiastical Districts and new Ecclesiastical Parishes which, under the provisions of various Acts of Parliament have, during the last 40 years, been created in England and Wales. In addition also to the inquiry concerning the Occupation, Age, and Birthplace, of the population, it was determined to ascertain the various Relationships (such as Husband, Wife, Son, Daughter)—the Civil Condition (as Married, Unmarried, Widower, or Widow)—and the number of persons Blind, or Deaf and Dumb. Further, the design was formed of collecting statistics as to the accommodation afforded by the various Churches and other places of public religious worship throughout the country, and the number of persons generally frequenting them; and also as to the existing Educational Establishments, and the actual number of scholars under instruction. It was, however, subsequently considered doubtful whether, upon a rigid construction, the Census Act rendered it compulsory upon parties to afford information as to Religious Worship and Education; and the inquiry upon these points was, therefore, pursued as a purely voluntary investigation.*

The local machinery by which these objects were to be obtained in England and Wales was based upon the subdivisions of the country introduced by the Poor Law and Registration Acts.

The 624 Registration Districts (which are generally identical with Poor Law Unions), each having a Superintendent Registrar, are divided into 2190 Subdistricts, each having a local Registrar of births and deaths. These Subdistricts were, for the purposes of the Census, again divided into 30,610 *Enumeration Districts*, each being assigned to one Enumerator, who was required to complete his enumeration in *one day*, March 31st.

It was necessary that these Enumeration Districts should be formed with a careful reference to those various divisions of the country, the population of which was to be separately distinguished in the Returns. The Census Act prescribed the distinct enumeration of Parishes, Townships, Ecclesiastical Districts (in England and Wales), Parliamentary Boroughs, and Incorporate Cities and Towns; and, in addition to these, it was thought desirable to secure, as far as possible, the means of showing the population of the various subordinate divisions, such as Tythings and Hamlets, and also of such other *Towns* as, though unincorporate, were of considerable size and local importance.

Accordingly, the Instructions for the formation of these districts directed that, while the boundaries of *Parishes* (or Townships) should be taken as the *basis* upon which to frame the various divisions of each Enumerator's District, attention should also be paid to the boundaries of other specified localities.

The scheme for the division of each Sub-

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* The branch of inquiry thus undertaken was carried out with success; and the duty of digesting and reporting upon the returns of places of worship and schools was performed by Mr. Horace Mann, Barrister at Law.—*See* note (†) p. 3.

district into Enumeration Districts having been prepared on this principle by the Registrar, was revised by the Superintendent Registrar, and finally approved by the Registrar-General. The Registrar nominated persons to be the Enumerators of the various districts, and these nominations were, in like manner, subject to the approbation of the Superintendent Registrar and to the ultimate sanction of the Registrar-General.

Public Institutions, such as Workhouses, Prisons, Asylums, Hospitals, were, if containing upwards of 200 inmates, enumerated by the Master or Head. Those containing less than this number of inmates were visited in the usual way by the ordinary Enumerator.

In this manner the whole *surface* of the country was divided into suitable Districts, and an equal number of Enumerators appointed. Provision was thus made for obtaining an account of all persons residing *on land;* the enumeration of the persons *on board vessels* in harbours and navigable rivers was accomplished by a distinct agency—namely, the Ships of the Royal Navy through the Admiralty, and all other vessels through the officers of the Customs.

The first proceeding of the Enumerators was to deliver, in the course of the week preceding the 31st March 1851, to every occupier of a house or tenement, a HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE. This Schedule was the Form which every such occupier was required to fill up with correct particulars concerning the Name, Relation to Head of Family, Condition, Sex, Age, Occupation, and Birthplace of every person who abode in the house or apartment on the night of Sunday, March 30th, 1851, and also as to how many of them were Blind, or Deaf and Dumb. For the use of the poorer native population of Wales a certain number of the Forms were printed in the language of that country. An adequate supply of Schedules, with a liberal allowance for contingencies and waste, was forwarded from the Census Office to the local Registrars and others: the total number thus distributed in Great Britain being nearly 7,000,000, the weight of which was nearly 40 tons.*

At the same time that the Householders' Schedules were distributed, the Enumerators delivered Forms for collecting information respecting places of Religious Worship and Scholastic Establishments, to be filled up (at the option of the party) by the Master or Mistress of every School, the Secretary or Manager of every Literary and Mechanics' Institution, and the Clergyman or Warden, Minister or Deacon, of every Church or Chapel.

On the day appointed, the Enumerators visited every dwelling-house, and collected the Schedules which they had left in the course of the week preceding. It was their duty to see that the Schedules had been properly filled up, and to ascertain by inquiry in each case that no person who abode in the house on the previous night was omitted, and that no person then absent was included.

When a house was uninhabited, or in process of erection, the Enumerator made a note of such a case on the Schedule last collected.

The process of Enumeration being completed by the collection of all the Schedules, the Enumerator then copied the particulars into a book provided for the purpose, and made totals of the number of houses and persons.

The number of *persons* thus given would, however, only include those who were *inmates of dwelling-houses* on the night of March 30th, 1851; with the addition of some peculiar classes, such as Miners and Policemen, who, although absent until the next morning, were to be returned at their homes. Each Enumerator, therefore, was directed to estimate the number of persons who slept or abode within his District, in barges, boats, or other small vessels, remaining stationary on canals or other navigable waters—in barns, sheds, or the like—and in tents, or in the open air.

Lastly, he was required to state the probable number of persons (if any) only temporarily present in his District or absent from their usual places of abode, so that notes of explanation might be framed at the Census Office to accompany the published statement.

The duties of the Enumerator then terminated; and both Schedules and Book, together with the Returns relating to Schools and Places of Worship, were forwarded by him to the Registrar by whom he was instructed.

The Masters or Heads of Public Institutions entered the particulars respecting every person at once in the Books, which, after the completion of appropriate Summaries, were forwarded to the Registrars.

A careful examination and revision of the documents was then made by the Registrars, and subsequently, although with less minuteness, by the Superintendent Registrars; after which the Returns were transmitted to the Census Office in London, there to undergo final revision before the details were abstracted and generalized.

In Scotland the Census was taken through the agency of the Sheriffs of Counties, usually acting by their Deputies, and the Provosts or other chief magistrates of Burghs, by whom fit persons, generally the parochial schoolmasters, were appointed to divide the parishes into Enumeration Districts, and to provide Enumerators. The services of 1010 Dividers or Superintendents, and of 7873 Enumerators, were thus engaged; and the Enumeration proceeded throughout Scotland in the same manner and at the same time as in England and Wales.

In addition to the Census of the population at home, accomplished in the manner thus detailed, returns were obtained of the number of Seamen abroad or at sea in British Merchant Vessels, from the Registrar of Merchant Seamen,—of the Army and Navy abroad, from the Commander-in-Chief and the Admiralty,—of the Europeans in the East India Company's service,—and of British subjects residing in various Foreign States.

* The weight of the Schedules, blank Enumeration Books, and other Forms despatched from the Central Office, for use in Great Britain, exceeded 52 tons.

Within about two months after the taking of the Census, all the Householders' Schedules, amounting to about 4,300,000 distinct Returns, and the Enumeration Books, more than 38,000 in number, had been received at the Central Office; and on the 7th June 1851, ten weeks from the day of enumeration, a statement of the gross population and number of houses, obtained from the Summaries forwarded with the Returns, was communicated to the Secretary of State, and at once made public. Subsequently, in order to insure accuracy, it was considered an indispensable process to examine, for the purpose of verification or correction, every total throughout the Enumerators' Returns, as well as to revise each separate column of information for the purpose of rectifying conflicting statements and other errors.

This revision involved the examination and totalling of more than 20 *millions* of entries, contained on upwards of 1,250,000 pages of the Enumerators' Books. This accomplished, the facts and figures forming the groundwork of the Abstracts to be prepared of the numbers of the people, their occupations, birthplaces, and condition as regards marriage, were then, once for all, settled and determined.

II. NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE PEOPLE.

After the Returns had undergone at the Census Office the laborious revision which has been referred to, the classification of the facts was next proceeded with. The first publication of the results related to the numbers of the people in Great Britain, distinguishing males and females; with the number of houses occupied, unoccupied, and building. The ages of the population, their birthplace, condition as regards marriage, and occupations, the numbers of blind, and the numbers of deaf and dumb people in the country, were reserved for a subsequent publication.* The results of the analysis of the returns of churches, chapels, schools, and scientific institutions, were also to be separately published when completed.†

In addition to the numbers of the people in 1851, the first publication exhibits the population returned at the five previous decennial censuses, and its distribution over the country in each county, district, sub-district, and parish or place. The results for England and Wales are arranged under eleven *groups of counties* or *divisions*, adopted by the Registrar-General for the convenience of statistical investigation; each division having been so printed as to admit of its being separately procured by persons not requiring the entire work.

Before entering upon the consideration of the facts connected with the home population, the Report refers to

Persons Absent from Great Britain, and from their usual Places of Abode.

The number of men in the Army and Navy, including Marines, in the service on March 31, 1851, was 210,474; the number of Seamen in the Merchant Service on board ship in port, or at sea, was 124,744: the two classes together comprise 335,218 men belonging to the United Kingdom. Of the Army, including the troops in the service of the East India Company, 105,611 men were abroad; and of the officers and seamen in the Royal Navy, and in the merchant service, 120,305 were out at sea round the coast, or engaged in foreign stations, ports, or voyages. Thus, 225,916 persons in the service of Her Majesty, or in the merchant service of the United Kingdom, were absent from its shores on the night of March 30, 1851. Besides the troops in Ireland, which are not brought here into account, a certain proportion of this number belongs to Ireland, and another proportion belongs to the British Colonies and the East Indies, or to Foreign States. It has been inferred from returns of the country of birth of soldiers and seamen, that the proportion of the 225,916 persons absent that may be said properly to belong to Great Britain, is 162,490. In the Censuses from 1801 to 1831, the army, navy, and seamen ashore, as well as those abroad, were not enumerated in Great Britain; but the whole of the number, including the part of the army stationed in Ireland, as well as the part of the army and navy abroad, belonging properly to Ireland, was added to the population of Great Britain. The result was an evident overstatement of the male population of this portion of the United Kingdom.

The Returns procured by the Foreign Office of British subjects in Foreign States show that the number in France was 20,357, Belgium 3828, the Sardinian States 1069, Greece 1068, Saxony 321, the Two Sicilies 1414, Russia 2783, Turkey in Europe 611, Turkey in Asia 624, Persia 33, China 649, Alexandria 155, Cairo 85, Tripoli 23, Mexico 755. No Returns have been furnished by other Governments; but it is well known that in nearly every considerable state of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, British subjects were residing or travelling, some to return, others never to revisit their native land. The 33,775 British subjects in Foreign States have not been included in the Table of Population; which, however, comprises a certain number of exiles and foreign subjects, who were then in Great Britain.

In the winter season of the year people are in the greatest numbers at home; while in summer, in the hay, the corn, and the hop harvest, many of the labouring, and all the vagrant classes of the nation, wander about

* The two Reports are condensed in the present volume.

† These results are embodied in Mr. Horace Mann's Report upon "Religious Worship," an authorized abridgment of which, published by Routledge and Co., 2, Farringdon Street, London, has recently appeared. An uniform abridgment of Mr. H. Mann's Report upon "Education in Great Britain," with accompanying Tables, has also just been issued by the same publishers.

and sleep in fields, in barns, and in sheds, or under trees and tents. The Irish have for many years crossed the sea in large numbers before harvest, and afterwards returned home. Business, fairs, festivals, sessions, assizes, fashion, watering-places, railways, and great works of every kind, displace the people; and it is impossible to take the Census at any period of the year when some of these disturbing causes are not in operation; but it was considered on the whole, that no better day in 1851 could be fixed on, to avoid their interference, than the last day of March; which was also the month in which the first Census of Great Britain was taken.

1851 was the year of the Great Exhibition, which attracted persons to London from all nations, and produced a greater and more general movement of the population than has ever before been witnessed, in the times of which there are authentic records.* The number of *visits* to the Building, which was opened on May 1st, and closed on October 15th, 1851, is said in the Official Report to have been 6,039,195. And it is estimated by Mr. A. Redgrave, that altogether 2,000,000 of people visited the Exhibition. On one day 109,915 persons entered the Building. It must not, however, be supposed that any unusual number of foreigners was in England when the Census was taken. The Returns which are made to the Home Office under the Alien Act show that the landing of 22,301 aliens was reported in 1850, and 65,233 in 1851. But the Exhibition was opened on May 1st; and the number of foreigners who landed in the first three months was only 4147, which merely exceeded by 402 the numbers (3745) who landed in the corresponding months of 1850.

Number of the People.

The number of people in Great Britain, including the Islands in the British Seas, on March 31st, 1851, was 20,959,477; and the men in the Army, Navy, Merchant Service, and East India Company's Service, abroad, on the passage out, or round the coasts, belonging to Great Britain, amounted on the same day to 162,490. The population of Great Britain may therefore be set down at *Twenty-one millions, one hundred and twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-seven* (21,121,967).

The number of people in England and Wales was 17,927,609; namely, 16,921,888 in England, and 1,005,721 in Wales.

It is difficult to form any just conception of these large numbers, for men are rarely seen in large masses, and when seen their numbers are seldom known. It is only by collecting, as in other cases of measuring, the units into masses, these masses into other masses, and thus ascending progressively to an unit comprehending all others, that the mind attains any adequate notion of such a multitude as a million of men. Thus from a file of *ten persons*, which the eye takes in at one view, the mind readily conceives ten such groups or a *hundred*, and again ascending to ten hundred or a *thousand*; to ten thousand or a *myriad*; to ten myriads or *a hundred thousand*; and to ten hundred thousand or *a million*—arrives at a conception of the *Twenty-one millions* of people which Great Britain contained within its shores on the night of March 30, 1851. Another way of arriving at this conception is by considering the numbers in relation to space; as 4840 persons might stand without crowding on the 4840 square yards in an acre, 3,097,600 persons would cover a square mile (equal 640 acres); and the twenty-one millions of people in Great Britain, allowing a square yard to each person, would therefore cover seven square miles.

The Building of the Great Exhibition in London enclosed 18 acres, and 50,000 or 60,000 persons often entered it daily: on the 9th of October, 93,224 persons filled its floors and galleries, and could almost be surveyed by the eye at one time. Of 100,000 persons a general notion can be formed by all those who witnessed this spectacle at the Crystal Palace; it is a number greater than were ever, at one time, in a building covering 18 acres, but somewhat less than the greatest number (109,915) that ever entered it on one day, October 7th. The population then of Great Britain, including men, women, and children, exceeds 211 *hundred thousands*; and at the rate of a hundred thousand a day, could have passed through the Building in 211 days; the English—as they are 169 hundred thousand—in 169 days; the Welsh, 10 hundred thousand, in 10 days; the Scotch, 29 hundred thousand, in 29 days; the 143,126 Islanders in the British Seas, in less than 1½ day; the 162,490 soldiers and seamen absent from the country when the Census was taken, in less than two days. The population of Great Britain in 1801 amounted, in round numbers, to 109 *hundred thousands*; and 102 of the 211 *hundred thousands* in 1851, or as many as could pass through such a place in 102 days, would represent the increase of the people of Great Britain in half a century.

In the course of the analysis of this mass of people, it has been already stated that they will be subdivided into males and females: and it will be seen that at home there are 102 hundred thousand men and boys, 107 hundred thousand women and girls; and that the females exceed the males in the great and imaginary procession by five hundred thousand.

It will be evident, in the following survey—extending over the thousands in different occupations, subdivided into innumerable bands—that as the greatest Exhibition of modern times only displayed a small part of the produce of their labours, so the visitors only represented a fraction of the multitudinous population of these islands, which the Census Enumerators found so variously occupied on the sea, on rivers, on the coasts, in the valleys,

* It is stated that in 1845 a million and a half of the people of the Continent visited, in pilgrimage, the *Holy Coat at Treves*.—S. Laing, "Observations on Europe," 2nd Series, p. 406.

on the hills; in cities, towns, villages, and solitary houses over all the face of the cultivated land.

Males and Females.—The number of the male population of Great Britain was 10,386,048—of the female population 10,735,919: the females exceeded the males by 349,871; and the males at home were 10,223,558; consequently the females exceeded by 512,361 the males *in* Great Britain. To every 100,000 females the males were 96,741; including 1538 males abroad, the exclusion of whom leaves 95,203 males at home. The excess of females over males was nearly the same, proportionally, in 1801 and 1851: thus, in 1801, to every 100,000 males there were 103,353 females; in 1851 the females were 103,369 to the same number of males. The proportion in both periods was nearly 30 males to 31 females.

To 100,000 males at home, in 1851, the females were 105,012; or there were 20 males at home to 21 females.

Of the children born alive in England and Wales during the 13 years 1839-51, 3,634,235 were males, and 3,465,629 females; consequently 104,865 *boys were born* to every 100,000 *girls born;* while to every 100,000 *females living*, there were 96,741 *males living*. How much the change in the proportions, and the subsequent disparity of the numbers in the two sexes, is due to emigration, or to a difference in degree of the dangers and diseases to which they are respectively exposed, will be most advantageously discussed, when the numbers of males and females living at different periods of life are compared.

The disparity in the proportions of the sexes at home is greatest in Scotland—110 females to 100 males; least in England and Wales—104 females to 100 males.

Increase of the Population.—The population of Great Britain and of the Islands in the British Seas amounted to 10,917,433 in March 1801, and to 21,121,967 in March 1851; two nations therefore in numerical strength, but one in blood, are now within the shores which were held by the nation enumerated at the beginning of the present century; 10,204,534 *new people* are interfused among the 10,917,433 who represent the population of 1801. The Irish have entered the British population in large numbers, and great numbers of all the British races have annually left the United Kingdom; settled and multiplied into millions in the United States, in the colonies of North America, of Australia, and of South Africa.

The number of *males* in Great Britain in 1801 was 5,368,703, and the increment in the subsequent fifty years was 5,017,345. The number of *females* in 1801 was 5,548,730, and the increment was 5,187,189.

The population increased 93·470 per cent. in fifty years, or at the rate of 1·329 per cent. annually; the *males* increased 93·457 per cent., or at the rate of 1·328 per cent. annually; the *females* 93·482 per cent., or at the rate of 1·329 per cent. annually.

The *annual rate of increase* varied in each decennial period; it increased from 1·274 per cent. on the population in 1801-11, to 1·489 (nearly 1½) in 1811-21, when it was at the *maximum;* the annual rate of increase in 1821-31 was 1·408; in 1831-41 it fell to 1·279, and in 1841-51 to 1·186 per cent. annually. The population, therefore, is increasing, but the rate of increase has declined since 1811-21, when there was little emigration, and the mortality in England was lower than it has ever been before or since, down to the two last decennaries; when the public health has suffered from epidemics of influenza, cholera, and other diseases; while emigration from the *United Kingdom* has proceeded at an accelerated rate from 274,000 in 1821-31, to 718,000 in 1831-41, and 1,693,000 in 1841-51.

The sexes have apparently increased at different rates in certain decennaries, but the average annual rates of increase through the whole period have been so nearly the same (Males 1·328, Females 1·329 per cent.) as to cause a slight difference only in the third decimal place, and have differed little from 1⅓ annually. The decennial rates of increase were, males 14·108, females 14·111. The decennial rates at which the population increased from 1801 to 1851 were 13·493, 15·925, 15·008, 13·550, 12·515; the decennial rate of increase through the whole half-century was 14·110.

The population of particular years is often required, and is obtained with sufficient accuracy for all ordinary purposes, by assuming that the population increases at a uniform rate in the intervals between the decennial censuses; but it is evident that there is a considerable fluctuation in the annual rate of increase, which depends on such variable elements as the number of Births and the number of Deaths, the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants.

Before quitting this subject, it may be interesting to give an approximative estimate of the numbers surviving in 1851 out of the population enumerated in 1801. By the English Life Table it is shown that the half of a generation of men of all ages passes away in *thirty years*, and that more than three in every four of their number die in half a century. The English population, owing to its rapid increase, contains an excessive number of children and young people, and will live longer than a generation normally constituted. Taking emigration and all other movements of the population into account, it is not likely that of the 21,121,967 in Great Britain in 1851, more than 2,542,289 were in the country in 1801; or much more than half the number (10,729,607) in 1831; seven persons in eight of the living have entered the kingdom within fifty years, *one* in *two* within twenty years. The ages of the living throw further light on this subject. (*See* p. 108.)

At the present rates of mortality, a few of the present generation (21,121,967) will live a century, and survive the year 1951; and, if the population were normally constituted in respect to age, about 4,918,568 would live fifty years (to A.D. 1901), and 10,433,762 would live thirty years.

Period in which the Population would Double itself.—The rate at which the population of Great Britain increased from 1801 to 1851 is such, that if it continue to prevail uniformly the population will double itself every 52·5 years; in *England and Wales* the period of doubling on the same hypothesis is 51·0 years.

Law of Population.—It is not intended to discuss here what has been sometimes called the *Law of Population*, further than briefly to state how the increase of population depends on many elements, which vary and produce various results—sometimes identical in the mere numbers which they present at the Census, but different under all other aspects.

The numbers, and consequently the increase or decrease, of people in a civilized country, depend upon the age of Marriage and the age of the parents when their children are born—the numbers who marry, the fertility of the Marriages—the duration of life—the activity of the migration flowing into or out of the country. These facts more or less influence each other, and in the present state of statistical observation, the precise effect of a change in any one of them involving others cannot be determined. It will be sufficient to indicate the effect of a change in each element, while the others remain constant.

1. The numbers of the population bear a definite relation to the duration of life, or to the mean lifetime. Thus, if the mean lifetime of a population is 30 years, then if the Births are 100,000 a-year and remain uniform, the population will be 30 times 100,000, or 3,000,000. Now, the Births remaining the same, let the lifetime be gradually extended to 40 years; then the population will become 4,000,000; or if the lifetime is extended to 50 years, the population, from the extension of life alone, will rise from *three* to *five* millions. The Deaths, upon this hypothesis, will be equal to the Births; and the same in number when the population is *five*, as when it is *four*, or *three* millions. It is probable that the mean lifetime of the great body of the population did increase from the year 1801 to 1821, when the increase of population was greatest in Great Britain.

2. The interval from the birth of one generation to the birth of their descendants of the generation following, bears also a definite relation to the numbers, which increase as the interval is shortened. Early marriages have the effect of shortening the interval between generations, and tend in this way to increase the population.

3. An increase in the fertility of Marriages will evidently cause an increase in the population.

4. In ordinary times, a large proportion of the marriageable women of every country are unmarried, and the most direct action on the population is produced by their entering the married state. A change in the conjugal condition of a large proportion of unmarried women has an immediate effect on the numbers of the population; and, by increasing the ratio of births to the living through successive generations, operates on population like a rise in the rate of interest on the increase of capital.

5. The effect of migration on the numbers of the population is evident. It is probable, that the immigration of Irish has contributed to the increase of the population in England; and it is certain that the emigration from the United Kingdom contributes largely to the increase of the population of the United States. The emigrants are a self-perpetuating body in healthy climates; and they increase faster abroad than the general population at home, as they contain an excess of the population at the reproductive age; so that, if their numbers are added together, it is certain that we get in the aggregate a number much below the number of survivors. The population of the United Kingdom, including the army, navy, and merchant seamen, was 21,272,187 in 1821, and about 27,724,849 in 1851; but, in the interval, 2,685,747 persons emigrated, who, if simply added to the population of the United Kingdom, make the survivors and descendants of the races, within the British Isles in 1821, now 30,410,595.

6. Finally, the numbers of the population are increased by an abundance of the necessaries of life; and reduced by famines, epidemics, and public calamities, affecting the food, industry, and life of the nation. The pestilences of the middle ages—the famine, the influenza, and the cholera of modern times—are examples of one class of these agencies; the security and freedom which England has latterly enjoyed, are examples of the beneficent effect of another class of influences, not only on the happiness of the people, but also on the numbers which the country can sustain at home, and can send abroad to cultivate, possess, and inherit other lands.

All these causes affecting the increase of the population of Great Britain, and the precise extent to which each operates, will ultimately be known by means of a continuous series of such observations as have been commenced at this Census.

Families and Houses.

In returning the numbers and the increase of the population, reference has hitherto been made to *individuals*; it will now be necessary to examine aggregations of individuals in communities. The first, most intimate, and perhaps most important community, is the FAMILY, not considered as the children of one parent, but as the persons under one head; who is the occupier of the house, the householder, master, husband, or father, while the other members of the family are the wife, children, servants, relatives, visitors, and persons constantly or accidentally in the house. The head of the family supports and rules the family,—*occupies* the house. "Family," in the sense which it has acquired in England, may be considered the *social unit* of which parishes, towns, counties, and the nation, are composed. But, in its essential

sense, a family, though generally composed of the several members described above, may consist only of a widower or widow, children, and servants, or a bachelor and servants; or finally, of a single woman, occupying a small cottage. Mr. Rickman adverts to the difficulty of defining, in an Act of Parliament, the degree of connection between the head of a family and lodgers who reside under the same roof; and states that the overseers or schoolmasters who took the Censuses (1801-11-21-31) were informed "that those who use the same kitchen and board together, are to be deemed members of the same family." "But," he proceeds to say, "even then remains the question whether a single person inhabiting a house solely, or lodging, but not boarding, in another man's house, is to be deemed a family. This admits only of an unsatisfactory reply, 'that it cannot be otherwise,' and, by this negative paralogism, is decided in the affirmative." * A lodger, then, who did not board in the house in which he lived, was by this decision "a family."

Whether a family can be constituted by a person who lives alone in a house, or a lodger who either boards in a family, or only occupies the chamber in which he sleeps, and, as in Paris or London, lives in the daytime at coffee-houses, clubs, or other places, may be disputed.

Can a single person constitute a family, and thus "be head and members at once?" may be asked as well as the other questions:—"Can a single family constitute a 'town?'" "Can a single town constitute a state?" In the case of the family it has been decided in the affirmative, by taking the occupier of a house, or even a floor of a house, as the representative and equivalent of a distinct family; and it is evident that under this definition a son married, and living in his father's house, forms a part of his father's family.

In the Act for taking the Census of 1851, "*occupier*" is substituted for "family;" and the occupier, with whom the enumerator was to leave a separate schedule, is defined in the instructions to be (1) "a resident owner, or (2), person who paid rent, whether, as a tenant, for the whole of the house, or (3), as a *lodger*, for any distinct floor or apartment." The return of 1851, agreeably to this instruction, where the instruction has been carried out, includes all "heads of families" in the specific sense of the word, and all who held the whole, or any separate portion of a house, so as to be responsible for rent. Upon examining the enumerators' books, it was found that the practice had not been always uniform; but that any attempt to correct, at the Census Office, the statements of the enumerators on this point, would be futile. The numbers returned by them, and revised by the Registrars, have therefore been adopted. "*Occupiers*," so defined, represent the "*Families*" of previous Censuses; and the results, from the first Census of 1801 to the last in 1851, may be compared.

In GREAT BRITAIN the number of families in 1801, was 2,260,802; and the number of families in 1851 was 4,312,388: so the increase in the half century has been 2,051,586. The families in England and Wales rose from 1,896,723, in 1801, to 3,712,290, in 1851; and 1,815,567 *new lines of English families* have been established in the country in 50 years. The families in Scotland increased from 364,079 to 600,098; notwithstanding their alleged proneness to wander from the land of their birth, and to settle in southern latitudes.

It is so much in the order of nature that a family should live in a separate house, that "house" is often used for family in many languages; and this isolation of families, in separate houses, it has been asserted, is carried to a greater extent in England than it is elsewhere. A German naturalist, Dr. Carus, the physician of the King of Saxony, in a description of the English people, has the following passsage on English dwellings; which, although it bears marks of hasty generalization, is not undeserving of consideration:—

"I cannot take leave of the subject without a remark on English dwelling-houses, which stand in close connection with that long-cherished principle of separation and retirement, lying at the very foundation of the national character. It appears to me to be this principle which has given to the people that fixity of national character, and strict adherence to the historical usages of their country, by which they are so much distinguished; and up to the present moment, the Englishman still perseveres in striving after a certain individuality and personal independence, a certain separation of himself from others, which constitutes the foundation of his freedom. This, too, was completely an ancient German tendency, which led our remote ancestors to prefer the rudest and most inconvenient, but isolated homesteads, to the more convenient and refined method of life in aggregation; it is this that gives the Englishman that proud feeling of personal independence, which is stereotyped in the phrase, '*Every man's house is his castle.*' This is a feeling which cannot be entertained, and an expression which cannot be used in Germany or France, where ten or fifteen families often live together in the same large house.

"The expression, however, receives a true value, when, by the mere closing of the house-door, the family is able, to a certain extent, to cut itself off from all communication with the outward world, even in the midst of great cities. In English towns or villages, therefore, one always meets either with small detached houses merely suited to one family, or apparently large buildings extending to the length of half a street, sometimes adorned like palaces on the exterior, but separated by partition walls internally, and thus divided

* Population Returns, 1831.—Enumeration Abstract, Vol. I., p. ix.

into a great number of small high houses, for the most part three windows broad, within which, and on the various stories, the rooms are divided according to the wants or convenience of the family; in short, therefore, it may be properly said, that the English divide their edifices perpendicularly into houses—whilst we Germans divide them horizontally into floors. In England, every man is master of his hall, stairs, and chambers—whilst we are obliged to use the two first in common with others, and are scarcely able to secure ourselves the privacy of our own chamber, if we are not fortunate enough to be able to obtain a secure and convenient house for ourselves alone."*

The possession of an entire house is, it is true, strongly desired by every Englishman; for it throws a sharp, well-defined circle round his family and hearth—the shrine of his sorrows, joys, and meditations. This feeling, as it is natural, is universal, but it is stronger in England than it is on the Continent; for although, there, the great bulk of the population in the country is in separate dwellings, while in many English towns several families are in the same house, the crowding, to which Dr. Carus refers, of the middle and higher classes, who sleep in flats, stratum over stratum, is carried to an inconceivably greater excess in the capitals and the other cities of the Continent, than it is in England. The department of the Seine, for instance, in 1835-6, contained 50,467 houses, and 1,106,891 persons, or 22 persons to a house;† so that there must be four or five families in Paris to a house; whilst London, in 1851, contained 2,362,236 persons, 533,580 occupiers, in 305,933 houses; and, consequently, nearly eight persons to one house; or, more exactly, 77 persons, forming 17 families, to 10 houses. It will be shown that, in a certain number of English towns, 15, 20, and 24 families are in 10 houses, on an average; but these cases are exceptional, and the general rule is, that each family in England has a house.

The towns and cities of the two northern English counties and of Scotland, however, are built somewhat in the continental style; and the families of the middle classes, as well as of the poor, often live in large flats, which constitute separate tenements within the same party-walls.

Where a house is occupied by a family, the head of the family is a householder: but as this term is scarcely applicable to the holders of apartments, it has given place to *occupier* in some recent Acts of Parliament. That family and occupier have, however, been used in nearly the same sense, at the enumerations of the population, is evident, on comparing the number of families in 1801-31, and the occupiers of 1851, with the population. Thus it is seen, in Great Britain, that the average number of persons to a family in the Censuses 1801-31, was 4·6; 4·7; 4·8; and 4·8: while the number of persons to an occupier in 1851 was 4·8. There is a slight irregularity in 1831, but as a general rule, the proportion of persons to a family has gradually increased since 1801. The average numbers in a family in *England and Wales* were, 4·7; 4·7; 4·8; 4·8 in 1801-31, and 4·8 in 1851.

The average number of persons to a house, in Great Britain, at each Census, from 1801 to 1831, was 5·6; 5·7; 5·8; 5·7; and in 1851, the proportion was the same (5·7) as in 1831. The number of persons to a house in *England and Wales* was less in 1841 and 1851, than in the previous Censuses. These facts, and the data from which they are deduced, are exhibited in the subjoined Tables:—

INHABITED HOUSES, FAMILIES, and PERSONS enumerated at each Census, exclusive of the Islands in the British Seas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Years.	Inhabited Houses.	Families.	Persons.
1801	1,870,476	2,260,802	10,500,956
1811	2,101,597	2,544,215	11,970,120
1821	2,429,630	2,941,383	14,091,757
1831	2,850,937	3,414,175	16,261,183
1841	3,446,797	Not returned.	18,534,332
1851	3,648,347	4,312,388	20,816,351

ENGLAND AND WALES.

1801	1,575,923	1,896,723	8,892,536
1811	1,797,504	2,142,147	10,164,256
1821	2,088,156	2,493,423	12,000,236
1831	2,481,544	2,911,874	13,896,797
1841	2,943,945	Not returned.	15,914,148
1851	3,278,039	3,712,290	17,927,609

NOTE.—The persons enumerated in 1801-31 do not include soldiers in barracks or seamen in ships; the soldiers are included in the Return of 1841; the soldiers in barracks, and the sailors in ships lying in port, are included in the Return of 1851. In 1841 the number of families in England and Wales was not correctly returned.

AVERAGE NUMBER of PERSONS to a FAMILY, PERSONS to a HOUSE, and FAMILIES to a HOUSE.

Years.	GREAT BRITAIN.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Persons in a Family.	Persons in a House.	Families to a House.	Persons in a Family.	Persons in a House.	Families to a House.
1801	4·6	5·6	1·2	4·7	5·6	1·2
1811	4·7	5·7	1·2	4·7	5·7	1·2
1821	4·8	5·8	1·2	4·8	5·7	1·2
1831	4·8	5·7	1·2	4·8	5·6	1·2
1841	?	5·4	?	?	5·4	?
1851	4·8	5·7	1·2	4·8	5·5	1·1

NOTE.—The Table may be read thus, without regard to the decimal points:—In 1851 the proportion of persons to families was, 48 to 10; persons to inhabited houses, 57 to 10; families to houses, 12 to 10.

* "The King of Saxony's Journey through England and Scotland, in the Year 1844." By Dr. C. G. Carus. Translated by S. A. Davison, p. 32.

† "Statistique de la France: Territoire, Population," No. 31, p. 127; No. 47, p. 210.

In enumerating the houses, some definition of the term was required. In the great majority of instances no difficulty is presented, yet, in certain exceptional cases, the difficulty of defining "what constitutes a distinct house" was considered insuperable by Mr. Rickman; and in the earlier Censuses it was left to "those who made the Return," to decide "whether a college, or inn of court, or a town-house in Scotland, containing as many separate habitations as stories or 'flats,' was to be deemed one house or many." With the exception, however, of a few towns in the northern counties of England, the confusion likely to arise from the term "house" being variously understood, was confined to Scotland, and in 1851 the difficulty was surmounted even there. It was decided that in every part of Great Britain, under the term "house," should be included all dwellings isolated and "*separated by party-walls.*" The enumerator in Scotland, as well as in England, was instructed to the effect that flats and sets of chambers must not be reckoned as "houses." The houses thus defined were returned throughout the country on a tolerably uniform principle.

The character of the houses, the nature of their tenure, and the extent of house accommodation in Great Britain, did not form parts of the Census inquiry; but it was necessary, in order to secure uniformity in the returns, to take into account the great difference in these structures. And this difference is of importance in many points of view; for on the question whether the owner of a flat is the owner of a house, or whether the occupier of a part of a house is a householder, the possession of the electoral franchise, or exemption from the house-tax or from other imposts, may depend. The definition of "house" in the Census Abstracts was laid down, it is perhaps scarcely necessary to say, only for the guidance of the enumerators, and had no reference to objects in which other elements should be probably taken into account.

In respect to the occupation of dwellings in different parts of England and Wales, it is found that certain districts, in which 10 houses are occupied on an average by more than 11 families, contain 843,468 houses, inhabited by 1,209,935 families of 5,612,573 persons; while in the other districts, containing 12,315,036 people, nearly all the families live in *separate dwellings*, as 2,434,571 houses were occupied by only 2,502,355 families. In the former districts, an average of 143 families of 665 persons lived in 100 houses; in the latter, comprising more than two-thirds of the population, 103 families, of 506 persons, lived in every 100 houses.

The first class of districts consists of towns, the second includes many large towns also, as well as the country districts; from which it may be inferred, as the family is on an average composed of five persons, that some of the families in towns are imperfectly constituted, and have less than the normal number of members.

The variations in the dwellings are considerable in the 11 statistical Divisions under which London and the counties of England and Wales have been grouped; and it is difficult to account for all the anomalies which they present. In *London* (Division I.), 533,580 families, of 2,362,236 persons, occupy 305,933 houses; the average number of families to a house, in several districts, is between two and three, comprising 10, 11, and even 12 persons. Other districts present a different aspect: the 8276 houses in Wandsworth contain 10,117 occupiers, 50,764 persons; the 5927 houses in Lewisham are occupied by 7144 families, comprising only 34,835 persons, or less than six persons to a house. It will be recollected that the houses differ greatly in size, and that the house-room to each person is probably greater in such districts as Marylebone, where large houses have, on an average, 10 persons to a house, than in the small houses of Bethnal Green, where there are not, on an average, seven persons to a house.

In the county-towns, and many considerable towns of the *South Eastern Division* (II.), containing 532,463 people, the families exceed the houses in number by 22 per cent. (houses 90,705, families 110,576); while, in the other districts of this division, 207,349 houses are occupied by only 218,737 families of 1,095,923 persons. Guildford, Brighton, Hastings, Portsea Island (comprising Portsmouth), Southampton, and Windsor, are the districts in which the excess of occupiers to houses is greatest.

In the *South Midland Counties* (Division III.), certain districts in Middlesex, with Hertford, Northampton, Cambridge, and a few other districts, have, on an average, more than 11 families to 10 houses; but the families generally live separately.

Few of the houses in *Essex*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk* (*Eastern Division* IV.), contain more than one family.

In the *South Western Division* (V.), Dorchester contains, in 1109 houses, 1573 families, 7383 persons; Exeter, in 5111 houses, 7327 families, 32,823 persons: Falmouth, in 1446 houses, 2048 families, 10,220 persons; Bath, in 10,877 houses, 16,173 families, 69,847 persons; Plymouth, and the adjacent districts of East Stonehouse and Stoke Damerel (Devonport), had 102,380 inhabitants, constituting 22,868 families in 10,132 houses; and consequently, on an average, more than two families of 10 persons to a house. No other town in England, and only a part of London, exhibits such proportions. In 1801, Plymouth contained rather less, in 1811 rather more, persons to a house than are found in 1851.

A larger proportion of the families in the *West Midland Division* (VI.), around Worcestershire, live in separate houses; the Bristol district, however, had 65,716 persons, 14,613 families, in 9122 houses; Clifton, Gloucester, Hereford, and Birmingham, had also an excess of families in the houses.

In the *North Midland Division* (VII.), Nottingham and Wilford (a subdistrict of Basford) contained little more than five persons in a house, although they have nearly 11 occupiers to 10 houses. It is a remarkable fact, that in the counties of Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby, nearly all the families dwell in separate houses; and that in all Yorkshire (Division IX.), the City of York, and Hull, are scarcely exceptional cases to the same rule; for York has, in 2412 houses, 2801 families, 14,405 persons; Hull, in 9733 houses, 11,325 families, 50,670 persons: in Leeds and Sheffield the average number of persons in a house does not exceed five.

More than 300,000 out of 472,907 families in *Lancashire and Cheshire* (Division VIII.) live in separate houses; the population of the districts in which the families are to the houses in the ratio of 11 and upwards to 10, is 785,255, consisting of 150,563 families, living in 121,707 houses; while in other districts 1,705,452 people, consisting of 322,344 occupiers, live in 314,281 houses. Liverpool, West Derby (adjacent to Liverpool), Bolton, Manchester, Salford, and Wirrall (including Birkenhead), are the chief districts in which two or more families, in many cases, occupy the same house. The Liverpool district contains 258,236 people, 47,271 families, in 35,293 houses; the Manchester district, 228,433 people, 44,621 families, in 36,701 houses.

In the *Northern Division* (X.), across the Tees, a very different arrangement of the dwellings exist; in proceeding from Stockton-on-the-Tees to Durham and Sunderland, to South Shields, Gateshead, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the proportional number of families and persons to a house increases. In Sunderland 8990 houses contained 15,984 families, of 70,576 persons; in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 10,685 houses held 18,632 families, 89,156 persons. The Scotch style of building, or a style approaching it, prevails in the towns, while in the country the isolated system is general; so that, in some districts of the Division, 604,269 persons, constituting 128,437 families, dwell in 94,410 houses, while in the rest 364,857 persons, 72,957 families, dwell in 70,284 houses.

In WALES (Division XI.), the system of isolated dwellings prevails. Chepstow, Pontypool, Newport in Monmouthshire, Cardiff, and Carmarthen, are the only districts in which the proportional number of persons and families, in the houses, exceeds the average to any extent.

It is not improbable that the houses were made larger and stronger in the seaport towns, and the border counties of England and of Scotland, than they are in the secure inland towns of England, to meet the exigencies of the troubled times in which the style of building originated; and that, from various reasons, the fashion extended and was perpetuated. Scotland, probably adopted her style of building houses in the large towns from the Continent; and the *insulæ* of ancient Rome are reproduced in the blocks of building on the Clyde.

Another analysis has been attempted, in 14 Subdistricts, of the *Families in connection with the Houses which they occupy*; reckoning here, for the occasion, single lodgers, and widowers or widows *without children*, as constituents of other families, or as not in themselves constituting separate Families. The result is, that in 35,876 inhabited houses, there were in this sense 48,985 Families; 3901 Widowers, 1955 with children, 1946 without children; 10,473 widows, 6356 with children, 4117 without children; 14,315 single lodgers, 9434 being single men, 4881 single women. 48,985 is nearly the number of families returned by the enumerators, who can, therefore, rarely in these subdistricts have counted single lodgers as separate occupiers. The total population was 242,164, and consequently there were, on an average, nearly 7 persons to a house, 5 to a family.

Of the houses, 1862 were uninhabited; 1608 were in charge of persons who did not occupy them; 26,309 were occupied by single families, each of 4789 by *two* families, of 1523 by *three* families, and of 38 by *ten* families and upwards, as shown in the following Table:—

TOTAL NUMBER of FAMILIES to a HOUSE in 14 SUBDISTRICTS of ENGLAND.

Houses with Families Absent, in charge of other Persons.	INHABITED HOUSES WITH										Total Number of Inhabited Houses.
	One Family.	Two Families.	Three Families.	Four Families.	Five Families.	Six Families.	Seven Families.	Eight Families.	Nine Families.	Ten Families and upwards.	
1608	26309	4789	1523	748	425	224	118	62	32	38	35876

The average number of persons to a family, and to a house, can be deduced with sufficient accuracy from the previous Censuses; but the Schedules of 1851, containing two columns in which the condition and the relation of each person to the head of the family are recorded, supply a complete view of the constitution of families, and of the distribution of the population in houses. No one supposes that the statements, "there are 4·8 persons to a family, 5·7 persons to a house in Great Britain," imply that the numbers in *every family* and every house are the same; but in such general statements the varieties that exist, and which in their variety are regular, are often overlooked. The average number of persons to every inhabited house in the 14 subdistricts already referred to, selected from different parts of counties, so as to represent different classes of houses, was 6·5; as there were 233,214 persons in 35,858 inhabited houses. There were 1862 houses uninhabited; 919 contained each only *one inmate*, 3674 contained each only *two* inmates, 4685 *three* inmates, 4809 *four* inmates, 4725 *five* inmates, 3961 *six* inmates, 3129 *seven* in-

mates, 2503 *eight* inmates, and so on; and one house held 74 persons. Several of the houses belonged to families with large establishments; but the houses which contained the higher number of inmates were lodging-houses or hotels. *Four persons* to a house was the proportion of most frequent occurrence. 17,046 houses contained 6 persons or more; which was less than the number that contained from 1 to 5 persons. Only 5765 houses contained *ten or more* inmates: 988 *twenty or more* inmates. More than the half of the total population dwelt in 9956 houses, containing *eight or more* inmates, and *twelve* on an average. About one-fourth part of the population dwelt in 3102 houses; each of which held 19 persons on an average.

The number of inmates in the respective public institutions of these subdistricts was, in seven workhouses—68, 77, 100, 189, 196, 308, 1656; four barracks, 107, 263, 354, 562; three hospitals, 107, 196, 263; two prisons, 145, 954; one asylum, 67; a training school, 244.

It will be observed that the transition in the numbers is less abrupt than from a comparison of the average number of inmates in houses, with the average number of inmates in public institutions, would suggest: the lodging-houses and the hotels form a connecting link between the two series.

The *family*, as before observed, consists of a head and of dependent members, living together in the same dwelling. The type of the family is the community in a house, consisting of the husband, wife, children, and servants; but the most common of all particular cases is that of a husband, wife, and children. Five classes may be distinguished on the basis of the natural family, and these may be subdivided, according to the numbers and character of the members. Thus (1), the *husband-and-wife*, as head, may be alone, or have children in the house, with servants, without servants, with or without relatives, visitors, or workpeople, in a great variety of combinations; (2), a *widower* is the head of the family; (3), a *widow*; (4), a *bachelor*; (5), a *spinster* is the head of the family—all subject to the same combinations as Class I.

In order to throw some light, by classification, on the constituent parts of families, the returns of the 14 subdistricts have been analyzed; and the following are the chief results:—41,916 heads of families were husbands-and-wives; 10,854 widowers *or* widows; 14,399 bachelors *or* spinsters; in 440 and a few more cases the head of the family was absent from home. 36,719 (more than half) of the heads of families had children living with them—they were parents; 7375 (nearly 1-10th) had servants—they were masters and mistresses; 4070 (1-17th) had with them visitors—they were hosts; 8543 had relatives with them; 1020 (1-67th) had apprentices or assistants in their respective trades—they were masters. Of the 67,609 families, only 3503 (5·2 per cent.) consisted of husband, wife, children, servants; whilst 4874 consisted of man, wife, and servants, which Aristotle characterizes as the constituents of a family.* The heads in 24,180 instances had neither children, relatives, visitors, servants, nor trade assistants; like some corporations they may be characterized as "sole." Thus, of 41,916 married couples, 8610 were "sole:" 29,969 had children residing with them, either alone or in other combinations; namely, 21,413 had children alone—that is, without servants, trade assistants, visitors, or relatives; 3132 had children, and other relatives (alone); 2269 had children and servants; 1421 had children and visitors; 149 had children and trade assistants; 550 had children, relatives, and servants; 245 children, relatives, and visitors; 360 had children, visitors, and servants; 33 had children, relatives, and trade assistants; 65 had children, visitors, trade assistants; 166 had children, servants, trade assistants; 69 had children, relatives, visitors, servants; 50 had children, relatives, servants, trade assistants; 34 had children, visitors, servants, trade assistants; 5 had children, relatives, visitors, trade assistants. Only 8 families consisted of husband and wife, children, relatives, visitors, servants, trade assistants. Of 41,916 natural families (comprising husband and wife) nearly 21 per cent. (1 in 5) consisted of the husband and wife sole, 71 per cent. of the husband and wife, with their children in various combinations: 8 per cent. of the husband and wife, with servants and others. Of 10,854 families, at the head of each of which was a widower or widow, 3264 were heads sole, 6405 had children in various combinations, 1185 servants and other connections: the proportions of the three classes were 30, 59, and 11 per cent. respectively. Of 14,399 designated families having a bachelor or a spinster at their head, 12,306 were sole (lodgers generally); 238 had children residing with them, born out of wedlock, and 1855 had servants, relatives, or visitors with them. The percentages of the whole of the classes stand thus:—

Head.	Sole.	With Children.	With others, and without Children.	All.
Husband and Wife .	21	71	8	100
Widower or Widow .	30	59	11	100
Bachelor or Spinster .	85	2	13	100

Of the 41,916 natural families, each having a man and wife at the head, 4854 had servants; or 12 per cent. of the number (1 in 8 or 1 in 9) of these families kept servants.

The average number of members in a family depends to a considerable extent on the fact whether (1) single lodgers are or are not taken as families; (2) on the number of children at home; and (3) on the number of servants. The number of children at home in families varies considerably; the greatest number of children at home in one family was 12, in

* Aristotle, Politics, Book I.

these subdistricts. Of the 41,916 families having man and wife at their head, 11,947 had no children at home; 8570 had each *one* child at home; 7376 had each *two* children at home; 5611 had each *three* children at home; 14 had each 10 children; and 5 had each 11 children. The total number of children at home was 82,145; the number of their parents was 84,046; consequently the number of children to a family was on an average nearly 2 (or exactly 1·95); and the average number of *persons* to a natural family 4. 30,076 families had *one or more* children at home; or 2·73 *children* on an average to each family; and adding the two parents, 4·73 *persons* to each family. The natural family of the widower or widow was smaller; it was, on an average, composed of the widower or widow, and 1·28 children; 2·28 persons. If those cases only are taken in which one child, at the least, resides with the parent, the family will on an average amount to 3·17 persons. The total number of widowers and widows in the 14 subdistricts was 14,374.

Besides that large proportion of the population in families, some fractions of the people are for various reasons lodged in detached large buildings, under the rule of one or more men or governing bodies. In the barracks, in prisons, workhouses, lunatic asylums, hospitals, and other institutions of the same kind, the family organization is broken up; and certain facilities which they present for cooking and warming probably suggested those parallelograms which, according to some theorists, should be substituted for all the houses of England.

The number of the principal institutions and other occupied buildings besides houses, in Great Britain and the Islands of the British Seas, is seen in the Tables to be 2017, containing 260,340 inmates, 35,516 officers and servants; and 295,856 persons in the aggregate. Of the total population in these institutions, 178,041 were males, 117,815 were females; the males were therefore considerably in excess, as shown in the annexed Table:—

PERSONS in PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

—	Number of Institutions.	Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas. Persons dwelling in Institutions.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
Barracks	174	53,933	44,833	9,100
Workhouses	746	131,582	65,786	65,796
Prisons	257	30,959	24,593	6,366
Lunatic Asylums	149	21,004	9,753	11,251
Hospitals for the Sick	118	11,647	5,893	5,754
Asylums and other Charitable Institutions	573	46,731	27,183	19,548
Total	2,017	295,856	178,041	117,815

An account has also been procured of a large class of people,—21,499 in number, of whom 18,125 were males, 3374 females,—in barges and vessels, on the night of March 30th, employed in the inland navigation of Great Britain; besides 43,173 persons (41,165 males, 2008 females), in sea-going vessels, (including ships belonging to the Royal Navy) in port on the night of March 30th.

Finally, there is the population sleeping in barns, in tents, and in the open air; comprising, with some honest but unfortunate people out of employment or temporarily employed, gipsies, beggars, strollers, vagabonds, vagrants, outcasts, criminals. The enumeration of the houseless population, unsettled in families, is necessarily imperfect; and the actual number must exceed the 18,249 returned, namely, 9972 in barns, and 8277 in the open air. It is mentioned in one instance that a tribe of gipsies struck their tents, and passed into another parish in order to escape enumeration. In 1841 the number of the houseless class was 22,303: owing to the more advanced period of the year (June 7) at which the Census was taken, many Irish people and labourers were then engaged in the hay harvest.

NUMBER of PERSONS not in HOUSES.

—	Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.
In Barges	12,924	10,395	2,529
„ Barns	9,972	7,251	2,721
„ open Air in Tents	8,277	4,614	3,663
„ Vessels in the Ports engaged in Inland Navigation	8,575	7,730	845
„ Sea-going Vessels in the Ports	43,173	41,165	2,008
Total	82,921	71,155	11,766

If the institutions, and persons in them, in ships, and out of doors, are deducted from the houses and from the total population at home, the proportional number of persons to a family is reduced from 4·8 to 4·7, and the number of persons to a house from 5·7 to 5·6.

TOWNS.

The constitution of families having been indicated, we now proceed to show the distribution of families in houses over the surface of the country. The houses are either isolated or stand on the roadsides in rows; they are thrown into complex, irregular, or symmetrical courts, streets, crescents, or squares. To dwellings in these arrangements, various names are given: the isolated habitations may be huts, hovels, cottages, farmhouses, villas, country-houses, halls, seats, mansions, palaces, castles, inns, hospitals, prisons, lunatic asylums, institutions of various kinds. Hamlet, village, town, borough, city, county-town, and metropolis, are names applied to aggregations of dwellings in immediate con-

tiguity or near proximity. The town—a generic name, which, for the sake of convenience, may serve to designate them all—is often subdivided into wards or parishes; while the smaller towns are almost invariably in the midst of a rural population, with which they are intimately associated.

The location of families is irregular, and is modified by the occupations, the manner of life, the soil, the configuration of the country, and the course of the rivers. But two general laws appear to operate very constantly—the one tending to the equable diffusion of the population, the other tending to its condensation round centres, at which men, women, and children can assemble weekly (*villages*). In conformity with the same laws, there is an arrangement of the villages around other centres, at which the men can meet weekly and return home in a day (*market-towns*); of these centres again separated by wider intervals, around other centres, where the heads of the chief families can readily congregate periodically (*county-towns*); and finally, of the large towns round *the capital*, which would naturally find its place in the centre of the kingdom, and is only drawn from it by commercial exigencies, and the necessity of communication with the cities of other states. Under this arrangement, all the persons in frequent communication with each other, such as are closely allied, and such as are in branches of the same business, are brought into the closest proximity, and nearer to the central churches, chapels, markets, warehouses, town-halls, and courts of justice, than they would be, if the distribution of families was uniform over the face of the country.

No attempt was made in taking the Census to give such a definition of "village" or "hamlet," as would enable us to state the number of all the small groups of houses or families in Great Britain. But the number of the places which have defined boundaries and are separately returned in the population tables, is 17,150; and if it is assumed that to each of these there is a "village"—an aggregation of families round a church or chapel—it will follow that the villages of some extent are 17,150 in number, and, on an average, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart; so that the inhabitants of the country round them, distributed over an area of 5 miles, lie at the average limit $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the centre, or at the mean distance of six-sevenths of a mile.

Great Britain has 815 *towns* of various magnitudes, either market-towns, county-towns, or cities; 580 in England and Wales, 225 in Scotland, and 10 in the Channel Islands. To 21 of the preceding "villages" there is on an average a town, which stands in the midst of 110 square miles of country, equivalent to a square of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the side, a circle having a radius of nearly 6 miles; so that the population of the country round is, on an average, about 4 miles from the centre.

The population amounted to 10,556,288 in the 815 towns, which stand on 3164 miles of area. An average town of 12,953 inhabitants, stands on an area of nearly 4 square miles; equivalent to a square of 2 miles to the side, a circle of $1\frac{1}{10}$ mile radius; and the population is less than three-quarters of a mile from the centre.

The population in the rest of Great Britain was 10,403,189; consequently if, for the sake of distinction, the detached houses, the villages, and small towns without markets, are called—country; at the present time the *town* and *country* populations of Great Britain differ so little in numbers, that they may be considered equal, for by the abstracts 10,556,288 people live in the towns, and 10,403,189 in the country. In the towns there were 5·2 *persons to an acre*—in the country 5·3 *acres to a person*. The density in the country was 120 persons—in the towns 3337 persons—to a square mile. A view of the town and country population, in combination with the area upon which it is located, is presented in the following Table:—

TOWN and COUNTRY POPULATION in GREAT BRITAIN.

	Number of Towns.*	Population of Towns.	Population of Villages and Detached Dwellings of the Country.	Area in Acres of Towns.	Area in Acres of the Country surrounding the Towns.
England and Wales	580	8,990,809	8,936,800	1,724,406	35,600,509
Scotland	225	1,497,079	1,391,663	†287,134?	19,760,328?
Islands in the British Seas . .	10	68,400	74,726	13,108?	238,892
Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas	815	10,556,288	10,403,189	2,024,648	55,599,729

The average population to each town in Scotland was 6654; to each town in England and Wales, 15,501; the Scottish is therefore much smaller than the English town. The average ground area of the English town is $4\frac{6}{10}$ miles, which form the centre of an

* London is here considered as one town, so also are Manchester and Salford, Edinburgh and Leith.

† The area of the Scotch towns is not known; but it has been assumed, in estimating the area of the towns in Great Britain and the Channel Islands, that the number of persons to an acre is the same in the Scottish and Island towns as it is in the English towns.

area of 101 square miles. But a simpler notion of the average distribution of the population of England is obtained by conceiving the area of 58,320 square miles divided into 583 squares, each containing 25 square figures of 4 square miles; a market-town in the central square containing 15,501 inhabitants, and the 24 similar squares arranged symmetrically around it in villages containing churches and chapels, and houses holding in the aggregate 16,000 inhabitants. Now, imagine the figures to be of every variety of form as well as size, and a clear idea is obtained of the way that the ground of the island has been taken up, and is occupied by the population.

The English towns are at the distance, on an average, of $10\frac{8}{10}$ miles from the centre of one to the centre of the other. The Scotch towns are $12\frac{7}{10}$th miles' apart, and each Scotch town contains on an average less than half the population of the English towns.

The 815 towns are grouped around 87 county-towns—52 in England, 32 in Scotland, and 3 chief towns, equivalent to county-towns, in the Islands of the British Seas. Each of the central county-towns was surrounded on an average by eight or nine other towns, extending over an average area of 1,067 square miles, equivalent to a square of 33 miles to the side; a circle of 18 miles radius: and without allowing for the extreme distance of the Islands in the British Seas, they are 35 miles apart. The population of the county-towns of Great Britain and the chief towns of the Channel Islands amounted to about 626,547 in 1801, and to 1,391,538 in 1851; in England and Wales the population of the county-towns was about 473,239 in 1801, and 1,076,670 in 1851.*

The market-town serves the same purposes as the village, for it has its church and chapel as well as its market; the county-town serves the same purposes as the village and the market-town, with others superadded. The county-town, as is the case at Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Norwich, Northampton, and Carlisle, is often a seat of manufacture; and in some counties the county-town is ill-defined or undetermined. The population of the two or more considerable towns in which the assizes are, in such cases, alternately held, has been taken for the purpose of framing the Table: thus, for the county-towns of Cornwall, Bodmin and Truro have been taken; Colchester and Chelmsford for Essex; Bridgwater, Taunton, and Wells for Somerset; Bury St. Edmunds and Ipswich for Suffolk; Croydon, Guildford, and Kingston for Surrey; Warwick and Coventry for Warwick. These towns are only counted as equivalent to the central town of other counties. If we select from the rest 18 county-towns † which are without any considerable extraneous employment, it is found that their population increased only from 82,196 to 141,062 in 50 years, or in the ratio of 72 per cent.

Of the general system of towns which pervade every county, a certain proportion has acquired an adventitious but extraordinary importance and magnitude; they have been created and are sustained by special circumstances for special purposes, and are either places of public resort as watering-places, or ports, or the seats of mining and manufacturing enterprise: such for example are Brighton in Sussex; Bath in Somersetshire; Cheltenham in Gloucestershire; Portsmouth and Southampton in Hampshire; Plymouth in Devonshire; Birmingham in Warwickshire; Wolverhampton in Staffordshire; Liverpool, Manchester, and many other large towns in Lancashire; Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Hull, in Yorkshire; Newcastle-upon-Tyne in Northumberland; Merthyr Tydfil in Wales; Glasgow in Scotland. Towns of this class are, considered only in their local relations, naturally towns of an inferior order; and even in advanced periods of British history several of them were villages or small market-towns; but with the progress of industry, the extension of commerce, the increase of wealth, and the aggrandisement of the empire, they have grown, and have almost acquired a metropolitan character; so much do they exceed departmental towns in population, extent, riches, and social activity.

London — the Metropolis — besides the churches and chapels of the villages, the markets of the towns, the courts of justice of the county-towns, includes the commerce of a great seaport, the manufactures of many towns—the emporium of the empire—the palace of the sovereign—the seat of the government, of the legislature, of the central courts, of the heads of commerce, of the learned professions, of literature, and of science. London extends over an area of 78,029 acres, on the sides of the Thames, into Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex; and the number of its inhabitants, continually increasing, was *two millions three hundred and sixty-two thousands two hundred and thirty-six* on the day that the Census was taken.

If we take only towns of considerable magnitude, Great Britain, it will be found, contained in 1851 *seventy* towns of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards; and it is shown in the Table below, that while the population of such towns was in the proportion of 23 per cent. of the total population in 1801, it amounted to 34 per cent. of the enumerated population of the country in 1851. The increase of London was 1,403,373 inhabitants, of the other great towns 3,206,152; of London and the great towns 4,609,525; of the smaller towns and the country 5,770,996 inhabitants. While the population of the country and of the small towns increased 71 per cent., the

* In some counties the chief town is undetermined, and the assizes are held at two towns alternately. It is here assumed that the two towns, in such cases, are equivalent to the one town in others, as is explained in the following paragraph.

† Aylesbury, Bodmin, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Hertford, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Winchester, Stafford, Warwick, Appleby, Devizes, Salisbury, Ruthin, Mold, Bala, Haverfordwest, Presteigne.

population of the large towns increased 189 per cent. in the half century.

The proportion of the town population in the Eleven Divisions of England varied from 100 to 28 per cent.

The population of London, of the county-towns, and of the principal watering-places, seaports, manufacturing, mining, and other adventitious towns, is shown in the annexed Table for 1851; and with less accuracy for 1801, as the population then within the present limits of towns that have increased so rapidly, is not, in many cases, easily determined.

POPULATION of SIX CLASSES of TOWNS in GREAT BRITAIN.

Number of Towns.		POPULATION. 1801	1851	Increase per Cent. in 50 Years.
	A.—Population of the Towns in all Classes . .	3,181,595	8,803,897	176·7
	B.—Population of 8 Towns which occur more than once in the understated Classes . .	135,224	393,876	..
	C.—TOTAL POPULATION OF THE 212 TOWNS (obtained by subtracting the numbers in line B. from those in line A.)	3,046,371	8,410,021	176·1
1	London	958,863	2,362,236	146·4
99	County Towns (excluding London) . . .	626,547	1,391,538	122·1
15	Watering Places	78,766	278,930	254·1
26	Seaports (excluding London)	428,767	1,267,236	195·6
51	Manufacturing Towns	722,388	2,341,791	224·2
28	Mining and Hardware Towns	366,264	1,162,166	217·3
	Watering Places:—			
4	Inland	39,319	115,570	193·9
11	On the Coast	39,447	163,360	314·1
	Towns engaged largely in the manufacture			
4	of Stockings	55,012	135,002	145·4
3	of Gloves	14,797	34,775	135·0
2	of Shoes	10,193	31,718	211·2
15	of Wool	169,495	507,886	199·6
1	of Wool and Silk	36,238	68,195	88·2
5	of Silk	74,880	227,622	204·0
2	of Straw Plait	3,153	14,237	351·5
5	of Flax	39,548	102,252	158·6
14	of Cotton	319,072	1,220,104	282·4
	Towns in the midst of Mining Districts, and Districts engaged in the manufacture of mineral substances.			
1	Pottery	23,278	84,027	261·0
3	Salt	6,611	9,955	50·6
7	Copper and Tin	23,970	60,200	151·1
8	Coal	127,196	371,632	192·2
7	Iron	68,784	268,201	289·9
2	Hardware	116,425	368,151	216·2

The greater part (3,022,776) of the increase (5,363,650) in the six classes of towns was in London and in the manufacturing towns; the seaports, the towns which are in mining districts, or are engaged in hardware manufactures, and the county-towns, severally contributed more than three-quarters of a million to the increase; the increase of the people living in watering-places was 200,164. In the latter class the rate of increase was the greatest; it was 2·561 per cent. annually. The annual rate of increase was 2·38 in the manufacturing towns, 2·34 in the mining and hardware towns, 2·19 in the seaports, 1·82 in London, and 1·61 in the county-towns. The annual rate of increase in Great Britain during the same half-century was 1·37. Those towns have increased most rapidly in which straw-plait, cotton, pottery, and iron are manufactured.

DENSITY AND PROXIMITY OF THE POPULATION.

In statistical inquiries it is usual to compare the numbers of the population with the area of the soil, in order to determine what is called the *density of the population*. Thus the population of Sussex in 1851 was 339,604, while the population of Berkshire was 199,224, from which it is at once learnt that Sussex

contained 140,380 more inhabitants than Berkshire. Upon the other hand the area of Sussex is nearly 1484 square miles, and the area of Berkshire is 882 square miles. Putting these numbers in the form of a proportion, we find that the inhabitants on a square mile in Sussex amounted on the average—taking one square mile with another—to 229. In like manner with respect to Berkshire, the proportion shows a population of 226 to a square mile. Although, therefore, the population and the area of the two counties differ so considerably, they are brought by this simple process into comparison, and the *density of the population* is found to differ only in the proportion of 229 to 226 on a square mile. The result implies, by the method of obtaining it, only that the *average* proportion of people to a square mile in the two counties is 229 and 226 persons; or that the population is such that it would furnish 229 and 226 people respectively to each square mile. The actual distribution over the area is learnt by further inquiry.

Instead of "*density of population*," a French writer (M. le Baron de Prony) has proposed the term "specific population," after the analogy of "specific gravity," which is in use in scientific works. The terms in common use, "thinly peopled," "populous," "populousness," express the same idea, but in general terms. By changing the area-unit to acre, and dividing the acres by the population, the acres to each person are obtained. The 624 districts of England and Wales vary in respect of density from 185,751 persons in East London, to 18 in Bellingham (Northumberland), on a square mile.

Proximity.—The population may be looked at in another point of view. Every person is in direct or indirect communication with other persons surrounding him; and the extent, intimacy, and number of the relations between people depend very much upon the degree of their proximity. If the persons, houses, villages, towns, are twice as far apart from each other in one country as they are in another, the force and interaction of the two communities will differ to an inconceivable extent. Proximity can be expressed with the same precision as density of population, upon the same hypothesis of equal distribution; and its relative value in different countries and districts is equally interesting. Thus, the people of England were, on an average, 153 yards asunder in 1801, and 108 yards asunder in 1851; the mean distance apart of their houses was 362 yards in 1801, and 252 yards in 1851. On the line of proximity depends the distance which an enumerator, or a messenger who has to call at every house, travels on his mission. A messenger to deliver 1000 letters at 1000 houses of average proximity in 1801 would travel 206 miles (362,000 yards); in 1851, to deliver 1000 letters at 1000 houses of average proximity he would travel only 143 miles (252,000 yards). The population on the same area has doubled; the proximity has increased—the separation has diminished—in the ratio of 3 to 2. In the London division the mean proximity in 1801 was 21 yards, in 1851 it was 14 yards. The population on the same area increased 146 per cent., or in the proportion of 100 to 246; the difficulty of personal communication, of delivering letters, parcels, goods, to every person—expressed by multiplying the distance from person to person into the numbers—increased only 57 per cent., or in the proportion of 100 to 157.

The *mean distance of the population from the centre* of the parishes, subdistricts, districts, and towns—and the distance of the towns from a common centre—are also important elements, which can be readily determined upon the hypothesis of uniform distribution. Thus the population in a circular district would be under one arrangement at an average distance, equal to two-thirds of the radius; under another, one-half of the radius; in a form concentrated round the centre, it may be still less distant from that point, and thus afford great facility to every kind of central action. On this line depends the distance which a doctor, clergyman, registrar, or messenger of any kind, travels, who has to visit a small portion of the population every day.

Territorial Subdivisions.

Islands.—The British population is distributed over a great multitude of *islands*, which rise between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. The Island of Great Britain is surrounded by the Isle of Man, Anglesey, the Scilly Islands, the Isle of Wight, the outlying Channel Islands, the Shetland Isles, the Orkneys, and the Hebrides, each having generally a mainland encircled by small islands, and rocks bare or scantily covered, which sea-fowls inhabit, fishermen in their boats visit, and shepherds sometimes dwell in during summer. Five hundred islands and rocks have been numbered, but inhabitants were only found and distinguished on the morning of March 31, 1851, in *one hundred and seventy-five* islands, or groups of islands. The coast, against the North Sea, has few islands, except Thanet, Sheppey, and some lowlands, which are isolated at high water: Coquet, Staples, Holy Island, against the east coast of England—Inch-Keith, Inchcolm, and May, against the east coast of Scotland—are the only islands found to be inhabited. The Orkneys and the Shetlands lie to the north. St. Michael, Looe, and the Isle of Wight, are the only islands on the south coast, except those sometimes connected with the land, and the Channel Islands off the coast of Normandy. All the other islands lie on the west coast, with Ireland in the front rank, extending from the Scilly Islands through Anglesey, Man, and the Hebrides, to the Orkneys and the Shetlands, where the waves of the Atlantic rave and break on their way to the coast of Norway.

These islands, in the earliest period of our written history, were peopled by Celts.

Britain was their holy island; it was the seat of their schools and of their most sacred groves. The Isles of Anglesey and Man, both known under the name of Mona to the Romans, were the seats of the Druidic hierarchy and worship. Iona—a small island in the Hebrides, now containing five hundred and four inhabitants, was the station of Columba, who founded an order of missionaries, and contributed to the diffusion of the light of Christianity over Britain. Holy Island—the Lindisfarne of the first Saxon historian—was a great centre of Saxon learning and religion, reflected from Ireland; it was the counterpart of Heligoland and Rugen, the shrines of the continental Saxons and Germans.

The greater part of the islands, and of points on the coast terminating in *ey*, *ay*, *a*, (island), *ness* (promontory), *holm*, as well as others, bear names which the Northmen gave them; and were seized, partly for the purposes of commerce, but more commonly as naval stations, from which they could harry and tax the coasts and inland country. An island was a market, a warehouse, and a castle to these Northmen; who, bred round the sinuosities of the Danish peninsula, in the recesses of the Baltic, and the Fiords of Norway, practised their arts as udal farmers, fishermen, and merchants—forged anchors—built ships that lived in the Atlantic—fought incessantly along their own coast, from the Elbe to the Naze, to Drontheim, Lofoden Islands, Cape North—and in the eighth century and the centuries following, sailed in fleets, at one time down the east and west coasts of Great Britain,—at another either round France, Portugal and Spain into the Mediterranean, or to Iceland and the coasts of North America. Men of the Atlantic, in their ships—their sea-horses, their ocean-skates, as they called their craft—they braved the dangers of the rocks and the waves at sea—where their foes never met them—the arms of Celts, Gaels, and Saxons, on land—and succeeded in effecting permanent settlements in France and England. As the Jutes and Saxons settled on the south coast, so the Danes held, and have left the most permanent traces in, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and the lowlands of Scotland. The Norwegians for some time made the Orkneys the great centre of their expeditions. Rollo, from whom William I. was the fifth in descent, was some time in the Orkneys before he conquered Normandy; and the Northmen from these islands extended their power over the Hebrides, Ireland, and the coast of France.

As the organization of the great nations on the mainland advanced, the relative power of the Northmen declined; and it was impossible that the inhabitants of the small islands round Britain could long resist the power of even the Gaelic population,—little given to the sea as it always has been,—which gradually recovered its ground, and diffused its language over the Hebrides and the Isle of Man. In Caithness, the Orkneys, and the Shetlands, the Norse language, as well as the men, held its ground, and has latterly given way to pure English, while the Gaelic is spoken in the Highlands.

The Scandinavian race survives in its descendants round the coasts of the British Isles; and the soul of the old viking still burns in the seamen of the British fleet, in the Deal boatmen, in the fishermen of the Orkneys; and in that adventurous, bold, direct, skilful, mercantile class, that has encircled the world by its peaceful conquests. What the Greeks were in the Mediterranean Sea, the Scandinavians have been in the Atlantic Ocean.

A population of a race, on the islands and the island-coasts, impregnated with the sea, in fixing its territorial boundaries, would exhibit but little sympathy with the remonstrating Roman poet, in his Sabine farm over the Mediterranean:—

> Nequidquam Deus abscidit
> Prudens *Oceano dissociabili*
> Terras, si tamen impiæ
> Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.

They made islands parts of counties—parts of parishes. The mainland of the Great Island is still divided, for some purposes, into England, Wales, and Scotland; the Isle of Wight is a part of Hampshire, the Scilly Islands of Cornwall; Anglesey is a Welsh county; the Isles of Arran, Bute, and Cumbray constitute Bute, a county of Scotland. In passing northwards, the islands over the sea, like the lakes inland, are all parts of Scottish counties: Islay, Jura, Mull, Coll, Canna, Rum, and Muck belong to Argyll; Skye, Rona, Raasay, Scalpa, Soa, and Eigg to Inverness. Of the 200* Hebrides, 81 were inhabited. Harris† belongs also to Inverness,

* The numbers of these islands have not been accurately enumerated, but are here given on the authority of M'Culloch, in his Geographical Dictionary.

† St. Kilda is in the parish of Harris; and, away 70 miles from the mainland of the western Hebrides, it rises 1,500 feet above the waves. Rocks and inaccessible precipices surround it, except at one point on the north side, where there is a rocky bay; and another on the south-east side, where there is a landing-place which leads up to the village of St. Kilda, a quarter of a mile from the sea, on the sloping base of a steep hill. This is the only inhabited place in St. Kilda and three other islands of the group, which are the resort of the seafowls, that, with fish and small patches of land, furnish employment and food for the inhabitants. The population has not before been stated, and has probably never before 1851 been officially enumerated. It was found to consist of 32 families in 32 houses, and of 110 persons; of whom 48 were males, 62 were females. The 33 Gillies, 23 McDonalds, 20 McQuiens, 13 Fergusons, 9 McCrimons, 9 McKinnons, 2 Morrisons, and 1 McCleod, were all born on the island, except one woman, aged 35, a McDonald's wife, who was imported from Sutherland. The number of men between the ages of 20 and 60 is 25, and the number of women of the same age is one more, or 26; of the children under 20 there are 22 males, 30 females; 1 old man is above the age of 70,

the rest of the island, called Lewis, to Ross. The 67 Orkneys, of which 28 were inhabited, and the 27 inhabited Shetland Islands, which are said to exceed 100 in number, constitute a county of Scotland. Upon the eastern coast, Holy Island, Staples, and the 17 Fern Islands, were a part of Islandshire in Durham, but are now in Northumberland.

The population of the mainland of Great Britain is 20,536,357; the aggregate population of the Irish mainland and islands is 6,553,178; Anglesey, the next most populous island, contained 57,318 inhabitants; Jersey, 57,020; the Isle of Man, 52,344; the Isle of Wight, 50,324; Guernsey, Lewis (and Harris), Skye (mainland), and Shetland (mainland), each contained more than 20,000 inhabitants. The Orkney mainland, 16,668 inhabitants; Islay, 12,334; Bute, 9351; Mull, 7485; Arran, 5857; South Uist, 4006. None of the other islands contained 4000 inhabitants. Barry, in Glamorganshire, contained 4 persons; Chapel, off the coast of Lancaster, 3; Eriskay, 3; Jethou, 3; Calf, in Argyllshire, 2; Vaila, in Shetland, 2; Little Papa, 1 woman; Inchcolm, 1 solitary man—a farm labourer, having charge of thirty acres of land.

The British Isles extend from Jersey (lat. 49°·13), over 11 degrees of latitude, to Unst in the Shetlands (lat. 60°·49), where the night in the summer solstice is three hours shorter than it is in Jersey. Lowestoft Ness (1°·46 E. long.) on the east coast of Suffolk, and St. Kilda (8°·35 W. long.) lie 10 degrees of longitude apart: so the sun rises and sets 39 minutes on the east coast of England before it rises and sets on St. Kilda; 47 minutes before it rises and sets on the west coast of Ireland.

The area of the great territorial subdivisions of Great Britain is as follows: England, 50,922 square miles; Scotland, 31,324; Wales, 7398; and the Islands in the British Seas, 394 square miles. The forms of the islands are irregular, and do not approach simple geometrical figures, if we except England, which was not inaptly compared by the ancients to a triangle. The area of Great Britain is equal to a square of 299 miles to the side; England to a square of 226 miles to the side; Scotland to a square of 177 miles to the side; Wales to a square of 86 miles to the side; the Islands in the British Seas to a square of 20 miles to the side. While the area is in the ratio of these squares, or as 51, 31, 7, and $\frac{1}{10}$, the population is nearly as 17, 3, 1, and $\frac{1}{4}$; England has on an average to a square mile 332 persons, Wales 136, Scotland only 92, the Islands in the British Seas 363 persons. While about 21,200,000 acres of territory lie north, and 36,400,000 acres south of the 55° of north latitude; the populations on the north and south side of the line are respectively about 3,173,000 and 17,787,000.

Counties.—The 40 counties of England, 12 of Wales, 32 of Scotland, making 84 counties in Great Britain, vary much in size and population. The English counties consist of a variable number of hundreds, and until latterly had detached parts within each other's limits. All the estuaries—and the large as well as some of the small rivers on the east coast—serve to mark the bounds of extensive counties: the Tweed, Tyne, Tees, Humber, Wash, Yare, Stour, Thames, separate Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, which were at one time or other of the Saxon period, separately or conjointly, small kingdoms. On the south coast, the smaller rivers appear to have been disregarded in fixing the bounds of Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, and Devon; but the Tamar divides Devon from Cornwall. The Bristol Channel and the estuary of the Severn separate Somerset and Devon from Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire; the indentations of the coast by estuaries mark, on the west coast, the divisions of the Welsh counties; the Dee divides Flint from Cheshire, the Mersey, Cheshire from Lancashire; which now extends over the Ribble and Morecambe Bay, to the Dudden and Windermere, where it touches Cumberland and Westmoreland. The Thames is a boundary from its mouth almost to its source; it separates Essex, Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire, on its north bank — from Berkshire, Surrey, and Kent, on the south bank. The arrangement on the Severn is different; the county-towns of Gloucester, Worcester, and Shrewsbury, are on its banks, and the counties extend to the hills on both sides. Herefordshire, in like manner, extends over the middle portion of the basin of the Wye. All the

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6 women are more than 60 years of age, 1 has attained the age of 79.

There are 19 married couples on the island; 2 widowers, 8 widows, 5 unmarried men, 5 unmarried women of the age of 20 and under 46. The men are all called "Farmers and Birdcatchers" in the Schedule; each "Farmer" occupying about 3 acres of land. Eight females are described as "Weaveress" in "wool." The mildness of the air covers the island with verdure; but the crops of bere and oats are often destroyed by terrific storms. The proprietor sends a yearly supply of meal to the island; without which the minister of Harris states that they would often be in want, notwithstanding the little crop, the sea-fowl eggs, and all the resources of the place. He refers to a tradition "that the population of the island has been stationary for 200 years;" sometimes falling below and sometimes exceeding 100 souls. "The great majority of the infants die of what they call the 'eight days' illness.' Several children were born in the last 12 months, but only 2 are living; and there have been 2 deaths during the last year." This differs from other information; for it is stated in the "Gazetteer of Scotland" that the number of adults in the island was at one time reduced to 4 by small-pox; and cholera in the first epidemic was fatal in this remote region. The dwellings of the poor people, who breathe the purest air of the sea and sky out of doors—in St. Kilda and in all the Western Isles—are left, through their ignorance, dirtier than the dens of wild animals. There is a manse and a church; but no medical man—no minister—resident in the island.

midland counties on the site of Mercia are small; and as the county-towns are on the rivers, extend on both sides of the basins. This difference in the boundary implying the existence of bridges, and in size implying that the country had become more populous, also strengthens the inference that Mercia was divided into counties, about the age of Alfred and the time of the Danish invasions.

The shire is an important subdivison of the kingdom, and each shire has numerous officers: (1) a lord-lieutenant, who is also (2) custos-rotulorum, or keeper of the archives, except in counties of cities; (3) a sheriff, who appoints (4) an under-sheriff; (5) justices of the peace, all appointed by the Crown; (6) a county treasurer, and (7) a clerk of the peace, generally an attorney, who is appointed by the custos-rotulorum: (8) the county coroners are elected by the freeholders, as (9) knights of the shires were formerly. The revenue of the shires is chiefly derived from rates which are struck by the justices of the peace in counties at quarter-sessions. The rates, which were formerly collected by the high constables, or constables of hundreds, are directed under 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 33, to be collected by the Boards of Guardians, and to be paid by them to the county treasurer. The county expenditure is chiefly incurred in maintaining bridges, gaols, police, prisoners, lunatic asylums, and the various county officers, some of whom are paid, although several of the offices are honorary, and are discharged gratuitously.

Hundreds.—Subdivisions of the shires have existed since the age of Alfred; and hundreds, tythings, and hides, are named in the early Saxon laws, charters, and other records. The notices are, however, by no means precise; nor are they all consistent, either with themselves, or with what is found to exist of the ancient divisions in later times. The simplest view may be thus stated: England was divided into hides—about 274,950 in number; and a hide of land, containing 100 or 120 acres, supported a free family; *ten* such free families constituted a *tything*; *ten* or *twelve tythings*, a *hundred*; an indefinite number of hundreds, a shire. The hundred is used in the Domesday return (1086), as a well-defined territorial division of the county.

The division of men into tens, twelves, hundreds, and thousands, on the basis of their system of numeration, is so natural, that instances occur of its use in the history of almost every nation; but it is not probable that Alfred, or any of his successors or predecessors, ever succeeded in organizing all the races, tribes, and states in England so simply as the above theory implies, without reference to other considerations than mere numbers. If the holdings were ever equal in extent, or the numbers of men in townships and hundreds the same, they could not continue unchanged; as the numbers and settlements of the people increased, and as the properties were so frequently won and lost by conquest, as well as the other mutations incidental to societies of men in the civilized as well as the barbarous state. Accordingly, it is found that the hundreds, in the survey after the Conquest, and the hundreds still remaining as constituent divisions of the country, differ to such an extent in area and population—not only in different, but in the same counties, and in similar situations—that it is difficult to conceive they could ever have been formed on a uniform scale of area, or of free population.

Sessional Divisions.—The divisions existing in all the counties of England and Wales for the purposes of special and petty sessions, are in general based on the *hundreds* and other ancient county subdivisions. By the authority of various Acts of Parliament the justices at Quarter Sessions may alter and rearrange these sessional divisions, and they are empowered to adopt the same limits as those of poor-law unions. The Divisional Meetings of the Justices or Petty Sessions in 1831, amounted to 609 in England and Wales.

For the purposes of Assize and Gaol delivery, there are in England and Wales eight circuits of the Judges, besides the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court at London. The circuits are known as the Home, Midland, Norfolk, Oxford, Northern, Western, North Wales, and South Wales circuits, and include the counties situated in the parts of the country implied by their names.

Municipal Cities and Boroughs.—When the Anglo-Saxons first invaded England "the woods" were no longer "the towns" of the natives. The Britons had been collected in cities, polished but subjugated by the Roman legionaries, who lived in villas and towns, on taxes which their publicans collected. Unlike the adventurous colonists and "Pilgrim Fathers," who planted the British race in America, they did not find nations less civilized than themselves on the land, but more corrupted; less capable of freedom, and of political organization. As the Roman towns still existed, some of their forms and institutions may have remained; and have impressed on the populations of London, York, and other cities, some modification of the national institutions of the Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians. Those modifications can, however, rarely be traced. The condition and circumstances were no longer the same in the fertile cultivated soil of England as they had been on the western shores of the continent, and the new races adapted themselves to the change; but their relations to each other, to their families, and to their princes, required free institutions of a character very different from the provincial organization of the declining Roman empire. The Saxon borough was a modification of the Hundred; the burgesses were freemen bound to each other as neighbours, responsible for each other to surrounding communities, sharing common burthens; classified further in Guilds of Trades, or Companies, which sprang up with the divisions of labour; and banded firmly together for the defence of their walls and dwellings.

The Hundred necessarily underwent some modification in the towns; and in this as in other cases it soon ceased to designate a specific number of men. But it is of importance to observe, that in the early times the same principles of subdivision, organization, and government were applied alike to town and country populations.

London, Winchester, Abingdon, and some other boroughs of importance, are not entered in Domesday, and were probably not surveyed by the Commissioners of William I., but the customs of 41 cities and burghs are noticed with some detail.

The eleven cities of London, Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, York; and the five towns of Kingston-on-Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Poole, Southampton, in England; and two, Carmarthen and Haverfordwest, in Wales, are "Counties of themselves;" as was also the city of Coventry until lately. The cities on the old Roman sites maintained their independence of the country around them, as well as of the early Saxon kingdoms, to a larger extent than other towns; as is indicated by their independent county jurisdiction.

Some of the ancient boroughs fell into decay; new boroughs sprang up in other parts of the country; many towns were created boroughs for purposes not now very intelligible; and with the rapid progress of population which commenced after 1750, and has gone on for nearly a century—through three successive generations—the houses have spread beyond the limits of the old boroughs and cities. In 1835 a great change was made in their constitution; and the limits of many were enlarged by the adoption of the new boundaries settled for purposes of Parliamentary elections, after an inquiry by Commissioners into the circumstances of each place. The affairs of municipal boroughs are administered by *Councils* elected in the several wards; by a Mayor and Aldermen, elected out of the Council; Auditors and Assessors, elected by the Burgesses; a Treasurer and a Town-clerk, appointed by the Council. Such functionaries exist in every reformed borough; others may be appointed. Justices of the peace may be appointed by the Queen; so may salaried police magistrates and a recorder, after petition by the Council to the Crown. There are Coroners of the Borough. The control of the police, the administration of justice, the lighting and paving of the streets, and other local functions, are in the hands of the corporations; the burgesses and householders, in many Municipal Boroughs, elect burgesses by majorities to serve in Parliament.

During the period of nearly twenty years which have elapsed since the investigation was made into the condition of the municipal boroughs, some of the unreformed Corporations have ceased to exercise any active functions, having become, in fact, either extinct or dormant, while others, although still claiming to be Corporations, are municipal only in name.

By Section 141 of the Municipal Corporation Act, charters of incorporation may be granted to towns, on the petition of the inhabitant householders, if Her Majesty, by the advice of the Privy Council, shall think fit to grant them. At the period of the Census only 19 towns had petitioned to be incorporated, and all of them, except one—Huddersfield—have received charters.

The municipal organization, as regards the number of towns, stands thus:—

England and Wales:—	
Reformed Boroughs named in the Schedules annexed to the Municipal Corporation Act	178
Boroughs which have had Charters of Incorporation granted to them since the passing of that Act	18
London, and the other unreformed Corporate Towns	89
England and Wales	285
Scotland:—	
Number of Cities and Burghs governed by the Municipal Acts for Scotland.	83
Corporate Towns in Great Britain	368

The 196 reformed boroughs in England and Wales and the *City* of London contain 4,473,138 inhabitants. One-half of the population (2,220,542) is found in 17 boroughs; each of which contains more than 60,000 inhabitants.

It is found, also, that 102 boroughs, or more than half of the total number, contain less than 9,000 inhabitants in each; and in the aggregate 472,551 inhabitants.

A population ranging from 2000 to 7000 is that most commonly met with; 87 boroughs fall under this category. 27 municipal boroughs have from 20,000 to 40,000 inhabitants; 8 have from 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants; 7 from 60,000 to 80,000 inhabitants; 2 from 80,000 to 100,000 inhabitants; 5 from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants; 3 have 200,000 inhabitants and upwards.

The 83 royal and municipal burghs of Scotland contained 752,777 inhabitants; only 3 burghs contained more than 60,000 inhabitants, or 276,299 inhabitants in the aggregate; 1 contained from 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants; 3 from 20,000 to 40,000 inhabitants; 15 from 7,000 to 20,000 inhabitants; 33 from 2,000 to 7,000 inhabitants; 28 under 2,000 inhabitants.

Although some of the most populous and important towns in England have obtained charters of incorporation since 1835, several considerable places are still without a municipal organization. Amongst these may be named, in England and Wales, the Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs of

	Population.
The Tower Hamlets	539,111
Finsbury	323,772
Marylebone	370,957
Greenwich	105,784
Lambeth	251,345
Westminster	241,611

And the towns of

	Population.	
Brighton* . .	69,673	(Parliamentary limits)
Burnley . . .	20,828	—
Bury	31,262	(Parliamentary limits)
Chatham . . .	28,424	(Parliamentary limits)
Cheltenham . .	35,051	,,
Dudley . . .	37,962	,,
Huddersfield† .	30,880	,,
Merthyr Tydfil .	63,080	,,
Rochdale, . .	29,195	,,
Stroud . . .	36,535	,, } Wide Dis-
Stoke-upon-Trent	84,027	,, } tricts.

Parliamentary Boroughs.—There were at the time of the Census 200 cities, boroughs, and districts of boroughs in England and Wales sending members to Parliament—186 English boroughs, and 14 Welsh. St. Albans, disfranchised since 1851, is included. The aggregate annual value of property assessed to the Poor Rate in the English boroughs was 22,669,348*l.*, and the aggregate population was 7,151,629, giving an average annual value of 121,878*l.*, and an average population of 38,449. In Scotland there were 21 parliamentary burghs or districts of burghs, with a population of 1,136,122.

Townships, Parishes, Manors. — After his accession, in 1066, the Conqueror seized, besides the Crown lands, the lands of the Anglo-Saxon or Danish proprietors, who fell in the battle of Hastings; and, in the course of his reign, acquired the estates of many rebellious Thanes. He distributed a large portion of these lands as the pay of past and of future services, among the chieftains in his army, who retained large 'domains for themselves, and distributed the rest on *similar terms*, among the officers and men under their command. The estates of the church, and of the chief monasteries also, passed into the hands of the Norman clergy. The tenants who held immediately of the king, including ecclesiastical corporations, amounted to 1,400, the under tenants to 7,871, at the time of the great survey (A.D. 1086), which exhibits an apparently new division of the country into manors. The manor was what Bede had called the "*place*" (*locus*), in the midst of which the churches were built, or the old temples had stood; the village and surrounding neighbourhood, where the people lived for the sake of society and of defence, with their headman or Thane, dwelling in his capacious *hall*, built of wood by the bondmen from his demesne, covered with reeds and straw, or a roof of wooden shingles, through which the smoke from the hearth ascended. This hall often became a stone mansion, and the home of the chief tenant a castle, in the period immediately following the Norman Conquest. The kingdom was held securely; there was a military chief and a strong post in every parish of the country; surrounded by 60,215 knights, in the possession of as many fees or portions of territory. Of forty-nine castles which are mentioned in Domesday, only that of Arundel existed in the time of Edward the Confessor; eight it is known were built by the Conqueror, ten by great barons, one by an under-tenant: and the numbers increased so rapidly that 1,115 "adulterine" castles were counted at the close of Stephen's reign (A.D. 1153). The lord, resident, either in a castle with its keep and mount—in a hall, or in a fortified house (*domus defensabilis*),—and his court encroaching on the hundred court, —for a time gave a new character and name to the township, the priest*shire*, or the parish; but it is much more probable that the old subdivisions, which had existed for centuries, and are sometimes named *vils* in the reign of Edward the Confessor, were chosen as the limit of the manor, than that the country was wholly recast and divided into the same number of new districts in the reign of William I. Manors underwent changes, and new manors were frequently created, until the Statute *Quiâ emptores* put an end to their increase in the reign of Edward I. (A.D. 1290): the lords of new manors probably erected churches and appointed clergymen—according to the common theory; but the parish boundaries, surrounding the old township—guarded by the spiritual supervision of the priest, and by the tithe-owner—were not originally derived from the manor; and only assumed their legitimate importance in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when they were made the area of the district which by rates maintained its own poor.

The population of every parish, at each of the Censuses, is returned in the general abstract; and in the northern counties, where the parishes are of vast extent, and are subdivided into well-defined townships, the population of each township is separately returned. Extra-parochial places—which ought no longer to be allowed to exist as such—are places, as the term implies, included in no parish; and have been in general separately returned: so have liberties, and some other anomalous divisions, which are not under the same jurisdiction as hundreds.

Ecclesiastical Districts and Dioceses. — By Section V. of the Census Act, it was required that the account to be taken on March 31st, 1851, should include not only, as at former Censuses, the population of Parishes, Townships, and Extra-parochial places, but also, for the first time, the population of "*Ecclesiastical Districts*" in England and Wales.

Some little hesitation might be experienced in assigning a positive interpretation to this term, in consequence of the rather confused state of the ecclesiastical subdivisions of the country. The ancient primarydivision of the land, for spiritual purposes was exclusively into *Parishes*; but, in the course of time, as population increased, and additional churches

* Since the period of the Census, the inhabitants of Brighton have petitioned to be incorporated, but the charter, which was opposed, has not been granted. A petition from Huddersfield, in 1841, had been attended with the same result.

† See note, p. 20.

were erected, certain *portions* of particular parishes came to be assigned by custom to the newly-established places of worship; and these at length, under the name of *Chapelries*, acquired boundaries, as definite and generally recognized as those of the parent Parish. This is especially the case in the more northern counties, where, the Parishes being of very large extent, while the population has increased with great rapidity, the need for such a further subdivision soon became apparent. The number of such Chapelries throughout England and Wales is not exactly ascertainable, but it must be very considerable.

In more modern times many other Districts have been originated by the force of similar circumstances, without, however, having obtained by custom or otherwise, any legally recognized boundaries. These conventional Districts are generally created, upon the erection of a new church in any populous Parish, by private arrangement between the rector or vicar of the mother Parish, and the incumbent of the new benefice; and are formed solely for the purpose of insuring a more effective spiritual oversight of the entire population.

The term "Ecclesiastical Districts," as employed in the Census Act, was not intended to apply either to these merely *conventional* Districts or to the ancient Chapelries, but to that considerable number of Districts which have in late years been formed under the authority of the various Acts of Parliament providing for extensions of the Establishment. By these Acts, which commence in 1818, power is given to the Commissioners for Building New Churches, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and to the Bishops of the various Dioceses, to assign appropriate Districts to any new churches for which an adequate endowment is secured, either by the subdivision of single Parishes or by the consolidation of parts of several Parishes.

The "Ecclesiastical Districts" inquired into at the Census were therefore, those which have been formed by these three authorities; and the task of obtaining accurately their population, was one of very great difficulty. Designed exclusively for spiritual purposes, their boundaries are quite ignored by the general public, and rarely known by any secular officers; while, in many cases, even the clergy themselves, unprovided with maps or plans, are uncertain as to the limits of their respective cures. Formed too, in many cases, without reference to any existing boundaries—often by imaginary lines which the progress of building speedily obliterates—and liable, as circumstances alter, to repeated reconstruction—it is sometimes almost impossible, with any confidence, to ascertain the real present limits of these Districts. No labour, however, has been spared in order to overcome these obstacles and secure a trustworthy statement.

The division of the country ecclesiastically into *Dioceses*, *Archdeaconries*, and *Deaneries*, took place in very early times. Most of the present Bishoprics were founded in the Saxon period: originally there were three Archbishoprics—of Canterbury, York, and Caerleon in Wales; the latter was suppressed by Henry I., and the territory annexed to the See of Canterbury. Most of the Dioceses, on their first formation, had their limits coextensive with the boundaries of the kingdoms of the sovereigns who formed them: subdivisions soon, however, were discovered to be necessary; and the Council of Hertford, convened by Archbishop Theodore, decreed that, as the faithful grew to be more numerous, the number of Sees should also be increased. The first subdivision was made by this prelate in the Diocese of York; and the various princes subsequently made repeated alterations, until at length the whole arrangement settled into its existing shape, excepting the addition made by Henry VIII., and by the recent Acts of Parliament. Henry, with a portion of the proceeds of the confiscated monasteries, founded seven new Bishoprics, viz.: — Gloucester, Bristol, Peterborough, Oxford, Westminster, Chester, and Man. The Bishopric of Westminster, however, only lasted until 1550, when it was again incorporated with the See of London: and the Act of 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 77, united into one the Sees of Gloucester and Bristol, and created two additional, — Manchester and Ripon. By this statute, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were authorized to alter the limits of nearly all the rest, by effecting a transference of Parishes from one to another, with a view to the more convenient distribution of territory and population.

Archdeacons anciently were only members of Chapters without territorial jurisdiction. The assignment of specific limits for Archdeaconries took place soon after the Conquest.* The Act of 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 77, gives power to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to re-arrange the boundaries of the ancient, and to form certain new, Archdeaconries. The new ones formed in exercise of this authority, are Bristol, Maidstone, Monmouth, Westmoreland, Manchester, Lancaster, and Craven.

Deans are principally of two kinds: (1) those attached to Cathedrals, who are the heads of the different Chapters; and (2) Rural Deans, who perform certain functions as assistants to the Bishops, in particular definite portions of the several Dioceses. These *Rural Deaneries* were recognized Ecclesiastical Divisions of a Diocese in Saxon times. They seem to have been designed to correspond with *Hundreds* in the political division of the country, as Archdeaconries were possibly intended to correspond with Counties. The etymology of the word (*Decanus*) favours this idea; and it is not improbable that all such Deaneries originally embraced Districts with *ten* churches, and no more; their boundaries, once settled, never having been disturbed, although increase of population caused an increase in the

* The first assignment was by Archbishop Lanfranc, A.D. 1165.

number of religious edifices. Some of them still contain ten churches only. These Deaneries gradually fell into disuse from the period of the Conquest; but recent legislation tends to their revival.

Changes in the Ancient Territorial Subdivisions of the Country. Counties.—The Counties of England and Wales have undergone considerable changes.

The observance in Wales of peculiar laws and customs, combined with the use of another language by the people, naturally tended to maintain in a marked manner the distinction, which still exists in a less degree, between the inhabitants of the Principality and those of England. Partly with a view to remove this distinction, an Act was passed in the 27th year of Henry VIII. (A.D. 1535), declaring Wales to be for ever incorporated with the realm of England, and that all natives of Wales should enjoy the same liberty as the king's other subjects, with the like laws, justice, and customs of tenure. By this statute, all the marches, or border lands between England and Wales, were either farmed into new shires, or added to old ones. The new counties thus created were Monmouth, Brecon, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh; Monmouth being named as an English county.

Few changes have been made in Scotland in respect of county limits; although the confused manner in which the component parts of some of the counties are scattered over the mainland and islands, and the frequent intermixture in others of detached parts of adjoining counties, must be productive of inconvenience.

Under the Reform Act, all the large and populous counties of England have been divided for the purpose of returning additional members to Parliament.

Where portions of counties were detached from the main body of their respective counties and locally situate in other counties, it was enacted that, for the purposes of elections, every such portion should be considered to be part of the county or division by which it was wholly surrounded, or, if bounded by more than one, of that county with which it had the longest common boundary. Some exceptions were, however, admitted; and the town of Dudley, with other portions of the county of Worcester, lying in contiguous counties, and certain portions of the county of Flint, were allowed to remain undisturbed.

A Bill was subsequently passed, in 1844, under which every detached part of a county in England and Wales has become, since the 20th October 1844, *for all purposes* part of the county to which it had been annexed for Parliamentary purposes.

About one-half of the English counties have thus been altered more or less. The only considerable changes, however, are those affecting the counties of Worcester and Salop, Durham and Northumberland. An addition of surface, amounting to 17,403 acres, with 20,401 inhabitants, has been acquired by Worcestershire, consisting chiefly of portions of the parish of Hales-owen lying in that county, but belonging to Salop, from which they have been severed. Northumberland has gained an additional area of 64,389 acres, containing 19,035 inhabitants, by the annexation of the districts of Islandshire and Norhamshire, and other parts of Durham which were locally situated either north of Northumberland or in the body of that county. The other counties which have increased are Oxford (by nearly 7,000 acres), Sussex, Bucks, Devon, Hereford, and York.

Besides Durham and Salop, the English counties which have undergone some curtailment of territory are Hants, Berks, Hertford, Wilts, Dorset, Cornwall, Somerset, Gloucester, Stafford, and Monmouth.

Of the Welsh counties only four are altered, viz., Brecon, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh; and these are affected to a very trifling extent.

Changes in the ancient Boundaries of Boroughs.—Changes have been made in the boundaries of many of the old corporate towns, while the limits of others equally requiring readjustment have been allowed to remain undisturbed. The obvious necessity, arising from the rapid growth of many of the boroughs, for an extension of their limits, in relation to the parliamentary franchise, was no less apparent with respect to municipal government; and it was deemed just and reasonable that all possessing a community of interest, as inhabitants of one town, should, while sharing many common advantages, also bear their due proportion of the burdens attaching to the corporate institutions. A general revision, and the extension where necessary, of the boundaries of boroughs, was therefore deemed an essential part of the plan of reform, under the Municipal Corporation Bill. When that measure became law, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Municipal Boundaries had accomplished only a small portion of their task. It was provided, therefore, as a temporary arrangement, that with respect to certain boroughs returning members to Parliament, the *Parliamentary* boundaries should be taken for municipal purposes until altered by Parliament, and that, with respect to the remaining boroughs, their limits should remain unaltered, until Parliament should otherwise direct.

In 1837 the Commissioners made their report, and suggested, in numerous instances, new municipal boundaries for boroughs sending members to Parliament, and for most of the unrepresented towns. The general effect of their recommendations was to extend the existing boundaries, so as to take in suburbs and localities immediately connected with the towns; in a few cases, rural parts included within the ancient limits were to be left out. Many of the proposed changes were, however, for various reasons, opposed by the inhabitants; and the municipal boundaries are suffered to remain in the state in which they were left by the Act of 5 and 6 Will. IV.,

c. 76. Of 178 boroughs in the schedule of that Act, 60 were enlarged by the adoption of the Parliamentary limits; but no extension of area has taken place in 118 boroughs—including the whole of those not possessing the Parliamentary franchise—although no inconsiderable number of them has strikingly increased in population. As a consequence, it not unfrequently happens that the municipality scarcely represents the *town* any more than the *City* of London represents the metropolis of the British empire.*

By the enlargement of the 60 cities and boroughs referred to, contiguous parts, containing in 1851 a population of 510,852, have been brought within the pale of municipal institutions; the population within the old limits being 1,185,850, and within the present limits 1,696,702.

Recent Territorial Subdivisions of the Country.—The Act for "the Amendment and Better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor," empowered the Poor Law Commissioners "to declare so many parishes as they may think fit to be united for the administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor." The united parishes were designated *Unions*. The Act also provided for the election of a representative Board of Guardians, and for the appointment of officers in every Union, by whom the local rates for the relief of the poor, and for many other purposes, are collected and expended. The *Unions*, under the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, were subdivided into as many smaller districts as the Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Registrar-General, thought fit. The whole of England and Wales has not been placed under the Poor Law Amendment Act; but the Registration Act extends over all England and Wales, which is thus divided into 624 new districts. A district comprises on an average three or four *subdistricts*, to each of which there is a registrar of births and deaths. A subdistrict extends over a certain number of parishes or townships, except in those rare cases where the parish is large, and is itself made *one* or *more subdistricts*. The subdistricts contain on an average seven parishes, townships, or places, of which the population is, in 16,008 cases, separately returned.

To the new Districts a staff of officers is attached; and, where they are Unions, there are the clerk to the Board of Guardians, relieving officers, medical officers, superintendent registrars, and registrars, whose duties are defined by the Poor Law Board and the Registrar-General. A system of rating is in operation; and the districts have practically been found useful for other administrative purposes, besides those which were in contemplation at the time of their formation. The circuits of the county courts comprise aggregates of these districts; and, under the Militia Act, powers are given for rendering them applicable in carrying out the machinery of that measure.

By the Act for taking the Census, the population of England and Wales was directed to be enumerated in Districts and Subdistricts under the control of the registration officers.

Besides the subdivisions—ancient and modern—which have been described, others exist for a great variety of purposes: these are often of a complex character, and evidently made quite independently of each other, as the boundary lines cross in every direction. The late Mr. Rickman noticed that, "there are in England and Wales about 550 *parishes* which are known to extend into *two counties*, or into more than one hundred, or other division;"* and he pointed out "the scattered confusion of the components parts" of the ancient hundreds, as well as the irregularities in their size: "so irregular," he says, "is this distribution of territory, that while some of the southern hundreds do not exceed two square miles in area, nor one thousand persons in population, the hundreds of Lancashire average three hundred square miles in area, and the population contained in one of them (Salford hundred) [in 1831] is 430,000."

The cause of these irregularities is evident. The division of England and Wales into hundreds, on the original plan, of which Kent and the counties in Wessex offer examples, was never carried out; and in the course of the thousand years that have since elapsed, the face of the country has undergone great changes: the distribution of the population—which from less than *four* millions has increased to *eighteen millions*—is no longer the same. A Hundred no longer contains a hundred families. Bridges have brought into intimate union populations which rivers divided; villages have grown into vast cities: the mining and manufacturing industry of the last hundred years has covered the woodlands, wastes, and desolate lands of the midland and northern counties with people. The Hundred courts, the Manor courts, the Shire motes, the Burgh motes, have been superseded by the Petty Sessions, the County courts, the Town Councils, the Boards of Guardians; that discharge duties—such as the election of members of Parliament, and the relief of the poor—never contemplated when the counties, boroughs, and hundreds were formed; while the system of *frank-pledge* in tythings has disappeared. For all the useful purposes of comparison, and statistical inquiry, the old divisions in many parts of the kingdom are entirely unsuited. The Legislature, then, without any settled plan, has, in recent Acts of Parliament, entirely disregarded the old divisions of the country into hundreds, and has changed, in numerous instances, the boundaries and divisions of counties as well as of boroughs.

* The borough of Stockton may be mentioned as an example. Its ancient limits, to which the present reformed municipal jurisdiction is confined, contained a population, in 1851, of only 1867; while the *town*, of which the borough forms but a fraction, contained 9308 inhabitants.

* See Preface to Enumeration Abstracts, 1831, p. xvi., also p. xv.

The time, it seemed at this Census, had come, when a re-arrangement should be made of the 16,000 places which have well-defined boundaries, and are separately returned in England and Wales. After full consideration, it was determined that the new arrangement should be based upon the districts in which the births and deaths of the population are registered; as it is on the excess of births over deaths that the increase of population depends.

In the abstracts of the Registrar-General, which had received the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, the districts had, prior to 1841, been topographically arranged in counties consisting of entire Registration Districts; and the counties had been thrown into eleven groups or divisions; *ten* extending over England, and *one* over Wales, to which Monmouthshire was added.

The old division of the country into parishes, townships, and counties, is open to many of the objections which lie against hundreds. Parishes are, in many instances, almost inextricably intermingled: and they vary in population from single families to tens of thousands of families; in extent, from a few hundreds of acres to many thousands of acres. The counties are also irregularly and unequally constituted: some are disproportionately small; thus, Rutland has on 95,805 acres, only 22,983 inhabitants; Huntingdon has on 230,865 acres, 64,183 inhabitants; Westmoreland, on 485,432 acres, 58,287 inhabitants; Bedford, on 295,582 acres, 124,478 inhabitants. Other counties are disproportionately large: thus, Kent has on 1,041,479 acres, 615,766 inhabitants; Lincoln, on 1,776,738 acres, 407,222 inhabitants; Devon, on 1,657,180 acres, 567,098 inhabitants; Lancashire, on 1,219,221 acres, 2,031,236 inhabitants; Yorkshire—in the three Ridings and the City—on 3,829,286 acres, 1,797,995 inhabitants; Middlesex, on the limited area of 180,168 acres, numbers 1,886,576 inhabitants.

Under the new arrangement of the returns no change whatever has been made in the boundaries of parishes; for the Hundreds, Districts have been substituted; and the groups of complete districts—called, for the sake of distinction, "*Registration counties*,"—differ little in extent or area from the ancient counties with which, wherever it was practicable, their boundaries are made conterminate. The cause of the discrepancy between the "registration counties" and the other counties arises from the circumstance that, in many cases, the boundaries of the old counties were rivers; on which, subsequently, at fords and bridges, important towns arose—the markets and centres of meeting for the people of all the surrounding parishes. These towns have been made the centres of the new Districts, as at them it is most convenient for the guardians to meet, and the officers to reside.

The inconveniences and perplexities which the variety of ecclesiastical, military and civil, fiscal and judicial, ancient and modern, municipal and parliamentary, subdivisions of the country occasion, have been sensibly felt by us, as they were brought under our notice in the enumeration of the population. It is not within our province to reduce all these to simplicity and harmony; but we call attention to their existence; and venture humbly to suggest that the task of taking any future Census, the comparison of statistical facts of every kind, and probably all administrative arrangements, would be greatly facilitated by the adoption of a uniform system of territorial divisions in Great Britain.

For the purposes of statistical comparison, we shall be able to use the New "*Divisions*," and shall thus obtain a large basis of operation, compress the Tables within a moderate compass, and get rid of the inconvenience of dealing with numbers of people differing so widely as the population of the small and large counties. London (population 2,362,236) naturally forms one division; Yorkshire (population 1,789,047) another division; and the other groups of counties are formed on a scale of corresponding magnitude; for the average population of the *eleven* English divisions is 1,629,782; the average area is 5302 square miles.

Scotland is divided on the same principle as England, into *two* great divisions, called Northern and Southern Divisions, corresponding—but not closely—with the Highlands and Lowlands. The population of the Southern Division is 1,813,562; of the Northern Division 1,075,180; and inversely the area of the Southern Division is 9,000 square miles, of the Northern Division 22,324 miles.

The inequality in the distribution of the population, and the irregular geographical forms of these islands, render the formation of divisions of equal area and equal population impossible. But the area, the population, the topographical position of counties, their historical connections, and the leading occupations, have all been taken into account in the formation of the Divisions; so that while many other combinations of counties may be advantageously formed, these topographical groups will, it is believed, be found convenient for general purposes. The Divisions, if area and population are taken into account, are on the same scale as the four provinces of Ireland, and the ancient provinces of Continental kingdoms; in their main features they correspond with the earlier Divisions of the country.

General Results of the Inquiry into the Numbers of the People.

The most important result which the inquiry establishes, is the addition, in half a century, of *ten millions* of people to the British population. The increase of population in the half of this century nearly equals the increase in all preceding ages; and the addition, in the last *ten* years, of *two millions three hundred thousand* to the inhabitants of Great Britain, exceeds the increase in the last *fifty* years of the eighteenth century. Contemporaneously with the increase of the population at home, emigration has proceeded since 1750 to such

an extent, as to people large states in America, and to give permanent possessors and cultivators to the land of large colonies in all the temperate regions of the world; where, by a common language, commercial relations, and the multiplied reciprocities of industry, the people of the new nations maintain an indissoluble union with the parent country. Two other movements of the population have been going on in the United Kingdom: the immigration of the population of Ireland into Great Britain, and the constant flow of the country population into the towns. The current of the Celtic migration is now diverted from these shores; and chiefly flows in the direction of the United States of America, where the wanderers find friends and kindred. The movement of the country population to the towns went on unnoticed by the earlier writers, and it has never yet been clearly exhibited; but it is believed that the Tables of the birthplace of the inhabitants of the towns and counties will determine its extent and character. It is a peculiarity of this movement in these latter times, that it is directed to new points, where the towns engage in a manufacture as one vast undertaking, in which nearly the whole population is concerned; as well as to the county towns, and to London.

Amidst all these great and unexampled changes in the population, two questions arise of great importance: "Can the population of GREAT BRITAIN be sustained at the rate of emigration which is now going on, and which will probably be continued, for many years?" To assist in solving this problem, the new question of "civil or conjugal condition" will enable us to show the comparative numbers of unmarried and married men and women in the country at each age of life, in each district.

The solution of a different question of equal difficulty and importance: "Can the population of England be profitably employed?" will be facilitated by the new classification of the people at each age, according to their *Occupations*.

It is one of the obvious physical effects of the increase of population, that the proportion of land to each person diminishes; and the decrease is such, that within the last fifty years, the number of acres to *each person* living, has fallen from 5·4 to 2·7 acres in Great Britain; from *four* acres to *two* acres in England and Wales. As a countervailing advantage, the people have been brought into each other's neighbourhood; their average distance from each other has been reduced in the ratio of 3 to 2; labour has been divided; industry has been organized in towns; and the quantity of produce either consisting of, or exchangeable for, the conveniences, elegancies, and necessaries of life, has, in the mass, largely increased, and is increasing at a more rapid rate than the population.

One of the moral effects of the increase of the people is an increase of their mental activity; as the aggregation in towns brings them oftener into combination and collision. The population of the towns is not so completely separated in England as it is in some other countries, from the population of the surrounding country; for the walls, gates, and castles which were destroyed in the civil wars, have never been rebuilt; and the population has outgrown the ancient limits; while stone lines of demarcation have never been drawn around the new centres of population. Tolls have been collected since a very early period in the market-places; but the system of *octroi* — involving the examination, by customs' officers, of every article entering within the precincts of the town—has never existed. The freemen in some of the towns enjoyed, anciently, exclusive privileges of trading; but the freedom could always be acquired by the payment of fines; and by the great measure of Municipal Reform (1835), every town has been thrown open to settlers from every quarter. At the same time, too, that the populations of the towns and of the country, have become so equally balanced in number—*ten millions* against *ten millions*—the union between them has become, by the circumstance that has led to the increase of the towns, more intimate than it was before; for they are now connected together by innumerable relationships, as well as by the associations of trade. It will be seen in a subsequent section, that a large proportion of the population in the market towns, the county towns, the manufacturing towns, and the metropolis, was born in the country; and that, in England, town and country are bound together, not only by the intercourse of commerce and the interchange of intelligence but by a thousand ties of blood and affection.

The town and the country populations are now so intimately blended that the same administrative arrangements easily apply to the whole kingdom.

The vast system of towns in which half the population lives, has its peculiar dangers, which the high mortality and the recent epidemics reveal. Extensive sanatory arrangements, and all the appliances of physical as well as of social science, are necessary to preserve the natural vigour of the population, and to develop the inexhaustible resources of the English race. The crowding of the people in houses in close streets, and the consequent dissolution of families—arising out of defective house-accommodation—are evils which demand attentive consideration.

The activity of the intelligence and religious feelings of the people, has led to an increased demand for instruction, and for places of public worship. The extent to which this demand has been met, has hitherto been imperfectly known, and is not easily determined; but we believe that, as far as the inquiry can be prosecuted in a statistical form, the returns respecting schools, literary institutions, churches, chapels, and congregations, will throw much light upon the educational institutions and the spiritual condition of the people of Great Britain.

Tables embodying the principal facts discussed in this portion of the Report, will be found in the Appendix.

III. AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

A CENSUS in which only the numbers of a people are taken is necessarily incomplete; for, in time, man differs almost as much from himself as he does from the things around him; and the changes which he undergoes are not wrought solely by external circumstances, but arise in the ordinary course of his life. How different is he in infancy, in the prime of manhood, and in decrepit age! Among uncivilized tribes the enumerations are more generally confined to the "fighting men;" and the Mosaic Census, the earliest on record, numbered "every male from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war."* The discrimination of the *Ages* of a population is indispensable where all are enumerated, as the proportional numbers in the various stages of life differ not only in different nations, but, as will be immediately shown, in the same nation at different times.

Summary Views of the Ages of the Population.—The ages of the British population were first returned in 1821: in 1801 and 1811 "age" formed no head of inquiry. In 1821 the answers to the question of age were "purposely left optional, both as regarding the returning officer, and the persons to whom the question was to be proposed by him." Yet the returns of ages, under this voluntary inquiry, embraced 8-ninths of the persons enumerated; and where no returns were made it was apparently the fault of the overseers, rather than of the people; for the omission was not in individual returns, but in whole parishes and townships. In 1831 the number of males of 20 years of age and upwards was demanded; and the inquiry extended no further in this direction. In 1851 the name and age of each person were written in a schedule, either by the head of the family or by the enumerator; as indeed had been done, with a little less accuracy, in 1841.

The ages of 52,565 vagrants and others were not stated in 1841, and nearly as many ages of the same classes were, probably, omitted in 1851; but as it is necessary for the purposes of calculation to distribute the numbers *proportionally* over the several periods of life, it was deemed most convenient to carry out this distribution at once, by inserting their probable ages in the books, with distinctive marks to indicate the interpolation. With this qualification, the numbers, as they were returned, of males and females separately, under 5 years of age, of 5 years and under 10 years, and for each subsequent quinquennial period of life up to 100, are given in the Tables for each of the 11 divisions, and the 52 counties, of England and Wales; for the two divisions, and the 32 counties of Scotland; and for the Islands in the British Seas.

Mr. Rickman noticed that in 1821 and 1831 the number of males under *twenty* years of age and the number of *twenty* years of age and upwards were nearly equal; and this proportion has since been regarded as invariable, or it has been assumed that the males of the age of *twenty* and upwards are equal in number to a fourth part of the whole population.

The Census of 1851 reveals a very different state of things; for even if the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad are omitted, the males in Great Britain * of 20 years of age and upwards (5,475,540) exceed the males under twenty years of age (4,779,313) by 696,227.

The army, navy, and merchant seamen of Great Britain, at home and abroad, were omitted in the statements of age both for 1821 and 1831, but they should evidently be included, as the subtraction creates a great and unnatural depression of the number of males in the middle periods of life. Including these classes of men,—whose ages, as well as those of others omitted, have been estimated for the previous years from the returns of 1851—comparisons, at different ages, may be instituted between the whole of the male and female population. The numbers have undergone a further correction, to raise the population, which was never taken quite in the *middle of the several Census years*, to its estimated amount at that period.

The following are the most remarkable results:—Of the 14,422,801 people living in 1821, 6,981,068 were under 20 years of age, and 7,441,733 were twenty years of age and upwards; while of the 21,185,010 living in 1851, the numbers under 20 years of age were 9,558,114, and the numbers of the age of 20 years and upwards were 11,626,896.

The number of the population of the age of 20 and upwards in 1851 exceeds the number under the age of 20 by 2,068,782.

The increase in the young population under 20 years of age in the 30 years (1821-1851) has been 2,577,046; the increase in the adult population of 20 years of age and upwards in the same time has been 4,185,163.

The males of 20 years of age and upwards at the two periods amount to 3,587,600, and to 5,610,777; the increase in the 30 years has been, consequently, 2,023,177 men of the age of 20 years and upwards. All of these numbers, it is evident, would not be able to "go forth to war," if the population *in mass* were called to arms; and the quality of the population at after ages differs so much, in vitality, strength, and intelligence, that it requires a still further analysis.

The males at the soldier's age of 20 to 40 amounted to 1,966,664 in 1821, and to 3,193,496 in 1851; the increase in the thirty years is equivalent in number to a vast army of more than *twelve hundred thousand men* (1,226,832).

* Numbers i. 20.

* Throughout this Report, except where the contrary is expressly stated, the Islands in the British Seas,—namely, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man,—are, for the sake of brevity, included under the general head of "Great Britain" in the statements and observations,

The *women* at this fruitful age of marriage (20 to 40) were then 2,119,385 in number: they have increased by 1,243,073, and now amount to 3,362,458.

While the population under 20 years of age increased 37 per cent., the population at the second age of 20 to 40 increased 60 per cent.

At the age of riper knowledge and experience (40 to 60 years), the increase was 1,244,400 *persons*, or 55 per cent. in the *thirty* years.

The number of persons in mature life, at the age of 60 to 80 years, increased 45 per cent.; while the increase at the extreme period of life after 80 was only 34 per cent.

If it be assumed, as it may be fairly, that the population under the age of 10 years, and the great bulk of the population of the age of 70 and upwards, are chiefly sustained by the industry of the population living in the middle periods of life, extending from the age of 20 to the age of 60, it will follow that in 1821 the 6,367,991 persons of the two middle ages sustained 4,355,166 children and old persons, or 68 per cent. of their own numbers; while in 1851 only 5,797,295 ineffectives by age (57 per cent.) were sustained by 10,082,296 of the effective population. Tested by these facts, the strength of the nation has increased faster than its numbers.

The population of 1851 is so constituted that if the century of life over which a generation may extend is divided into five periods of 20 years, commencing at the ages 0, 20, 40, 60, and 80, the numbers in 1,000 males are 461, 307, 165, 62, and 5; while the numbers in 1,000 females at the same periods are 441, 312, 168, 71, and 7. The proportions are approximatively represented by 6 under 20 years of age, to 4 at the age 20-40, 2 at 40-60, and 1 at the age of 60 and upwards. The numbers at the ages 20 to 60 now somewhat exceed the numbers under the age of 20 years; and it should be borne in mind by those who have to deal with the whole population, that the persons of the age 20 to 40,—but not their possessions,—are nearly twice as numerous as the persons of the next vicenniad (40-60), and that the males of that age (20-40) exceed in number the males at all ages over 40 in the proportion of 31 to 23.

In the year 1851 the proportions at the age 20-40 in 1,000 of the population are nearly the same as in 1841; but since the latter year the proportions at the age 40-60 have increased.

There are some natural, some useful, and some artificial divisions of human life, of which a few may be advantageously noticed. Human life is naturally enough divided into two periods; the first terminates at the age of 25, which is now the *average age of marriage* in England; the second period extends from that age to senility, or to the catastrophe of death. In the Roman law 25 was the age of majority, as it is in the present French code for males. The number of persons at the last Census in Great Britain under the age of 25 was 11,573,377; of the age of 25 and upwards, 9,611,633.

By the Common Law of England, all persons under the age of 21 are infants: 21 is the age of majority; and in the five following years of age half of the marriages in England are now contracted. The number of minors in Great Britain at the last Census was 9,985,133; the number of 21 years of age and upwards was 11,199,877.

Males at 14, females at 12, may consent to marry, but cannot legally marry until the age of 21, without the consent of their guardians. And the English law regards 14 as the age at which a person is competent to distinguish right and wrong; under 7, children are irresponsible; between the ages of 7 and 14 they are in some cases responsible. The number of persons of the age of 14 and upwards was 14,167,871; of 14 and under 21, the number was 2,967,994; of 7 and under 14, the number was 3,260,188.

Physiologists divide human life into four periods, the embryonic, immature, reproductive, and sterile ages: the first terminating at birth; the second at puberty, which is achieved at 15; the third at 45, after which few mothers have children; and the last at 100 and upwards. The numbers in Great Britain at the three latter periods are, males under 15, 3,754,936; of 15 and under 45, 4,811,172; of 45 and upwards, 1,851,235. The number of females under 15 was 3,703,144; of 15 and under 45, 4,984,299; of 45 and upwards, 2,080,224.

Individual life exists on such conditions that it may at any moment cease; and the vital tenure varies not only with every change of external circumstances, but by natural laws at every year of age. It is most insecure in infancy and old age. At the age of puberty,—before the period when the growth of the body is most rapid,—before the age of its great strength,—before the age of greatest intellectual power,—it is least assailable by death. The chance of living through a given year increases from birth to the age of 14 or 15; it decreases to the age of 55-8 at a slightly accelerating rate; after which the vitality declines at a much more rapid rate. The numbers living at the ages 15-55, extending to the extreme limits of the reproductive age, where the vitality wears away slowly, is 5,664,781 males, 5,903,111 females. The numbers living of the ages after 55 are 997,626 males and 1,161,412 females.

Seven, which numbered the notes of music, the metals, and the planets, for the Greek philosophers, was supposed by them to measure the critical intervals of human life. The "seven ages" of Hippocrates, were extended by Solon to the ten equal septennaries ending in the years *seven, fourteen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, thirty-five, forty-two, forty-nine, fifty-six, sixty-three, seventy,* or the last to which life extended; and another philosopher added the two periods up to *eighty-four* years, the fulness of life—beyond which he would no more reckon than would the charioteer the ground that he ran beyond the goal. Some of these septennary years coincide with striking epochs of life, and have evidently

suggested our legal and some of our popular divisions for which the numbers in the population have been already given. Varro divided life very naturally into five equal ages, terminating at the close of the years 15, 30, 45, 60, 75 or more, and proposed to call males at the five respective ages, *pueri, adolescentes, juvenes, seniores, senes.*

The popular English divisions of life are expressed in the language by several characteristic words,—such as babe, suckling, infant, child, boy, girl, lad, lass, youth, maiden,—and young, middle-aged, old,—man, woman. These terms are not used with so much precision as they might easily acquire; and some of them, derived from different sources, are used synonymously, while the latter terms often include the period which the earlier words especially designate. But (using a little force to make them express consecutive ages) it may be said that Great Britain in 1851 contained, babes and sucklings (under 1 year), 578,743; infants (1-5 years), 2,166,456; children (5-10 years), 2,456,066; boys (10-15 years), 1,141,933; girls (10-15 years), 1,114,882; youths (15-20 years), 1,051,630; maidens (15-20 years), 1,048,404; young men (20-30 years), 1,830,588; young women (20-30 years), 1,939,906; men of middle-age (30-50 years), 2,376,904; women of middle-age (30-50 years), 2,482,382.

Before proceeding to consider the next age a problem presents itself for solution. *What is the oldest age that is now attained?* What is the measure of the complete orbit of human life? The Census furnishes some aid towards the prosecution of this inquiry, which is certainly of no inconsiderable interest or importance. In Great Britain more than half a million of the inhabitants (596,030) have passed the barrier of "threescore years and ten;" more than *a hundred and twenty-nine thousand* have passed the Psalmist's limit of "fourscore years," and 100,000 the years which the last of Plato's climacteric square numbers expressed (9 times 9 = 81); nearly *ten thousand* (9,847) have lived 90 years or more; a band of 2,038 aged pilgrims have been wandering ninety-five years and more on the unended journey; and 319 say that they have witnessed more than a hundred revolutions of the seasons.

Many instances are cited of men living in the ancient world more than a hundred years;* and Lord Bacon, in his History of Life and Death, quotes as a fact unquestioned that a few years before he wrote, a morris-dance was performed in Herefordshire, at the May-games, by eight men, whose ages in the aggregate amounted to eight hundred years. No populous village in England was then without a man or woman of fourscore years old. In the seventeenth century, some time after Bacon wrote, two Englishmen are reported to have died at ages greater than almost any of those which have been attained in other nations. According to documents which are printed in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, *Thomas Parr* lived 152 years and 9 months, *Henry Jenkins* 169 years. The evidence in these extraordinary instances is, however, by no means conclusive, as it evidently rests chiefly on uncertain tradition, and on the very fallible memories of illiterate old men; for there is no mention of documentary evidence in Parr's case, and the births date back to a period before the parish registers were instituted by Cromwell (1538).*

* See the ages of the patriarchs in the Bible and the ages cited by Pliny.

* Fuller, in his "Worthies," gives the following account of Parr:—"Thomas Parre, son of John Parre, born at Alberbury, in the parish of Winnington in this county (Shropshire), lived to be above 150 years of age—verifying his anagram:

"Thomas Parre.
Most Rare Hap.

"He was born in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, 1483; and two months before his death was brought up by Thomas Earle of Arundel (a great lover of antiquities in all kinds) to Westminster. He slept away most of his time, and is thus charactered by an eye-witness of him:—

"'From head to heel his body had all over
A quickset, thickset, nat'ral hairy cover.'"

"Change of air and diet (better in itself, but worse for him), with the trouble of many *visitants*, or *spectators* rather, are conceived to have accelerated his death, which happened at Westminster, Nov. 15, 1634; and he was buried in the Abbey Church, all present at his burial doing homage to our aged *Thomas de Temporibus.*"

Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, examined the body of Parr in 1635, and left an account of his "Anatomy."

"His death," says Harvey, "must be referred chiefly to change of air, in which necessary of life this city is exceedingly deficient, owing to the immense concourse of men, beasts of burden, to sewers and other uncleanlinesses, and to the pollution arising from the smoke of sulphureous coals, whence the air is always heavy, especially in autumn, to a man coming from the sunny and salubrious plains of Salop, particularly an old, weak man. Luxurious living was another cause. His brain was large, very firm, and solid. He had been blind for twenty years; but he heard well, replied promptly to questions, and walked lightly between two crutches. His memory was impaired, so that he remembered nothing distinctly of things he had done in his youth, nor of public transactions, kings or eminent men, or the wars or disturbances of his youth, or of manners or men, or the price of commodities. He remembered only things he had done in his latest years. Up to his hundred and thirtieth year he had been employed in rustic labour, even threshing of corn."

The account of Henry Jenkins, who attained the age of 169 years, was communicated by Dr. Tancred Robinson, to the Royal Society. Ann Saville in a letter says:—"It was told me that he had sworn as witness in a cause at York to 120 years, which the judge reproving him for, he said he was butler at that time to Lord Conyers. His name (it was reported) was found in an old register of Lord Conyers' servants. One day, being in my sister's kitchen, Henry Jenkins came in to beg. I told him he was an old man, who must suddenly expect to give an account to God, and desired him to tell me very truly how old he was. He paused a little, and then said to the best of his remembrance he was about 162 or 3. He said that he

At the last Census 111 men and 208 women have been returned of ages ranging from 100 to 119 years; and to the scientific inquirer in the districts where these old people reside, an opportunity is afforded of investigating and setting at rest a problem of much greater interest than some of the curious questions that engage the attention of learned societies. Two-thirds of the centenarians are women. Several of them in England are natives of parishes in Ireland or Scotland where no efficient system of registration exists; few of them reside in the parishes where they were born and have been known from youth; many of the old people are paupers, and probably illiterate;—so that it would no doubt be difficult to obtain the documentary evidence which can alone be accepted as conclusive proof of such extraordinary ages.

Until the system of registration and the Census have been for many years in operation, the evidence of extreme ages must remain indecisive; but there can be now no doubt that some of the twenty-one millions of people in Great Britain have lived a *century; which may therefore be considered the circuit of time in which human life goes through all the phases if its evolution.*

Every year of age from birth exhibits some appreciable change, and any subdivision of age is necessarily arbitrary to some extent; but the *century of life* may be, for some purposes, conveniently subdivided, as it was by Wargentin in the first Swedish Census, into 20 periods of 5 years,—20 lustres; for others into 10 decenniads; and for others into 5 vicenniads,—each of 4 lustres or of 20 years. We have used the latter division of *five ages* largely in this Report, and shall show that it is well characterized.

The *first age*, covering the first *twenty* years of life, extends over childhood, boyhood, and youth. It is the age of growth; and it is the age of learning, for the greater number, in the beginning, on the mother's arms; in the middle of the period, at school; in the end, at the workshop: where, in succession, the manners, language, knowledge, and skill,—the traditional and hereditary acquisitions of mankind—are transmitted to the new generation. Generous sentiments, passion, enthusiasm, display themselves at the end; and crimes are committed by evil natures.

The *second age* or vicenniad (20-40,) of which *thirty* years is the central point, embraces the period of early manhood. Growth is completed; weight, stature, and strength are at their maximum. It is the athletic, poetic, inventive, beautiful age,—the prime of life. It is the soldier's age. The apprentice becomes the journeyman; who attains, at the end, the highest mechanical skill, and earns the highest wages. Marriage is contracted, and the man hears the name of father from the lips of his children. In bad natures and in unfavourable circumstances, it is the age of crime, of passion,—of madness, which breaks out in its wildest forms,—as well as of wasting maladies.

In the *third vicenniad* (40-60), of which the middle point is *fifty* years, we see men in the higher professions first attain eminence; the capital which has been expended in their education returns rapidly; their established character gives them the confidence of their fellow-men; experience and practice enable them to deal as proficients with the great interests and questions of the world. They see their children enter life. The edifices, of which the foundations were laid before, spring up around them. The prudent, tried, skilful, inventive man now often becomes, in England, a master, and controls establishments in which he was once the clerk, the workman, the apprentice boy. It may be justly called the intellectual age,—the legislative, the judicial age. The statesman speaks, and his voice reverberates over an attentive nation. But the passions and labours of life wear deep furrows: the health of the workman is shaken in great cities, and he falls before their pestilences; the heart and the brain are sometimes overwrought; diseases acquire force, and the man easily falls their victim.

The *fourth vicenniad* (60-80), of which the year *seventy* is the centre, may be considered the laureate age of a complete life. The veteran retires from the camp, the workman from the workshop, the labourer from the field, where they have done their duty. The age of strength is over; but as civilization advances, men are not now cast aside, but enter upon the legitimate rewards and honours of their accumulated services. The merchant has acquired riches; the manufacturer has given his name to a lasting house of business; the proprietor's improvements are visible in his lands and houses; the physician, the judge, and the bishop, discharge the highest functions of their respective professions; the fruits of the prescient statesman's wise measures, ripened under opposition, are now gathered in by a grateful people. Integrity and wisdom in counsel are sealed by experience, and receive the recognition which envy can no longer gainsay. The father, as well in humble as in high life,

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remembered Henry VIII.,—also Flowden Field. Henry Jenkins was a poor man. Could neither write nor read. There were also four or five in the same parish that were reputed all of them to be 100 years old, or within two or three years of it; and they all said he was an elderly man ever since they knew him, for he was born in another parish, and before any register was in churches. He told me, too, he was butler to the Lord Conyers, and remembered the Abbot of Fountains Abbey very well, who used to drink a glass of wine with his Lord heartily, and that the dissolution of the monasteries he said he well remembered." The account adds, "Flodden was fought 9th Sept. 1513, and he was 12 at that time. In the last century of his life he was a fisherman, and used to wade in the stream. Diet coarse and sour. Latterly he begged up and down. He hath sworn in Chancery and other courts to above 140 years' memory. Went on foot often to the York assizes, and swam in the rivers after he was more than 100 years of age." Henry Jenkins died 8th Dec. 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale.

who has wisely ruled his house, receives the homage of his sons at the head of new families; the devoted mother is called by her children blessed: and upon the Sovereign who has trod the paths of duty, righteousness, and greatness, among a free people, undying glory rests. As a good life in old age becomes something almost divine, so a bad life is then transformed into a "wrinkled eld" of almost supernatural malignity; of which, the designations evil eye, wizard, witch, *the "old* serpent the devil," express the popular dread and abhorrence:

"And that which should accompany old age,—
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,"—

the tyrant and hoary plotter of evil

"Must not look to have; but, in their stead,
Curses, not loud, but deep."

If the vitality rapidly decreases in the fourth age, the strength fails, the senses grow dull, the mind itself decays, in the *fifth vicennial* (80-100): and then the colours of the world fade away; the forms of men are indistinctly seen in the dim twilight; the voices of men are heard, but like the inarticulate murmurs of the sea; the sense of being, and the memories themselves of well-spent years, are at last obliterated. The lamp of life is not broken, but is softly burnt out: *Ita sensim sine sensu ætas senescit; nec subitò frangitur; sed diuturnitate extinguitur.*

While little more confidence should be placed in the relations of the ages of men extending to centuries than in the hopes of the alchymists who sought elixirs, the *last period of age* appears to be as much a necessary part of the perfect life, according to the Divine plan, as the age of childhood and youth. It is the period of repose after the labours, struggles, achievements and glories of manhood are over. The grand climacteric age,—the year of abdication,—differs in every individual—as the human structure varies infinitely; but, by the nature of things, it should precede by many years the hour of dissolution; for if it is grateful to a nation to visit the places in which its great men have lived—to gaze on their monuments, and to follow their cars in pageants and processions to the tomb,—it is still more grateful to know that they are in the midst of us, and to view sometimes the lineaments that are still more intimately associated with their immortality.

In the present advanced state of science it appears to be a very simple and a natural process to measure the duration of time by the revolutions of the earth round the sun; but it was otherwise in the infancy of astronomy. Among some of the early nations, the ages of generations of men were made the basis of their chronology, and served to mark the succession of time, and the order of events. The Etruscans, it is said, reckoned that the time from the birth to the death of the last of the children who were born on the day of the foundation of a city measured the first *sæculum*; and so in successive *sæcula*, which were found to vary, but to be about *a hundred years*, according to Varro and Livy. The Romans made their civil *sæculum* 110 lunar years, and celebrated the completion of that period by the secular games, which were from policy, however, celebrated at other intervals. If the children who are born in England, not on a given day but in a year, were taken, it is nearly certain that some of them would live *a hundred years*; but it is probable that few of them would live more than a century; so that the limit of human life is regulated by a great physical law, which has varied little, during the lapse of two thousand years, in the climate and races of Italy and England.

The Egyptians, or the Greeks discovered that there was an average interval of *a hundred* years between the births of children and the births of their great-grandfathers; or that the interval in ascending a genealogical table from the birth of the son to the birth of the father was about 33⅓ years. This time, called a *generation*, has been found to agree with modern observation; "but," says Sir Isaac Newton, who adopts the computation, "if the reckoning of generations proceed by the eldest sons, they are shorter, so that three of them may be reckoned at about 75 or 80 years; and the reigns of kings are still shorter, because kings are succeeded, not only by their eldest sons, but sometimes by their brothers; and sometimes they are slain or deposed, and succeeded by others of an equal or greater age, especially in elective or turbulent kingdoms." "Kings reign," he adds, "one with another, about 18 or 20 years apiece."* Many of the errors of the ancient chronologies arose from the confusion, under the term "generation," of the long complete life of man with the portion of that life extending to the birth of the next generation; or with the reigning years of kings in times of violence and often of anarchy. Generations overlay each other so that a man who completes his life lives nearly 66⅔ years contemporaneously with his children, 33⅓ years with his grandchildren, and many years with the great grandchildren of the eldest branches of his family: his direct influence extends to the second, third, and fourth generations.

If the numbers of births in each year were equal, and if all men lived a hundred or any other definite number of years, the numbers that, at a Census, would be found living at each age, would be equal; so the old men would be as numerous as the young men, and as the children, in the population. The great disparity in the actual numbers living at the five ages shows conclusively that few of the people of this country have hitherto lived the natural lifetime. Thus to a *hundred thousand* children and young people under the age of 20 there are only 68,593 of the *second age* (20-40); 36,895 of the *third age* (40-60); 14,803 of the *fourth age* (60-80); and 1,355 of the *fifth age*. The whole of these differences

* Newton's Works, tom. v. pp. 37-40.

is, however, not due to premature death, but to the gradual increase of births.

Thus, if the population is expressed in *hundred-thousands*, and if a given number of births sustain 112 *hundred-thousands* alive, and we suppose them, for the sake of illustration, to be in 112 separate buildings, each containing 100,000 persons, allotted to persons of the five ages: 40 of the vast palaces will be occupied by persons under 20 years of age; 33 by persons of the second age (20-40); 25 by persons of the third age (40-60); 13 by persons of the fourth age (60-80); and 1 palace by persons of the fifth age (80-100). Besides these numbers, which are the representatives of the primary generation, 56 palaces, each containing 100,000 persons, would be filled by the new generations, in the first age (0-20); 33 by the new generations of the second age (20-40); 10 by those of the third age (40-60); and 1 by those of the new generations that had entered the fourth age. In the latter series, the *second*, *third*, and *fourth* and *fifth* in the series of houses will not be sufficiently extensive to contain the men of the first age, which will require as many new habitations *in proportion* to *their numbers*, as those of the primary generation.

If 100,000 children, born at the same time, are followed, and numbered at equal intervals on the journey through life, it is found that, according to the present mortality in England, 60,061 enter at the age of 20 the *second* of the five ages that have been characterized; that 53,824 enter at 40 the third age; that 37,998 enter at 60 the fourth age; that only 9,382 live through the four first ages, and at 80 enter the fifth age, which it is not probable that more than one or two will pass over. Consequently 33,939 never reached the second age; 46,176 never enter the third age (40-60); 62,002 never attain the fourth age (60-80); 90,618 never see the first year of the last age (80-100); and 99,998 never see the last year of the possible natural lifetime of Englishmen. Familar friends, acquaintances, and contemporaries, every old man remembers—that he has lost nearly in these proportions, since childhood, youth, and manhood.

The *probable lifetime* of a male at birth in England is nearly 45 years; for as by that time a given number born is reduced by one-half, the chances of their attaining and of their not attaining that age are equal.

The mean *lifetime*, or the average number of years that males live after birth, in England, is rather more than 40 years; so that if the natural lifetime is conceived to be graduated and subdivided into 100 degrees (years), only 40 of these degrees of lifetime are traversed on an average by the children of the healthiest nation of any magnitude in the world.

The mean age of the male population of Great Britain in 1851 is found to be 25·87 years; it was 25·49 years in 1841, and 25·13 years in 1821.

The mean age of the male population of England is 25·96 years; and if a correction is made, so as to give the ages of those living out of an equal number of births, the mean age is found to be 32 years. If all who were born lived to the end of the natural age—100 years, the mean age of the living would be 50 years.

As there is no apparent reason why the mean "lifetime" in England should be 40 years; and as it is found to range in extent, under different circumstances, from 25 years in Liverpool and Manchester to 45 years in Surrey, and in other localities to a number of years still higher, there is good ground for believing that it may gradually be raised yet nearer to the complete natural lifetime. The way is not closed to great and immediate ameliorations; but as it has pleased the Author of the Universe to make the food of mankind chiefly the product of labour, their clothing of skill, their intellectual enjoyments of education, their purest emotions of art,—so health and the natural lifetime of the race are in a certain sense evidently to be the creation of the intellect and the will; and it is only with the observation, experience, science, foresight, prudence, and decision of generations of men,—at command,—that the battle of life can be fought out victoriously to the end.

The prolongation of the life of the people must become an essential part of family, municipal, and national policy. Although it is right and glorious to incur risk, and to sacrifice life, for public objects, it has always been felt that length of days is the measure, and that the completion by the people of the full term of natural existence is the groundwork, of their felicity. For untimely death is a great evil. What is so bitter as the premature death of a wife,—a child,—a father? What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as the unnatural death? The poets, as faithful interpreters of our aspirations, have always sung that in the happier ages of the world this source of tears shall be dried up.

Science, indeed, can scarcely apprehend all the results and all the modifications of society that would flow from the extension of life to its natural limit, nor perceive how all the violence, impurity, ignorance, and innumerable diseases which now destroy men can be dispersed. But science offers no justification to despair. When the great changes that have been already wrought in plants and animals of all kinds are considered,—and the infinite capacity of man, the extent to which his nature is modifiable, the probability that healthier parents will give birth to healthier offspring from generation to generation,—the mind is involuntarily disposed to listen with awakened expectations to the voice of the great prophet:—"And the voice of weeping shall be no more heard, nor the voice of crying. There shall be no more thence an infant of days, nor an old man that hath not *filled his days*: for the child shall die a *hundred years old*; but the sinner being a hundred years old shall be accursed. And they shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall

plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit: they shall not plant, and another eat: for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands."*

The population is now younger than it would be by the natural standard; but as one of the causes of the depression of age operates with more force in other countries where the mortality is greater, the people would be on an average older in Great Britain than elsewhere, were it not for the interference of the increase of births within the last hundred years, by which the proportion of children and young persons has been so much increased that it may be questioned whether the people of any country in Europe are so young as the people of England and Scotland.

The English Life Table enables us to show what the distribution of the population would have been in 1851 if the mortality had remained uniformly at the same rate, and the births had been stationary. To 100 persons at ages under 20 years the proportions at four vicennial ages, commencing at 20, 40, 60, and 80 years. would, upon this hypothesis, be 81, 63, 33, and 3; while the actual proportions are 69, 37, 15, 1.

One practical consequence may be immediately deduced from this fact:—Although the births of Great Britain and the mortality remain stationary, the population will go on increasing: for the same number of births which, within the 20 years 1831-51 have produced persons under 20 years of age, will produce nearly an equal number in the next 20 years; but the survivors at the ages 20-40 will be many more than the number now living at those ages; and the numbers at each succeeding age will increase until the population ultimately amounts to *forty-one* times the births.

The term GENERATION is used in various senses; but it may be conveniently defined here as the *whole of the coexistent persons that are sustained by a given constant number of annual births.*

In a population among whom the births *increase* annually, *new generations* are annually begun, and go on developing themselves during *a hundred years.* For the sake of further distinction, the numbers equal to the original stock of people may be distinguished as the *primary generation.* The *time* in which a generation is completed, or the *time* in which it perishes—if the births cease—was called by the ancients a generation; but it would be more clearly designated by *age* or *secule*, if the word century were—as it has been shown that it is not—inapplicable.

With a few exceptions, the whole of the people living in 1851 have been born since A.D. 1751. This great generation may be conveniently subdivided into the primary generation, representing in numbers the generation existing in 1751; and parts of a hundred new generations, which have, it may be assumed, been created by the annual excess of births over the births in the preceding year.

Men and women in the prime of life have increased faster than the rest of the population. It is evident, upon inspecting the Table of Annual Baptisms, that the births have fluctuated in numbers from year to year, and that they have increased at various rates: the rate of increase was only about 5 per cent. every ten years from 1705 to 1745; the decennial rate increased in the interval from 1745 to 1765 by 6 per cent.; from 1765 to 1805 the decennial rate slowly increased and was about 9 per cent.; from 1805 to 1815 it was 13 per cent.; from 1815 to 1825 it was 15 per cent.; from 1825 to 1835 it was only 6 per cent. The births, which were not all registered, probably increased in somewhat similar ratios.

This partially explains the cause of the great increase of the population of the age of 20-40, in the 30 years from 1812 to 1851, as compared with the increase of the population under 20 and above 60 years of age.

The prolongation of the life of generations, as well as the increase of births, tends to increase the numbers living at one time; that is, the numbers of the population. Thus, of 100,000 children born in Liverpool, only 44,797 live to the age of 20, while in Surrey that age is attained by 70,885 out of the same number of children born: the probable lifetime is about 6 years in our unhealthiest towns, 52 years in Surrey, and other comparatively healthy parts.* In Manchester, where the mortality is high, 100,000 annual births only sustain, at the ages 20-40, a male population of 38,919; while in all England and Wales, where the mortality is now much lower, the same number of births produces a constant force of 61,215 men at that age; and at other ages similar disparities in the numbers living exist. Now, the mortality was not much less in all England formerly than it is now in Manchester; and the great diminution in the mortality of England evidently took place at such a period of the last and present centuries as left proportionally more survivors at the ages 20-40 in 1851 than at the corresponding ages in 1821, for the dangers and loss of life incurred by the generations born in the 40 years 1781-1801 were greater than those which were encountered by the generations born in 1811-31.

Ages of Males and Females.—Although the classification of the population by age is the basis of the most important deductions, and is an indispensable preliminary to the construction of Tables for the guidance of Life

* Isaiah lxv. 19-22.—*See* Bishop Lowth's translation, in which the reference to the longevity of men, and of their children, and children's children, in the original, is still more strikingly rendered.

* See Registrar-General's Reports.—In Manchester 100,000 children born are reduced to about half (49,910) in *six years.*

Insurance and other practical purposes, the ages of none of the great European nations have ever been enumerated with any degree of completeness.

In Russia the ages of the population are not stated. In Austria the number of boys under the age of 15, of youths 15-18, and of men above the age of 18, only are distinguished: the ages of females are not stated. In Prussia the ages of the men are returned in some detail; but no attempt is made to place the women of Prussia in more than three classes, which are separated by the remote ages of 16, 45, and 60 years. The ages of the French population have never been published. Now, as the importance of ascertaining, for military and other purposes, the numbers of the population at different ages, is unquestionably appreciated by the distinguished men who have conducted the great statistical inquiries of the Continent, we infer that they have only left the inquiry unattempted because they believed their attempts to procure accurate accounts would fail to be successful. Indeed, a celebrated French writer has expressed his incredulity on this score without any reserve; and the motive of the suppression of the inquiry in the Censuses must have hitherto been the deep-seated suspicion that the ages of the fair part of the population of France, Germany, and Italy* could not be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

That this inquiry is attended with some difficulties in England and Scotland has never been doubted. A large part of the population cannot write their names; many persons are living remote from the villages in which they were born; and some have forgotten their exact ages, as the baptisms have not been registered; or the copies of their family registers were not accessible on the Census day. The excess of numbers on the decennial years, such as 60 and 70, show on the face of the return that the exact age is in many instances unknown. And the cavillers at the returns of the ages of ladies in the middle of life have a *primâ facie* case for inquiry. But, taking all these circumstances into account, we are convinced that the results of the returns of ages, after slight corrections, are available for nearly every practical purpose to which they are likely to be applied.

In 1851 the precise age at the last birthday of each person in this country was, under the Census Act, for the first time demanded†; and the opinion which we entertained, of the probable general accuracy of the returns within well-defined limits, is confirmed by the tabular results. The mean age of the females, as they are returned in England, exceeds the mean age of the males by *ten months*; so that the tendency in women to understate their ages has only operated on comparatively small numbers; and there is no doubt of their general truthfulness.

The ages of women of high birth are published every year in the German almanacks, and in the Peerages—which are as accessible to the Public as any of the Calendars; so that it appears to be the rule with Lodge, Burke, Debrett, and the other genealogical chroniclers, only to omit the ages of peeresses who do not happen to be the daughters of princes or peers. The designation of age in England is a distinction; and, as the defects or excesses are exaggerated by the envious, it is a real advantage, which will be gradually extended to all classes of the community, by the genealogical records of the whole population, in the registers of births and deaths.

These considerations,—the veracity of English women,—and the successful enumerations of the ages of the allied Scandinavian populations,—strengthened the conviction that the truth would be stated as a general rule,—where it was known,—although the public objects of the inquiry may be often misconceived, and be imagined to be personal or inquisitorial.

A comparison of the series of numbers living at different ages, and of the numbers of males and females at the same ages, confirms this view; but it indicates, at certain ages, some evident misstatements, which a comparison with the returns of ages in 1841 enables us to calculate and define. Persons of the age of 20 in 1851 must have been 10 years of age in 1841, and persons of the age of 25 in 1851 must have been of the age of 15 in 1841; and as there is a certain number of losses by death, it is evident that, excluding the effects of migration, the numbers at the age 20-25 in 1851 must be less than the numbers living at the ages 10-15 in 1841, of whom they (20-25) are the natural survivors. What are the statements which the abstracts of ages express?

1841. The number of girls, age 10–15, was	1,003,119
1851. The number of young women, age 20–25, was, as stated in the returns,	1,030,456

Now, as the first number could never have swollen in ten years to the magnitude of the second, we are driven to the hypothesis that in 1841 and 1851 the heads of families returned several thousands of ladies of the higher ages at the age of 20-25; and the hypothesis is confirmed by comparing the diminished numbers returned at the age of 30-35 in 1851 with the numbers returned as 20-25 in 1841, where it is evident that the latter number is in deficiency as much as the former number is in excess.

1841. The number of young women of the age of 20–25, as stated in the returns, was . . .	973,696
1851. The number of women of the age of 30–35, as stated in the returns, was	768,711

* A statistician of eminence informed M. Moreau de Jonnès, that, after many persevering but fruitless attempts, he abandoned in despair an inquiry having for its object to determine the ages of his wife and of his cook.

† In 1841 the Census Commissioners allowed persons of the ages of 34, or 33, or 32 to call themselves 30; and so for other ages.

The extensive immigration of the Irish into Great Britain during the ten years 1841-51 has exercised some disturbing influence on the proportions; but, upon comparing the above numbers with those for males at the corresponding ages, the conclusion appears to be inevitable that about 35,000 ladies, more or less, who have entered themselves in the second age, 20-40, really belong to the third age, 40-60. Millions of women have returned their ages correctly; thousands have allowed themselves to be called twenty, or some age near it,—which happens to be the age at which marriage is most commonly contracted in England,—either because they were quite unconscious of the silent lapse of time,—or because their imaginations still lingered over the hours of that age,—or because they chose, foolishly, to represent themselves younger than they really were, at the scandalous risk of bringing the statements of the whole of their countrywomen into discredit. With some trouble these misstatements and errors of age can be partially corrected; and at future Censuses, as the ages become better known, the errors, it may be sanguinely hoped, will not be repeated.

After correcting the numbers of females at the middle ages to the extent above mentioned—it appears that the females exceed the males in and belonging to the country by 133,654 at the age 20-40; as the males were 3,193,496; the females (corrected) 3,327,150.*

At the more advanced ages the excess in the number of females is proportionally still greater; and the number of females of the age of 20 and upwards exceeds the number of males by 405,342. In 1841, the excess of females at the age 20 and upwards, was 370,125; while in 1821 the excess was only 266,533.

PROPORTION of FEMALES in GREAT BRITAIN to every 100,000 MALES enumerated in 1821, 1841, and 1851. (The ARMY, NAVY, and MERCHANT SEAMEN at Home and Abroad are included.)

Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	20–.	40–.	60–.	80 and upwds.
1821	102,968	98,419	107,765	104,874	110,438	125,769
1841	103,769	99,497	106,319	105,948	115,196	134,139
1851	103,363	98,856	105,291	105,628	118,115	141,636

Thus, to 100,000 Males of all ages in Great Britain in 1821 there were 102,968 Females of all ages; to 100,000 Males under 20 years of age there were 98,419 Females; to 100,000 Males of 20-40 years 107,765 Females of the same age-period; and so on.

Under the age of 20 the number of males has exceeded the number of females at every Census; which is accounted for by the fact, that boys are born in greater proportions than girls, and that the excess in the mortality of boys does not neutralize the excess until the second age.

The excess of females at the ages over 20 years is to be ascribed partly to the fact that the mortality of females is less than that of males, and to a considerable extent to the circumstance that Englishmen, for various reasons, travel abroad, go to the colonies, and also emigrate in greater numbers than women. Scotchmen die in greater numbers than Scotchwomen, or they leave the women of Scotland at home when they cross the Tweed as well as when they emigrate, and do not marry, or marry English wives; so that to 100 men at the ages 20-40; 40-60; 60-80; 80-100; the enumerators of 1851 found respectively 112, 117, 135, and 159 women in Scotland. This great disparity of the sexes, which pervades so many counties of Scotland, well deserves careful investigation, in connexion with the law of marriage, the household manners, and the occupations of the people.

If the women of Great Britain at the age of 20 and upwards are compared with the *men at home* only, the numbers in excess are 540,579, and at the age of 20-40 the excess of women resident within the shores of Great Britain is 261,060. Many women at this age are, however, married to men of ages further advanced.

The disparity in the number of men and women of the age of *twenty* and upwards is unnatural; and in the British colonies, and possessions where Europeans reside, as well as in the United States of America, the proportions are reversed. In 1840 the free white males in the *States* of all ages exceeded the females by 309,424; at the second age (20-40), the men exceeded the women by 156,379; or the two sexes of that age were nearly in the proportion of 14 men to 13 women. The number of young people is as remarkable as the excess of males in the United States; for only *one* person in every six is forty years of age and upwards.

FREE WHITE PERSONS in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, June 1st, 1840.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.
ALL AGES.	7,249,266	6,939,842	309,424
Under 20	3,930,383	3,819,026	111,357
20 & upwds.	3,318,883	3,120,816	198,067

IV. CIVIL OR CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Marriage and Family.—The family, consisting "of a head and of dependent members, living in the same dwelling," is, as has been already shown, variously constituted; but the English family in its essential type is composed of husband, wife, children, and servants, or less perfectly, but more commonly, of husband, wife, and children.

Marriage is therefore generally the origin of the elementary community of which larger communities, in various degrees of subordination, and ultimately the nation, are con-

stituted; and on the conjugal state of the population, its existence, increase, and diffusion, as well as manners, character, happiness, and freedom, intimately depend.

The importance of the inquiry—which has been carried out to some extent in other countries—has been long felt in England and Scotland, where theories of population have not only been discussed, but have been allowed to influence legislation, in the absence of any exact knowledge of the facts. In 1851, conjugal "condition" was one of the heads of inquiry; and the results obtained show, for the first time, the number of bachelors and spinsters, husbands and wives, widowers and widows, in the country. After an exposition of the principal facts, we shall notice briefly the solutions which they afford of some social questions interesting in a practical as well as a theoretical point of view.

Great Britain, according to the Census Returns, contains 3,391,271 *husbands*, and 3,461,524 *wives*; 382,969 men who *have been* husbands—*widowers*; and 795,590 women who *have been* wives—*widows*. If we take only persons of the age of 20 and upwards, the *bachelors* amount to 1,689,116; the *spinsters* to 1,767,194.

Husbands and Wives.—The record of names, of relation to head of family, and of conjugal condition, in the householders' schedule, enables us to recognize the age of husband and wife; and also the number of married couples who slept in the house, or who were, accidentally or otherwise, separated from each other on the Census night. It appears that 3,202,974 husbands and 3,202,974 wives slept in the same houses. If the whole of the population had been in the country on that night, or if an equal proportion had been abroad, it is evident that the number of detached wives would be exactly equal to the number of detached husbands; but as the number of married soldiers, sailors, and travellers, abroad is considerable, the number of separate wives may be expected to exceed the number of separate husbands. This was found to be the case. 188,297 husbands and 188,297 wives in Great Britain were enumerated in separate houses; and the husbands of 70,253 wives were out of the country;* for the total number of wives in houses from which their husbands are absent amounts to 258,550; so about 7½ per cent., or nearly 1 in 13 married couples, were temporarily separated on the Census night.

In a certain number of cases the fact of marriage has been concealed, and in other cases, undoubtedly, women unmarried have been returned as married or widows. Errors from these sources act in opposite directions; and it is not probable that they are of such an extent as to affect any deductions that may be drawn from the general results.

The proportions of the married in the population of Great Britain amount to 33 in every 100 males, and to 32 in every 100 females, of all ages.

The proportions of the married among the population of the age of 20 and upwards are 62 in 100 males; 57 in 100 females.

About 1 in 3 of the whole population, and nearly 4 in 6 of the men, 4 in 7 of the women, of the age of 20 and upwards, are living in the married state.

The proportional numbers of the age of 20-40 married are 52 in 100 males; 55 in 100 females.

At the age 40-60 there are 79 in *a hundred* men, 70 in *a hundred* women, married; at the age of 60-80, in 100 men there are 65, in 100 women 42 married; and, finally, at the age 80-100, while there are 37 in 100 men, there are only 12 in 100 women married.

Without the sanction of the laws of physiology, or of common sense, a girl may—but in the present day rarely does—marry at the age of 12, a boy at the age of 14, under the existing laws of England; but the consent of parents and guardians is required in certain cases where either party has not attained the age of twenty-one; and the proportional numbers of either boys or girls who marry under the age of 20 is happily small.* The mean age at which marriages are *first* contracted in England and Wales is nearly 26 years for males, and about 24½ years for females; while 54 in every *hundred* brides, and 54 in every *hundred* bridegrooms, are 20 and under 25 years of age. As the marriages subsist on an average about 27 years, the numbers and proportions of persons in the married state increase as age advances, until they are reduced by the rapid dissolution of marriages by death. Thus, under the age of 20, of 100 youths only 0·4 are married; at 20-25 the proportion amongst men rises to 20; at 25-30 to 54; at 30-35 to 71; at 35-40 to 78; at 40-45 to 80; at 45-50 to 81 in 100 at each age respectively. The proportional number of men in the married state declines after 55 and 60 rather rapidly, so that at the fifth age of 80 and upwards only 37 in 100 men have wives.

With respect to women, the proportions differ from those above; for at 15-20 the married are 2½ per cent. of the whole number of that age living; at 20-25 the proportions rise to 30 per cent.; at 25-30 to 57; at 30-35 to 70; at 35-40 to 75 per cent., which is the highest proportion ever attained, as among women it never happens that more than 3 in 4 at any age are in the married state, while of men 4 in 5 at the age of 40-50 are married.

At the age 40-45, of 100 women 74 are married; and the proportion falls to 52 per cent. at the age 60-65, and to 12 per cent. at

* 162,490 soldiers and seamen belonging to Great Britain were abroad in 1851 when the Census was taken.

* In 1851 the number of marriages in England was 154,206; and of the *husbands*, 146,469 were of full age, 7,737 were *minors* under the age of 21; 129,956 of the *wives* were of full age, and 24,250 were *minors* under the age of 21 on their marriage days.

the fifth age of 80 and upwards, for then only 12 in *a hundred* women have husbands.

The proportional numbers of the persons in the married state at advanced ages are sustained by remarriages of widowers and widows; and as the widows remarry much less frequently than widowers, the comparison of the relative proportions of the married in both sexes shows that widowers enjoy a portion of the married life of men of 35, and a very considerable proportion of the married life after the age of 55.

The number of husbands in *England and Wales* is 2,958,564, of wives 3,015,634; the number of husbands in *Scotland* is 410,349, of wives 422,296. *Thirty-four* in 100 men, and *thirty-three* in 100 women, of all ages, in England and Wales, are married; while in Scotland *thirty* in 100 *men*, and only *twenty-eight* in 100 *women*, are married. Of 100 young men of the age 20-25, *twenty* are married in England and Wales, *sixteen* in Scotland; and the disparity diminishes, but the smaller proportion is on the side of Scotland, until the age of 65, when the proportional numbers of men living in the married state exceed in Scotland the proportions in England. Of 100 men of the age of 80 and upwards, 36 are husbands in England, 42 in Scotland.

Of 100 young women of the age of 20-25, *thirty-one* are married in England, *twenty-five* in Scotland, and the disparity between the conjugal condition of the women in the two divisions of the country remains through the whole of life, for at the age 35-40, when the proportions in the married state are greatest, *seventy-six* in 100 are married in England, while only *sixty-seven* in 100 women are married in Scotland, and at the age of 80 and upwards 13 women in 100 in England, and only 9 in 100 in Scotland, are in the married state.

In the northern counties of Scotland, where 44 women in 100 of the age 20-40 are wives, and generally in Wales, in the border counties of England, in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, and in London the proportional number of wives is lowest.

In the counties on the eastern coast, in the midland counties, in some manufacturing districts, and particularly in the English coal and iron districts, where the men are in excess, the proportion of women married at the marriageable age of 20-40 is greatest. The extensive range of the disparities in the conjugal condition of the population is remarkable.

Age of Husband and Wife.—The average age of the wife in Great Britain is about 40½ years, of the husband 43 years of age, or the husband is 2½ years older than the wife. In the ages of the husband and of the wife there is a general accordance; but there are also considerable disparities which are in many ways important. The abstracts enable us to show the ages of every married pair that was enumerated in the same house on the Census night; and it is with these pairs alone that we have to deal in the present part of the inquiry into relative ages.

In Great Britain, 479,200 husbands of the age of 30 *and under* 35 are found to be married to wives of the following ages:—

Age	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70 and upwards
Wives	1,084;	34,908;	152,654;	212,092;	59,609;	14,495;	3,114;	943;	195;	78;	17;	11.

The wives of 152,654 of the husbands are of the age 25 and under 30, while the still greater number, 212,092, have wives of the same age-period (30-35) as themselves. Again, 498,044 WIVES of the age 30-35 were found to be married to husbands of the following ages:—

Age	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70 and upwards
Husbands	35;	5,843;	59,537;	212,092;	139,622;	53,035;	16,434;	6,991;	2,290;	1,327;	446;	392.

Here 35 wives of the age 30-35 are found to be married to men under the age of 20; 212,092 to men of their own age-period; and 392 to men more than 70 years old.

In the subjoined Table the comparative ages of husbands and wives are shown in twenty-year periods of life.

GREAT BRITAIN.—AGES of HUSBANDS and WIVES in Periods of TWENTY YEARS.

Ages of Husbands.	Wives of the Ages of						Husbands at each Age.
	0–	20–	40–	60–	80–	100–	
0–	1,581	1,620	3	1	..	..	3,205
20–	20,337	1,397,453	93,140	509	2	..	1,511,441
40–	211	297,045	932,045	45,442	144	..	1,274,887
60–	19	7,195	143,793	239,526	4,051	2	394,586
80–	..	162	1,746	12,570	4,346	1	18,825
100–	1	..	4	13	11	1	30
Wives at each Age	22,149	1,703,475	1,170,731	298,061	8,554	4	3,202,974

The Table is read thus:—Across,—1,511,441 Husbands were married to 20,337 Wives of the Age under 20 Years;—to 1,397,453 Wives of their own age-period, 20—40; to 93,140 Wives of 40—60; and so on. Reading vertically,—1,703,475 Wives of 20—40 were married to 1,620 Husbands under the Age of 20; to 1,397,453 Husbands of 20—40; and so on.

Equality and Disparity of Age of Husband and Wife.—The cases in which the husband and wife are precisely of the same age must be of rare occurrence; but the number of cases in which the husband and wife were born in the same year is considerable; and in 3,202,974 pairs the ages of 1,299,008 pairs fall in the same quinquenniad, 1,954,519 in the same decenniad, and 2,574,952 (or four-fifths) in the same vicenniad. Women of the age of 20-40 give birth, probably, to *seven* in every *eight* children; and of 1,703,475 wives of the age 20-40 there are 1,397,453 married to husbands of that age; 297,045 to husbands of 40-60; while only 1,620 of these wives are united to husbands under 20; and 7,357 to husbands of 60 and upwards.

The disparities of age are generally in the direction that popular observation would indicate; for while the age of the husband and wife falls in 1,299,008 instances within the same quinquenniad, the wife belongs in 1,409,275 instances to the earlier ages, and in only 494,691 instances to the ages older than the age of the husband. The degree of disparity differs, and is greatest at the extreme age of either sex.

The disparity of age has a wide range; and the returns show one instance in which a man of 30-35 is married to a woman of 90-95, and four in which men of 90-100 are married to women of 45-50. There is a certain regularity in the numbers that marry at different ages, and in such a degree as indicates that the acts which appear to result from arbitrary volition and chance are the result of regulated contingencies, which in their course obey laws and follow rules as definite as any that sway the relations of the physical phenomena of inorganic matter. If all the numbers are examined of men who are married to women of ages higher than their own, it will be found that, notwithstanding many deviations, a similar series can generally be deduced by dividing the number of those who married wives *five years* older than themselves successively by the successive powers of a number to which 4 is an approximation. Hence the tendency, whatever it may be, which unites husbands to wives older than themselves, diminishes for every 5 years the excessive age of the wife increases—in the proportions 1, 4, 16, 64, 256, and 1,024. The tendency in marriage is stronger that unites husbands to wives of the same age-period; and it would appear that the reciprocal attractiveness of the sexes diminishes in the distance of age at rates which may ultimately be expressed by some simple mathematical formula.

Without entering into any further or profounder analysis, it is sufficiently evident that the returns open a new field of philosophical inquiry into a subject which has hitherto been treated lightly; and that the fortune-teller may yet share the glory or the shame of the astrologers and the alchemists, whose success was the evidence of undiscovered truth, as well as of their bold rapacity and of mankind's credulity. The passions and affections of men are governed by laws as certain as those of the heavenly bodies; but it is not true—as the phenomena are complicated—that the acts of particular individuals can always be predicted; and in discarding this notion we get rid of the vulgar error: but it is true that the acts of numbers of individuals can be predicted with *sufficient* certainty for practical purposes; for the marriage returns, and these enumerations, in conjunction with the Life Table, furnish the means of calculating the chances that a man or woman, young or old, and unmarried, will marry before, in, or after a given year of age,—of calculating the *probability* of remaining a spinster or a bachelor, or of being in the married state at any given age—the probability of bearing children,—or of being a widower or a widow; and these calculations will serve, not merely to gratify idle curiosity, but to guide the course of men's lives, to make provisions for children who marry as well as for those who do not marry, and to direct the establishment and conduct of social institutions which may mitigate the calamities of premature death.

Widowers and Widows.—As it can rarely, if ever, happen that a husband and wife die in the same instant of time, it may be assumed that, practically, every marriage is dissolved by the death of the husband or the wife separately; whence it follows, as a necessary corollary, that as many widowed persons are left annually as there are annual marriages in a *stationary* population. The sum of those who become widowers and widows during the year, in such a state, is equal to the sum of the marriages, and to half the sum of the *persons married* in the same time.

The numbers of the married persons and persons widowed subsisting in a community are not, however, equal; for in a stationary population they are evidently proportional,—(1) to the mean duration of married life,—and (2) to the mean duration of the life of widowhood after the death of the husband or wife respectively.

The *after-lifetime** at the *average* age of marriage is about 36 years for a man, and 38 years for a woman; but the union of two persons of such ages and life expectancies only endures 27 years on an average. To every 100 husbands who have married once, in a stationary community, there would be about 33 widowers, and to every 100 wives, 40 widows. Instead of 33 and 40, which are the results of the above hypothesis, the actual proportions are 11 widowers to 100 husbands, and 22 widows to 100 wives; but these proportions are immediately altered by withdrawing from the ranks of the *married* those who *have, at one time, been widowers or widows*, The number of widows and widowers in the population is thus largely reduced by remarriages; but it is still kept much below the average by the further disproportionate excess of numbers at the earlier periods of life

* The *after-lifetime* is the average number of years that persons live after any given age.

in the British population. As age advances, the proportional numbers of widows increase. At the age of 25-30 *two* per cent. of the women are widows; at the age of 30-35 *four* per cent.; at the age 35-40 *seven* per cent.; in the next period (40-45) *ten* per cent.; and so the proportional numbers in 100 increase until at the age 65, the number of widows slightly exceeds the number of wives (43); of 100 women at the age of 80 and upwards, about 75 are widows, 13 unmarried women, and only 12 wives. The proportional number of widowers also increases, but at a much less rapid rate, on account, chiefly, of their frequent re-marriages.

It is evident that if all men and women lived through the whole cycle of natural life, whether it were a hundred years, or fourscore or threescore, or twoscore years,—whatever the lifetime were,—and a man married invariably a wife of his own age, there would be neither widowers nor widows in the world; as husband and wife, descending the vale of years together, would live the same life, and die on the same day. The actual state of things is very different; for while there are 3,391,271 integral families, assuming each husband to represent a family, there are 1,178,559 families in a state of dissolution by the premature death of the husband or wife—the father or the mother—at their head. This state of things is one of the most deplorable results of untimely death. The existence of 382,969 widowers and of 795,590 widows, some of tender age, in every class of society, and in every part of the country, who have been left,—as well as their companions that have been taken,—by fever, consumption, cholera, and the cloud of diseases that at present surround mankind,—stand like sad monuments of our mortality, of our ignorance, negligence, and disobedience of the laws of nature, and as memorials, at the same time, we may hope, of the sufferings from which the people may be delivered by sanatory discoveries and observances.

The number of widows, who are every year left, depends on the mortality of the husbands, and increases to a certain extent in a corresponding ratio. Where the rate of mortality among husbands is doubled, the number who *become widows* is also doubled. Any diminution in the mortality of men will therefore diminish the relative number of widows; but, under the most favourable circumstances, the number of widows, as well as the number of old people, in the British population, will increase as the age of the present generation advances, and will require a corresponding increase in the provision for their sustenance.

The conjoint life of the husband and wife in England varies accidentally in individual cases, but bears a certain relation to their age at marriage, and at the actual age of marriage continues on an average about 27 years, when the children who survive attain the marriage age; while *one or other* of the parents lives on an average 47 years.

The proportional number of widows varies in different parts of Great Britain, from various causes, as it depends on the number of marriages, the mortality of husbands and of widows, the greater or less disposition to remarriage, and the accidental congregation in certain towns of women living on small annuities.

In England and Wales 7, in Scotland 8, in the Islands of the British Seas 9, in 100 of the female population, are widows; and 4 in England and Wales, 3 in Scotland, and 3 in the Islands, out of 100 males of all ages, are widowers. There are proportionally *more widows* and *fewer widowers* in Scotland than in England; which may perhaps be accounted for by widowers marrying again more and widows less frequently in Scotland than in England. At the age of 40-60 *sixteen* in England, and *nineteen* in Scotland, out of 100 women of that age, are widows; at 60-80 *forty-five* in England and *forty-seven* in Scotland are the proportions, which at 80-100 ascend to *seventy-six* in England and to *seventy* in Scotland, where old widows probably experience a high mortality, as until lately the provision for the sustenance of the aged poor was more imperfectly organized in Scotland than in England.

Of women of the age of 20 and upwards, 13 in 100 are widows in England, 15 in Scotland; while of 100 men of that age 7 are widowers in England, 7 in Scotland. The husbands are to the widowers nearly as 9 to 1 in England; the wives to the widows nearly 4 or 5 to 1; or, more exactly, as 100 to 11 widowers and to 21 widows respectively. In Scotland the husbands are to the widowers as 9 to 1; the wives to the widows only as 3 or 4 to 1. The proportion of widows to women of the age of 20 and upwards ranges in the counties of England, from 11 to 14½ per cent. In the counties of Sussex, Bedford, Stafford, Nottingham, Derby, and the West Riding of York, the proportional number of *widows is less than* 12 *per cent.*, and little exceeds *one in eight women*: in Cornwall, Hereford, Northumberland, Cumberland and North Wales, it exceeds 14 per cent., and *one woman in seven* is a widow. The other counties occupy intermediate stations.

In London the widows in 100 women exceed 14; and generally the healthiest districts contain the smallest proportion of widows. The healthier districts of Surrey are singularly distinguished; for Reigate had less than 10 widows in 100 women. In these districts the wives are to the widows, and perhaps the united life of marriage to the disjointed life of widowhood, as 7 to 1; whereas in St. Olave, Southwark, the wives are to the widows only in the proportion of 3 to 1.

The widows exceed 15 per cent. in the following districts: Canterbury, Bury St. Edmunds, Yarmouth, Salisbury, Plymouth, Stoke Damerel, Truro, Falmouth, Helston, Redruth, Scilly Islands, Bath, Bristol, Hull, Whitby, South Shields, Tynemouth, Whitehaven, and a few other districts. The great number of widows in the ports indicates the

loss of great numbers of men at sea, of whom little other record is left than these relicts.

In the counties of Scotland the proportion of widows in 100 women of the age of 20 and upwards ranged from 11 in Selkirk to $16\frac{8}{10}$ in Bute; in Renfrew it was 16, Lanark $15\frac{1}{2}$, Edinburgh 16, Forfar 15, Aberdeen 15, Argyll $15\frac{9}{10}$. In no other county did the proportion exceed 15. If, however, we compare the widows with the wives, it is found that in Caithness, in the Orkneys and Shetlands, and in several counties, the wives are to the widows as little more than 3 to 1. In Edinburghshire and Bute the widows are in a still higher proportion.

The Unmarried: Bachelors and Spinsters.—If all the persons above the legal ages of marriage (14 years in the male and 12 years in the female) who have never married are to be so designated, it will follow that Great Britain contains 3,110,243 bachelors and 3,469,571 spinsters; or, if this condition is dated from the age of 15, the bachelors in the country are 2,709,994; the spinsters 2,786,587. We take the age of 20, one year antecedent to the age of 21, as the date applicable to both sexes, and then find at that age and upwards 1,689,116 bachelors and 1,767,194 spinsters. Some subdivisions of these large classes is necessary; and if for the moment those of the age of 20 and under 40 years are called "young," and those of the age of 40 and upwards are called "old," it will be found that there are in the kingdom about 1,407,225 "young," and 359,969 "old" maids; 1,413,912 "young" and 275,204 "old" bachelors. The line that separates the two stages of unmarried life is to a certain extent arbitrary; for it is as difficult for scientific purposes to say where the first stage ends and the second begins in the general population, as it is, in the popular usage, to apply the epithets justly in particular instances. Without pretending to decide or to pronounce an opinion upon the exact turning point of age, we call attention to the important fact, that while there are 1,848,853 wives in this second age, 20-40, we have 1,407,225 spinsters returned who are not and never have been married, against 1,413,912 bachelors of the corresponding period of life.

Of every hundred women in Great Britain of the age of 20-40 *forty-two* are spinsters; while *forty-one* are spinsters in England, and *forty-eight* are spinsters in Scotland, out of every hundred women of the same age.

Of 100 men of the age of 20 and upwards, 31 are *bachelors* in Great Britain; 30 in England and Wales, 35 in Scotland, 31 in the Islands in the British Seas. Of 100 women of the ages 20 and upwards in Great Britain, 29 are spinsters; in England and Wales 28, in Scotland 36, in the Islands 32.

The proportion of *bachelors* in 100 men of the age of *twenty and upwards* is *below* 25 in the *three midland counties* of Bedford ($22\frac{9}{10}$, which is the lowest), Buckingham, and Huntingdon. It *is* 25 *and under* 30 in Northampton, Cambridge, Hertford; in all the eastern counties,—Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex; in all the south-western counties, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Cornwall, Devon; in Warwick, Gloucester, and Worcester of the *west midland counties*; in three of the north midland counties,—Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby, and in Cheshire; and in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Thus generally in the midland and in the eastern counties the proportion of bachelors is much below the average. Upon the other hand, the proportion of bachelors is 33 or more per cent. in Kent, Hants, Salop, Hereford, and South Wales; in the three northern counties,—Northumberland, and Cumberland, and Westmorland,—the proportion exceeds 35, and in Westmorland is so considerable as 36 per cent. The other counties occupy intermediate places. In Bedford 23, in Westmorland 36, in a hundred men are bachelors; and these are the two extremes of the proportion in England. But upon passing the borders into Scotland the proportional numbers of bachelors rapidly increase. Only in the Orkneys and Shetlands is the proportion so low as 29, in Fife as 31; in all the other Scottish counties the proportion exceeds 32; it exceeds 36 and approaches 40 in Bute, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Peebles, among the southern counties; and in Perth, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Elgin, Argyll, Ross, and Caithness, in the northern counties. In Nairn, Inverness, and Sutherland 40 and rather more in 100 men are bachelors.

The distribution of *spinsters* over the country is, as might be expected, not very different from that of *bachelors*. The average for England is 28 *spinsters* in 100 women. Now in seven counties the proportion is *less than* 25; namely, in Northamptonshire, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Essex, Stafford, Durham, and Monmouthshire: the proportion 30 *is exceeded* in Surrey, Sussex, Devon, Somerset; nearly 32 in Gloucester and Cumberland; 32 in London, and 33 in Middlesex (*Extra-Metropolitan*) and Westmorland. In Ayr, Lanark, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan only of the counties of Scotland is the proportion of spinsters less than 32 in 100; in Kirkcudbright and Bute the proportion exceeds 40, and in several of the southern counties approaches it; over the northern counties of Scotland the proportion of spinsters increases, and exceeds 40 in Perth, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Caithness, and the Orkneys and Shetlands; in Sutherland nearly 46 in 100 women are *spinsters*.

In the coal and iron districts of the country the spinsters are proportionally few; in London they are numerous, as there is a demand for their services.

Bath, Cheltenham, Brighton, and (in London) the districts of Kensington, St. George Hanover Square, St. James Westminster, Hampstead, Hackney, and the city of London, contain generally a great excess (40 per cent.) of spinsters, who for various reasons and purposes are congregated in these localities. Bath and Cheltenham, two watering-places, are the only other districts in England that have so many as 41 spinsters in every 100

women; while this proportion is quite common in many counties of Scotland.

The distribution of women over England and Scotland who are not now in the married state, but are either widows or spinsters, is shown in the Tables at pp. 119-121, Appendix.

Natural Families and Children.—A great number of married people have no children living; and it was shown in a previous section from a limited but perhaps a sufficient number of facts, that *about* 28 *in* 100 *married pairs had no children residing with them on the Census night.* From other observations it may be estimated, however, that not more than 20 in 100 families are childless, and consequently that about 80 in 100 have children living. Of 100 widowers and widows, 59 had children, 41 had no children residing with them.*

If the 3,461,524 wives are taken to represent the married pairs, it may be inferred from the above proportions that *about* 984,100 have no children residing with them, and that 692,305 have no children living. Of the 1,178,559 widowers and widows, *about* 695,480 have children, and 483,079 have no children, residing with them.

The *resident sons and daughters* of the married pairs are about 6,766,458; while the children with the widowers and widows are about 1,509,520 in number. These orphans have lost either their father or mother. The orphans who have lost both parents have not been numbered, and cannot be estimated.

The 6,766,458 sons and daughters residing with the married pairs are singularly enough nearly equal in number to the 6,923,048 husbands and wives of which those pairs consist; but these children were attached to 4,954,848 of the married persons (nearly 3 children to 2 parents), leaving 1,968,200 without children in charge. In like manner the 1,509,520 orphans were attached to 695,474 widowers or widows, in the proportion of more than 2 to 1, leaving 483,085 widowers or widows without apparent charge.

If it be assumed, for the moment, that each wife, widower, or widow represents a family, then Great Britain has 4,640,083 natural families; of which 3,172,898 have children attached, and 1,467,185 have no children resident, and probably more than *a million* families are childless.

Upon the other hand, if of the widowers and widows *two* are taken to constitute one family, the natural families amount to 4,050,804, having resident with them 8,275,978 children, and consisting in the aggregate of 16,377,586 persons, or 4 to a family. As the nation consists of more than 21 million persons—including servants, children absent from their parents, bachelors, spinsters, and others,—there are rather more than 5 persons to one such family. Upon this important subject we have thought it right to give these merely *approximative* results.

Of Women living in a State of Celibacy, and of others.—To complete the view of the conjugal condition of the people in reference to population, the fact must be noticed, that in this, as in every other country, a certain number of the children are the offspring of unmarried women. In 1851 the births of 615,865 living children were registered in *England and Wales*,* 573,865 as the children of married, and 42,000 as the offspring of unmarried women; and the Census returns show that the women of the age 15-55 *married* were 2,553,894: the women *unmarried*, including widows as well as spinsters, 2,449,669. So that to 1000 married women of that age 224 living children are born annually, and to 1000 unmarried women 17 living children are annually born. Upon the hypothesis that as many unmarried women must, *cæteris paribus*, be living irregularly to every child born out of wedlock as there are wives to *every child* born in wedlock, then 186,920, or 1 in 13 of the unmarried women, must be living so as to contribute as much to the births as an equal number of married women. A certain class of cases countenances the belief that the numbers and proportions are understated—others, that they are overstated—by such a hypothesis. But as the mothers of so many as probably 7 in 8 children are of the second age (20-40) when 100 married women have 31 children annually, it would follow that 42,000 children out of wedlock may be born by about 136,728 women of that age (20-40), or by about 9 in every 100 of the 1,248,182 unmarried women. Nearly 1 in 11 may be struck off the list of spinsters by this estimate, which appears, on the whole, to be of the two the nearest approximation to the truth; thus leaving, out of 1,248,182 unmarried women 1,111,454 living in celibacy in the prime of life (20-40), against 1,744,944 women, namely 1,608,216 wives and 136,728 women who are not wives, who bear children. Now, some conception of the voluntary control that is exercised over the numbers of the population may be obtained by considering that the births are proportional to the number of married women, who at this age may be raised in the proportion of 2 to 3 by the simple transfer to their ranks of a portion of the 1,111,454 unmarried; and, further, that an increase of the actual births by one third part or by one half would certainly double the rate at which the population has increased for the last half century. For the sake of simplifying the statement, the whole of the births have been here referred to the women of the age of 20-40; but it is well known that in America great numbers

* Of 42,023 families having a husband and wife as head in different parts of the country, 11,947 had no children, 30,076 had 82,145 children with them. Of 10,854 widowers and widows, 4,449 had no children, 6,405 had 13,902 children, residing with them on the Census night.

* The data for this calculation cannot be procured for Scotland or for the Islands in the British Seas.

of women marry and bear children at the ages under 20, when in Great Britain only 25,607 are wives, and more than a *million young women* are spinsters.

Some General Deductions from the ascertained Conjugal Condition of the Population.—(1) In every part of Great Britain a large number of men and woman who live to advanced ages never marry. Of the population at the ages of 20 and upwards, about 1 in *ten* men and 1 in *eight* women may be referred to this category; or in Great Britain *one* in *ten* of the *survivors* of the young men now living, and *one* in *eight* of the survivors of the young women now living, will die as bachelors and spinsters if they live to the age of 60 and upwards; besides the great numbers who die unmarried at younger ages. Celibacy, as well as marriage without children, is therefore to be considered the natural state of a portion of the population; for under no circumstances that can be conceived will the whole of the people marry. Certain duties of the most exalted as well as of the humblest kind in the world are most efficiently performed by these classes; and although the proposition, that "the best works and of greatest merit for the public have proceeded from the unmarried or childless men" may not be absolutely true, as it is put by Bacon, they have unquestionably contributed their full share to public works, which often absorb the powers of mind to an extent that might embarrass him that in "wife and children has given hostages to fortune." There is also evidently a large number of both sexes in this class who from infirmity and diseases, either acquired or hereditary, cannot marry, and some who have a total disinclination to marriage.

(2) The births in England and Wales now greatly exceed the deaths, as is shown by the registration of 615,865 births, and 395,174 deaths in the year 1851, leaving an excess of 220,691 births. This number differs little from the average numbers in England and Wales: and although the excess in Scotland is proportionally less, it is considerable, as is proved by the increase of population in that part of the kingdom.

(3) The British population contains a great reserve of more than a million unmarried men, and of more than a million unmarried women, in the prime of life, with as many more of younger ages; and if the whole of the population were married, the births in Great Britain would, instead of *seven hundred thousand*, be about *sixteen hundred thousand* annually, *if they bore the same proportion to the wives at different ages as they do now.*

(4) The perpetuity of the British race is thus secured against all contingencies; but it is evident that without some such reserve in all times, it may have perished, either in the great famines, pestilences, and intestine wars which are recorded in its history, or that must have befallen it in the still more perilous ages preceding the Roman invasions.

(5) And the question that was propounded in the previous section can be answered without hesitation in the affirmative: "Can the population of GREAT BRITAIN be sustained at the rate of emigration which is now going on, and which will probably be continued for many years?" The thousands of emigrants that flock to Canada, to the United States of America, to Southern Africa, or to the wide lands of Australia, every year in increasing numbers, cannot exhaust the vast resources of these islands, but will rather extend, as they have done hitherto, the commerce, manufactures, and numbers of the nation from which they sprang, and from which they can never be divided in interest, language, or affection.

(6) From the state of things which the Census discloses it is evident that the strength, the rate of increase, and the colonization now proceeding can be sustained by the marriages of only a part of the population; hence it follows, that if by any judicious means the increase of the incurably criminal, idle, insane, idiotic, or unhappily organized parts of the population can be, without cruelty, repressed, under a system of religious discipline, to a greater extent than it is at present by the selection that pervades, more or less, the whole system of English marriages,—the character and good qualities of the race will be immeasurably improved, without checking the tide of population or the increase of numbers. Hitherto the flower of the British youth has been in ignorance sent to the alluvial lands of the tropics, where our race cannot live, or where it inevitably degenerates; while, in defiance of the principles of physiology, and of the doctrines that are inculcated on the breeders of the inferior animals by the Royal Agricultural Society,—convicts have been thrown broadcast over some of the healthiest colonies in the world, and may now, without due precaution, multiply at home, like the *forçats* in France, and prove a leaven of social disorder and disorganization.

(7) The proportion of children to a marriage, and consequently the population, are regulated, not so much or so immediately by the numbers of the people who marry as by the *age at which marriage is contracted.* The mothers and fathers of nearly half of the children now born are under 30 years of age; and if all the women who attain the age of 30 should marry, and none should marry before that age is attained, the births would decline to about two-thirds, and if the marriage age were postponed to 35, the births would fall to one-third part of their present number: so the population would rapidly decline; firstly, because the number of births to each generation would grow less; and secondly, because, as the interval between the *births* of successive generations would increase, and the duration of life by hypothesis remain the same, the numbers living contemporaneously—in other words, the population would be further diminished. The age at which first marriages take place necessarily varies according to circumstances in different

opulations and in different classes of the ame population; in the eldest and youngest ons of noble families; in the various rising or declining professions; among skilled artizans, and labourers.

The *twenty-sixth year* is the mean age at which *men* marry, and the *twenty-fifth year* the mean age at which *women* marry in England and Wales. About this period of life the growth of man is completed. *Half* of the husbands and of the wives are married at the years of age 21 and under 25; the higher average age is the result of later marriages, which occur in great numbers at the age of 25-30.

The *disparity* between the *mean age* of bachelors and of spinsters about to marry, is *one* year in favour of the former; and the range of disparity seldom exceeds twenty years, and is, as it should be, almost always in favour of the husband.

Plato laid it down that in his republic the men should be united about the age 30-55; the women at the age of 20-40. Aristotle, who possessed a greater knowledge of natural history than any author of antiquity, remarks that the young of very old and very young animals are imperfect, and that the children also of very young or very old people are imperfect in mind and body. He asserts, too, that people should, for reasons that he alleges, marry at such ages that when the wife is in her 50th, the husband should be near his 70th year, or that men should marry about the age of *thirty-seven*, women about the age of *eighteen*. In particular cases, as has been seen, to meet the infinite variety of social circumstances, greater disparities of age than these occur in Great Britain; but the rule of Aristotle, if acted on universally, would work mischievously in various ways. *Thirty-three* women attain the age of 18 to every *twenty-eight* men who attain the age of 37; and the women of the age of 18 and upwards are to the men of 37 and upwards as 1,402 to 804; so that a disproportionate number of the women would be unmarried. The proportion of widows would be increased, and fathers would less frequently live to see their children attain maturity. The object which Aristotle had in view is obtained by the remarriage of widowers.

The age of marriage cannot be directly fixed by laws; but legislation, by prescribing the minimum age of marriage, and the age of majority, does exercise a considerable influence on great numbers of the people directly, and on all indirectly. It becomes the custom or the fashion not to marry below the age of majority. Thus in England about 9,000 young persons of the age of 20 and under 21 married in the year 1851; while about 139,000 married in the four years after they were *of age*, as it is called, or in the years of age 21-25. The age of majority is *twenty-five* years in France; and the age of twenty-five divided the *minores* from the *majores* in Roman law. This advanced age of majority, or of what becomes practically the lowest age of marriage, retards marriage indefinitely in many cases, and will probably be found, on investigation, to account, at least partially, for the comparatively small number of children to a marriage in France. By raising or depressing the age of majority the legislature then has the power to exercise considerable control over the population.

(8) The great number of childless parents, of unmarried persons, of orphans, and of large families, particularly among the *poor*, sanctions the practice of adoption; and points out the propriety of distributing destitute orphans and other children—who are now kept at great expense by parishes in workhouses, or by societies in large buildings—among the *childless families*, who would cherish the children with a sort of parental affection.

Bachelors, Husbands, and Widowers in the ARMY *and* NAVY.—The regulations of the army set a limit to the marriages of the men, but none to the marriages of officers. In the navy such regulations do not exist.

The proportions in the service who are returned as married in every 100 of each class, are 25 officers and 15 men in the army; 30 officers in the navy, and 24 seamen; while 2 officers in 100 and 1 man in 100 are widowers in the army, and 1 officer and 1 man in the navy.

The proportion of bachelors in civil life is 31 in every 100 persons of the age of 20 and upwards. Among the *officers* of the age 20 and upwards serving in the army, 71 in 100—among the *men*, 82 in 100—among the *officers* in the *Royal Navy*, 60 in 100—among the *seamen*, 69 in 100—are returned as *bachelors*.

The officers of the army marry in much greater proportions than the men; so do the officers of the Royal Navy: but in the navy the disproportion is less considerable: and the proportion of officers and of men in the army who are *married* is less than the proportions in the same state in the Royal Navy.

In civil life, 62 in 100 men are living at the age of 20 and upwards in the state of *marriage;* so the numbers are much higher in proportion than the numbers in the army and navy.

It is probable that neither the army nor the navy could, under these circumstances, keep up their numbers by marriage; but the country has other resources; and imposes the task of training and educating children during the period of service on only a limited proportion of its gallant defenders. Still, out of 6,593 officers of the army, 1,675 have wives; and out of 136,277 men at home and abroad, 20,755 have wives; and it is right that some well-considered provision should be made for those 22,430 wives and for the 29,782 children of the brave men who fighting for their country live or die in her armies. The same claim holds on behalf of the wives of the officers and seamen in the Royal Navy, who, exclusive of the wives of marines, were returned at 6,151 in 1851; namely, 1,059 wives of officers and 5,092 wives of men.

These numbers apply to the Army and Royal Navy, not of Great Britain only, but of the United Kingdom.

Population and Marriage in Scotland and England.

Scotland differs from England in the numbers and in the density of population—in the rates of the people's increase—in the proportion of males and females—and in the proportion of men and women in the married state.

Thus in *Scotland* there are 110 females to every 100 males at home; in *England* and *Wales* only 104 females to 100 males at home.

In *Scotland* 49 *women* in every 100 of the age of 20 and upwards are returned as *wives;* in *England* and *Wales* 59 *women in every* 100 of the same age are married.

In *Scotland* the population has increased rapidly since 1801, and the increase in fifty years has been at the rate of 74 per cent.; but in *England* the increase in the same time has been 97 per cent.

The population of *Scotland* was to the population of *England* as 18 to 100 in 1801; it is as 16 to 100 in 1851.

The *density* of *population* in Scotland is such in 1851 that on an average there are *ninety-two persons* to a *square mile;* while in England there are *three hundred and seven persons* to *a square mile.*

The mean *proximity* of the people is such in Scotland that they are on an average 197 yards apart; in England the proximity is 108 yards.

Seven per cent., or 207,367 of the inhabitants of *Scotland,* are *natives* of *Ireland;* while 519,959, or *three* per cent., of the inhabitants of *England,* are *natives* of Ireland. The demand for labour has therefore been proportionally greater in Scotland than in England.

There are 130,087 *natives* of *Scotland* in England, or 7 in every 1,000 of the population of England; and 46,791 *natives* of *England* in Scotland, or 16 in every 1.000 of the population of Scotland. Scotland has sent 47 per 1000 of its population to England; England and Wales $2\frac{1}{10}$ per 1000 of its population to Scotland.

Scotland maintains 2,922,362 people on 20,047,462 acres of territory; England has 18,054,170 people living on 37,324,915 acres of territory.

Allowing for the coldness of the northern climate, as well as for the necessary sterility of the hills, on the one hand, and, on the other, for the salubrity of the air, for the energy of the inhabitants, for the mineral wealth, for the adaptation of the country—covered by water-power in its mountain streams—to furnish healthy sites of manufactures and towns of various kinds, the conclusion appears to be inevitable, that Scotland is under-peopled; and that its resources have not yet been developed to the same extent as the resources of England. The smaller proportion of people living in the state of marriage in Scotland—one sixth less in proportion than in England—directly accounts for the retarded rate at which the population increases, and for the diminished proportion of the Scottish people to the people of England and to the land of Scotland. If we ascend a step higher in the inquiry, it appears to be probable that the peculiarity in the conjugal condition of the Scottish people is not natural, but is rather the result of its marriage law, which, as it was not reformed at the same time as the marriage law of England, produces results, not so extensive, but of the same nature and in the same direction, as the loose marriage law of England before it was placed on the present footing, in 1753, by Lord Hardwicke's Act, and by the new marriage law of 1837.

The important evidence of Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, and Dr. Lushington, in 1849, before a Committee of the House of Commons, consisting chiefly of Scottish members, supplies authentic information on the singular and almost incredible state of the Scottish law.

Marriage is held to be legally contracted in several ways in Scotland:—(1) by promise *cum copulâ;* (2) by contract *per verba de præsenti;* (3) by celebration before a clergyman, *anywhere,* after proclamation in the parish church; and (4) by celebration, as it is called in England, *in facie ecclesiæ*—the latter proceeding being rare; and (5) by "habit and repute." The children who are born out of wedlock are legitimatized by the subsequent marriage of the parents in any of these forms. The maxim of the civil law, *consensus non concubitus, faciat nuptias,* implies that in this law, as well as in the law of England, the *consensus* is the essence of the contract; and consent is expressed most distinctly, and recorded most permanently in writing, before appointed officers and witnesses; but by the law of Scotland the *concubitus* in one form is a part of the contract, and is, as well as consent, to be *proved.* Lord Brougham says, speaking of marriage practically, "as the law now stands, they [the parties] have only to go before the ostler, or the chambermaid, or the postboy, whoever it is that drives them to the country, or, if they reside in the country, *they can do it* before ANY ONE WITNESS *that can prove it, or, even without any witness, they can do it if they can prove the date,* by an interchange of letters and acknowledgements; they have only to do that, and they are married in a trice, and just as effectually as the Moderator of the General Assembly can marry them, or any of the Doctors of Divinity in Scotland in his own parish." Under this state of the law, youths and girls, who have no power by the Scottish law to contract any other obligation of any importance, contract marriage without the knowledge of their friends; marriage is concealed, or its declaration is withheld; and the most delicate questions, affecting the honour of mothers, the legitimacy of children, and the transmission of property, turn upon nice, or difficult, or inaccessible, or indefinable proofs—not only of promise *subsequente copulâ,* but of the order of the two events that constitute marriage.

The proof of a marriage "by habit and repute" is surrounded by difficulties: no judge is able to say exactly what habit-and-

repute is; but it has the popular pretension to be a sort of marriage by ballot, in which no one can discover for what the cautious man has voted.

"I should say," Lord Brougham observes, "that the law of Scotland, as it now stands, has a very great tendency to shelter, and therefore to promote *clandestinity*, which is, in my opinion, a very great evil in any society. It seems to me to be of infinite importance that a contract such as the marriage contract, should be overt, and known to all mankind; and, above all, that it should be easy of proof."

Lord Campbell's opinion is equally decisive, and to the same effect. He holds that it is "the duty of the Legislature to fix *some open and certain mode* in which the contract is to be entered into, and a mode which may be easily proved, so that *women may know whether they are wives or concubines, and children may know whether they are legitimate* * * * *." "It seems to me," he adds, "that with respect to the marriage law of Scotland, at present, although it has been perfectly well ascertained upon most points, yet from the *uncertainty of the fact it does not at all comply with these conditions; it is secret; there is no certainty of proving it; and it leads, in my opinion, to most disastrous consequences.*"

Seduction and polygamy are greatly facilitated—concubinage is concealed by the appearance of marriage—under the law of Scotland; and in the North of England, Lord Brougham remarks, the bargain to live together, and to marry conditionally, "is very much encouraged by the facility of going into Scotland and being married. The degree in which that takes place in the border counties is incredible!"

English *minors* are legally married, without the consent of their guardians, in Scotland; and at Gretna Green, one important object of the English Marriage Act of 1753 is defeated. English parents of property are still afraid, Lord Brougham informs the Committee, to send their eldest sons to the University of Edinburgh, from the justifiable apprehension that they might succumb before the facilities of the law and the charms of the women of Scotland; against which the breasts of their youthful countrymen, alone, are steeled—by habit probably—as it does not frequently happen that Scottish heirs contract irregular marriages.

Such is the substance of the evidence of these eminent lawyers and statesmen; and their opinions are in entire accordance with those of their great countryman, Lord Mansfield, who in England supported the Marriage Bill of the last century by arguments that now lose none of their force or application in Scotland.

Regular marriage is performed, we are informed, in Scotland, after proclamation in the parish church, more frequently than under the law or from this evidence might be imagined. But proposals to make marriage in all cases an open, public, registered act, as it is in England, and as it is among all the other civilized races of Europe—or proposals to secure a complete registration of marriages in Scotland, without any interference with the religious rites—have hitherto been met by objections which the results of this inquiry into the conjugal condition of the people of Scotland may help to dissipate.

It has been said that the people of Scotland have hitherto had the right to contract marriage without any ceremony, any delay, or any display; that it would be "a hard thing" to deprive them of "vested rights;" that the registration of marriages would throw obstacles in the way of marriage; that it would be the cause of concubinage, and may lead to depopulation. The same objections were urged against the English Bill, but were falsified by the results. And upon closer examination it will probably be found that the educated classes in Scotland are, as Lord Campbell avers, a very virtuous people; but that in the minds of large numbers of the ignorant and rude population the importance is not perceived of a distinction so fine, so indistinct, so subtle, and so perplexing as that between the looser irregular marriages of Scotland—*and no marriage at all.* The belief consequently in the necessity or sanctity of marriage does not induce men and women to marry to the same extent as they would if marriages were in all cases publicly recorded.

This was found to be the case in England before 1753. Children under the system of loose marriage are born in large numbers out of wedlock, and other results follow; but it is never found that the population increases so fast in a population containing a small, as it does in a population containing a large proportion of married pairs.

Under the same securities, and with the same inducements, it is exceedingly probable that in Scotland matrimony will be held in the same repute and will prevail to the same extent as it does in England: which will place the population of the northern and of the southern portions of Great Britain again in a state of equilibrium,—raise the value of the land of Scotland,—and increase the number of men of that nation who contribute in no small degree to the security, greatness, and renown of these islands.

Influence of Changes in the Conjugal State of the People on their Increase.

The cause of the recent rapid increase in the numbers of the British population, as shown in the Census reports, has been often discussed without any knowledge of the facts which in the present volume throw so much light, for the first time, on the state of marriage.

The causes of such increase are usually sought in certain happy mechanical inventions which have been made or brought into use within the period, and which now, as will be shortly shown, furnish employment to the population of large districts of the kingdom. These inventions, however, do not explain the whole of the facts; and they appear them-

selves to have been the result of a great, general, and simultaneous movement.

As the first Census was taken in 1801, no exact account of the population in the earlier periods can be obtained; but various estimates of the population were framed in those times by contemporary writers; and series of returns of baptisms and burials have been preserved in many parishes since 1571. After collating the various sources of information, the following estimates have been framed, which are founded on data that justify us in considering that they represent approximatively the population of Great Britain in the middle of each of three centuries.

	Estimated population of Great Britain and the Islands in the British Seas.	Increase of population in the Century.
1651	6,378,000	
1751	7,392,000	1,014,000
1851	21,185,000	13,793,000

Thus, according to the estimates, the people of these islands amounted to more than *seven millions* in 1751, and to more than *twenty-one millions* in 1851; they having increased nearly *fourteen millions* in the hundred years; while the increase of the numbers in the preceding century (1651-1751) was only *one million:* and the numbers can scarcely be wrong either way more than half a million.

To what is this remarkable multiplication of population in the last hundred years, and its previous slow progress due? Is it a simple question of supply and demand? Is it something fortuitous, and entirely inexplicable? Is it the result of some simple change in the institution of families? or of some miraculous addition to the powers of the population? Undoubtedly several causes have concurred in the creation and sustentation of twenty-one millions of people on islands that have never before been the home of seven millions; and several of these causes, though subsidiary, have been powerful in their operation; but it is probable, from an examination of the facts, that a change in the marriage institution, and a great improvement in the character of the parents, have had the chief and most direct effect on the numbers of their children now living.

The first evident cause of the increase of the population is a diminution of the mortality. A cessation of the great plagues which devastated England in the seventeenth century was followed in the eighteenth century by a diminution of disease. The towns were improved, and the habits of the people became more cleanly—their food more suitable and varied. Medicine advanced rapidly after the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, and of Sydenham's practical methods of treatment. Inoculation was tried, and Jenner's discovery of vaccination secured the life as well as the beauty of the women from the ravages of small-pox, which was fatal, in 1695, to Queen Mary. The plague of Marseilles excited in 1719 a salutary terror in England; and, among other useful sanatory publications, led to one of lasting importance by the great Dr. Mead. The army, in the war of 1743-6, was followed to the Low Countries by Sir John Pringle, who successfully investigated the circumstances that affect the health of large bodies of troops on land; while Captain Cook, in his voyages, showed how sailors, who formerly could not be kept alive or in health for two months in the Channel, might, by proper provisions and judicious arrangements, be carried round the world in safety. These important new doctrines and striking examples led to the amelioration of the prisons and other public institutions. They had some influence, with the progress of the arts and sciences, on the municipal arrangements, and through them upon the health of the general population.

The deaths first diminished proportionally; but it is to the increase of the marriages and of the births, as well as to improved manners, that we directly owe a large part of the accession of fourteen millions of people to the population of Great Britain, as will be rendered evident by an examination of the state of the population in the two periods; an examination necessarily cursory, and referring simply to the most salient and accessible facts illustrative of the influence of manners on the increase of numbers, without any pretension on our part, as moralists, to censure the manners of the former, or to applaud the manners of the latter century. Such a state of the relations between the two sexes may be conceived as would, within certain limits, reduce or increase the number of births to almost any extent; and it will be shown that the time, the energies, and the earnings of the people, which had in 1651-1751 been wasted in intrigues, in riotous assemblies, on gin, and in gambling, were devoted in the next century (1751-1851) to the establishment and support of quiet industrious families.

1651-1751.

The first period extends from 1651, the year of the battle of Worcester, to the year 1751, which, in the 24th year of the reign of George II., and three years after the conclusion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, was signalized by the death of Frederick Prince of Wales,—and the death of Bolingbroke,—the great "Anti-Minister," as he was called by his rival; and—as evincing the result of the scientific progress of the country, under Newton's inspiration,—by a measure which Lord Chesterfield introduced for the reform of the calendar. The population increased very slowly; and we find that after the restoration of Charles II., such a general dissoluteness of manners was inaugurated as can now be scarcely understood, while shortly after 1751 the law of marriage—which, like the institution itself, had grown inconceivably loose, and had at the same time been greatly abused—was reformed. The Poet Laureate, in a great political poem, which, it is believed, was written at the suggestion of the King, about the year 1681, formally ad-

vocated polygamy, or something worse.* Many of the cavaliers had lost their estates in the Revolution; all incomes were precarious; and the young men, who naturally would not marry so long as they were living very much like the officers of an ill-paid army, contracted habits of gallantry, as they were politely called; so that the introduction of a court by Charles II. on the model of the French King's was not received with that repugnance which it would otherwise have inspired. The light poets, the players, and the gay men and women on town, led crowds of votaries into the extreme opposite to Puritanism. Young people of both sexes were brought from the country to Whitehall; where, instead of hard lessons of elevated thought and patriotism, such as Lady Jane Grey and her contemporaries learnt from Plato, they masqued, "ogled," sang, and danced† under the eye of the "mother of the maids," and the higher auspices of the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and the Duchess of York; until, wounded or terrified, they flew into concealment, or, as it was everywhere deemed, ridiculously married, and ingloriously discharged the duties of English wives and mothers. The sisters, daughters, and wives of the loyalest subjects, the greatest generals, the wisest statesmen, and the gravest judges, figured in the Paphian train; glittering and smiling as the troop of Boccaccio—in the pages of Grammont and on the walls of Hampton Court, but with advancing years shattered, patched, degraded, fading,—as they are seen in the authentic memoirs of the age and the life-like portraits of Hogarth. The court of William and Mary, after the Revolution, grew frigid; and vice lost its graces and charms. Queen Anne was "devout, chaste, and formal," in the words of a noble writer, Lord Chesterfield, who was unconscious of the inestimable value of these homely but not shining qualities. A great revolution in the fashionable part of the kingdom followed the accession of George I., who had unfortunately left his wife in prison for a glaring impropriety, and brought over to England the fat Duchess of Kendal and the Countess of Darlington, who paraded their lives before the nation. The Prince and Princess of Wales "encouraged and promoted pleasures;" which, pent up before, now rushed forth with impetuosity, "and every door was willingly open to them." Queen Caroline, who was agreeable, learned, talented, and judicious in the distribution of the Church patronage among the ablest clergymen, recognized, "favoured, and promoted the King's gallantries," which were never shared, however, by more than "two avowed mistresses of rank, the Countesses of Suffolk and Yarmouth." The dignities of the peerage in every reign of the period, except the interval under Queen Anne, were lavished on the Royal mistresses, by ministers whose lives threw into no reproving shade the majesty of the throne. If we exclude men of as little principle as Rochester, and of as strong passions as the good Lord Somers—who have their counterparts in all times—the lives of the whole race of statesmen, of lawyers, of literary men—of all classes of which records exist—show that the institution of marriage was unsettled to its foundations.

Under this institution, in its natural state, the health, education, and fortune of their children, occupy the care and thought of two faithful parents; and successive generations are connected in families by indissoluble affections and associations: but under the loose, corrupt form of a state lower than polygamy that we here witness, the children are neglected, and perish; the intriguing mother is constantly preoccupied; the father knows them not, hates, or neglects them; so that the new generation is dissevered or entirely alienated from its ancestors; and the sons are not brothers, but envious rivals. Thus, after the death of Charles II.—by poison some suspected—his beloved son Monmouth was beheaded for rebellion by his brother James II.; who was himself driven into exile from a throne which his daughter and her husband filled. The bitter antipathy of George I. to the Prince of Wales, and the quarrels of George II. and his son Frederick—as well as the intrigues of the King's mistresses—fill the memoirs of the time, and occupied the attention of Parliament.*

The enmities and fatal divisions in families were generally diffused; but were most conspicuous, and perhaps not the least prevalent, among the highest classes of society.

It is not true that "vice and folly generally in all countries begin at court;" but, with the encouragement which they found there in this century, they spread through the country ex-

* The first part of Dryden's poem—"the greatest satire of modern times"—"Absalom and Achithophel," which appeared in 1681, and was everywhere read and quoted, even "in discourses from the pulpit," opens with these lines, in which Charles II. figures under the character of David:

> "In pious times, ere priestcraft did begin,
> *Before* POLYGAMY *was made a sin;*
> When man on many multiplied his kind,
> *Ere one to one was cursedly confined;*
> When nature prompted, and no law denied
> Promiscuous use of concubine and bride;
> Then Israel's monarch after Heaven's own heart,
> His vigorous warmth did variously impart
> To wives and slaves; and, wide as his command,
> Scattered his Maker's image through the land."
> —*Sir Walter Scott's edition of Dryden's Works*, vol. ix., p. 217.

These atrocious lines depict, without any over-colouring, the creed of the age.

† *See* "Macaulay's History of England," "Grammont's Memoirs," Evelyn, Pepys, and Burnet.

* *See* Lord Mahon's History, for a calm account of these painful transactions, without the colouring of Horace Walpole or Lord Hervey. We do not, however, see the truth of Lord Granville's *dictum*, which Mr. Macaulay and Lord Mahon have cited: "This family always has quarrelled, and always will quarrel, from generation to generation." Such family strife prevails in every private as well as royal house under similar circumstances; and with the cessation of those circumstances must itself ultimately cease.

tensively, and infected not only the middle classes but the artizans in towns. The plays, novels, poems, and memoirs, down to 1751, exhibit the licentiousness of opinion; and in licentiousness the practice seldom falls short of the profession, although in the latter part of the period the cant of atheism, libertinism, and conjugal infidelity was evidently often insincere. The law of marriage was in an unsatisfactory state; and the ceremony was so slight, various, and perplexing, in London, that it was often resorted to as a means of seduction.* A French writer thus describes the state of matrimony in England, in words which are substantially confirmed by Smollett and Tindal, and the speakers in the debates on Lord Hardwick's Marriage Bill. "In England * * a boy of 14 and a girl of 12 years of age may marry against the will of parents or guardians, without any possibility of dissolving such marriages. * * The law indeed requires a publication of *banns*; but custom and a dispensing power have made it of no use. Asking in church is seldom done now-a-days; and since for a couple of crowns a man may transact such affairs in private, few, if any, will have them made public; and the churchmen, who, find their account in it, are far from discountenancing the practice. A dispensation is purchased; the couple are married in a closet (or in a tavern) before two friends, who act as witnesses; so the indissoluble knot is tied.[y] What is worse, even dispensations are not always necessary. There are *privileged* PLACES [May Fair and the Fleet]; take the two first persons you meet,[z] though mere *beggars*; go with them to such a place, as early as you please; the priest will marry the couple so effectually that neither King nor Parliament can unmarry them. Half a guinea does the business; often less.†

"[y]. Those who are married in England thus; if Dutch or of other countries, when they come home are obliged to do it over again publicly."

"[z]. One witness is enough; the priest's clerk or servant maid serves instead of a second."

Although a large portion of the population suffered more or less from this state of things, a part remained unaffected; and a great improvement began, and became visible, about 1741; but in 1651-1751 the population of Great Britain only increased 16 per cent.—the increase was *one million and fourteen thousand* in a *hundred years*.

1751-1851.

The effects of licentiousness had been felt, and the old generations had died out. The foreign wars furnished employment to large numbers. The house of Brunswick was firmly established on the throne by the final extinction of the Stuarts' pretensions in 1745. The Highland clans were conciliated by the wise policy of confidence, and the union with Scotland was cemented. The sciences, which Charles II. had encouraged in the Royal Society, were applied extensively to industrial purposes; and commercial integrity grew up under the influence of the public credit which Sir Robert Walpole had wisely fostered. The people grew more enlightened; and the many admirable works, by the clergy of the Church of England, by the Nonconformists, and by philosophers who looked at society purely from a temporal point of view, began to produce sensible effects on public opinion, and on the manners of town and country. The Methodism which a man of genius preached among the poor was but one of the indications of increased spiritual activity, and of the importance which the lowest as well as the middle classes now attached to the regulation of the passions and to the excitement of the moral sentiments. One of the first evident reforms was in the law of marriage, which was placed on a greatly improved footing by a bill which was carried, after arduous and able debates, by the influence of Lord Hardwicke.* The act came into operation in

* *See* the account of the pretended marriage of Roxana by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, in "Count Grammont's Memoirs."

† "The Ceremonies and Religious Customs of the various Nations of the known World," by Bernard Picart. The English translation of this finely illustrated work appeared in 1737, and is said to be by an Oxford Graduate.

* Two of the debates in the House of Commons are reported, and in the ability which they display have rarely been equalled. The bill was introduced in the Lords, and was read a second time in the House of Commons on May 14th, 1753. The debates in Committee were long and violent; one of them "having held till three o'clock next morning." In the debate on the third reading, Colonel Haldane, Charles Townsend, Mr. H. Fox, and Mr. W. Beckford spoke against the bill; Mr. Bond, the Earl of Hillsborough, and Solicitor-General Murray, for the bill; which, after many amendments, passed by a majority of 125 to 56. Mr. Fox had himself married clandestinely the eldest daughter of the Duke of Richmond; so that there was much personal feeling as well as some resentment between the two houses in the discussion. Charles Townsend declared it "one of the most cruel enterprises against the fair sex that ever entered into the heart of man," and suspected some latent design in it "to secure all the heiresses of the kingdom to the eldest sons of noble and rich families." Mr. Fox contended that "it would be of the most dangerous consequence to the female sex, of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution; and, what is worst of all, it will endanger our very existence: for without a continual supply of industrious and laborious poor no nation can long exist, which supply can be got only by promoting marriage among such people. * * As the law now stands, a laborious couple may agree to be married on the Saturday night, and, after a regular proclamation of banns, complete the marriage in nine or ten days; or, at Christmas, Easter, or Whitsuntide, in four days." Mr. Nugent said that a public marriage was "against the genius and nature of our people." * * "How fond our people are of private marriages, and of saving a little money, we may be convinced by the multitude of marriages at Keith's chapel [in May Fair], compared with the number at any parish church. I have made an

1754, and had for its avowed object the prevention of clandestine marriages, simply by making it necessary to the validity of a marriage without licence that it should take place after the proclamation of banns on three Sundays in the parish churches, before a person in orders, between single persons, consenting, of sound mind, and of the age of twenty-one years, or of the age of 14 in males and 12 in females *with consent of parents or guardians*, or without such consent in case of widowhood. By the proposed alteration of the law, such scandalous "marriage shops" as Keith's, who, it is said, married 6,000 persons annually, would be closed. Some time for deliberation would necessarily elapse between the determination to marry and the consummation of the marriage of the classes living on wages; and, finally, the sons and daughters of the wealthier classes could not, without the consent of their parents, until their judgment had attained some maturity, contract an irrevocable engagement. The marriage was to be entered in the parish register, and thus a strict line of demarcation be drawn between the married and the unmarried. The utility of the registration of marriages was admitted on both sides; but it was argued that the effect of the measure would be to throw all the wealth and power of the country into the hands of a few proud, wealthy families, who would compel their children, regardless of all other circumstances, to intermarry; and, furthermore, that by creating delay, expense, and publicity, it would "clog all matrimony in general," and stop the progress of population. The objections were answered at the time by several speakers; and Solicitor-General Murray (afterwards Lord Mansfield), in a wise, luminous speech, vindicated the policy and principles of the bill from all attacks. Experience soon showed, that, instead of stopping marriage and the growth of population, the Act had the contrary effect by depriving the marriage ceremony of disgraceful associations—by making it, not a mere verbal promise, but a life-contract, to be recorded, to be entered into with deliberation by persons in the enjoyment of their faculties, and to be kept inviolate until death.

The marriage ceremony as it is performed in the Church of England embodies nearly everything that can be desired in connection with this important social contract,—except a more complete registration than that now in operation; but as the Dissenters could not concur in some of the religious doctrines of the Church, it seemed to be unjust to compel them to conform to its ritual in marriage; and the new Marriage Act of 1837 allows marriage, after notice to superintendent registrars in every district, either in the public Register Offices, in the presence of the superintendent registrar and the registrar of marriages, or at registered places of worship.*

The number of marriages before the Act of 1753 is not known. Since the Act came into operation the registers of marriage have been preserved in England, and show an increase from 50,972, in the year 1756, to 63,310 in 1764. "The rage of marrying is very prevalent," writes Lord Chesterfield, in the latter year; and again, in 1767, "in short, the matrimonial frenzy seems to rage at present, and is epidemical." After many fluctuations, the marriages rose to *seventy, eighty, ninety, and a hundred thousand annually*, and in the Census year (1851) to *a hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and six*. *Fourteen millions* were added to the population. The increase of the population was 187 per cent., or at the rate of 1 per cent. annually.

That the state of manners had undergone great improvement in 1753 is evident from the healthy tone of the speeches in the marriage debate. Fox, who descended from the school of Walpole, indulged in violent but not in indecent language. Nugent, in an able speech against any alteration of the law, contrasted the conjugal state of England with that of France, and held up to reprobation what England had before been invited by the party of the Restoration to imitate. The great moralist of the century, who was not disposed to flatter on such a subject, "praised the ladies of the present age (1776), insisting that they were more faithful to their husbands and more virtuous in every respect than in former times, because their understandings were better cultivated."†

As every age has its Lucy Hutchinson or its Lady Rachel Russell, as well as its Castlemaine or its Lady Shrewsbury of the time of Charles the Second, it is not from singular instances that the manners of a people can be inferred, but rather, where facts cannot be defined in numbers, from the general tone of opinion: and the tide of public opinion now set strongly against licentiousness. Lady Yarmouth afforded "the last instance in our annals of a British Peerage bestowed upon a royal mistress," a noble writer is able to pronounce with evident and justifiable satisfaction.‡ Frederick, Prince of Wales, who married the young Princess of Saxe-Gotha,

inquiry, and I have been told that at Keith's chapel there have been 6,000 married in a year; whereas at St. Anne's church, which is a very populous parish, and a very convenient church for private marriages by licence, there are seldom 50 marriages in a year; yet the difference in the expense is not above 8*s*. or 10*s*."

* All marriages at churches are now registered; and marriages are performed, as before, after banns or licence. The lowest cost of the licence of the surrogate varies in the several dioceses from 1*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. in Norwich, to 3*l*. 3*s*. in Canterbury; the highest charge is 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. The stamps are set down at 12*s*. 6*d*. generally, which is included in the above charge. Under this licence, marriage can be celebrated in less than twenty-four hours. The dissenters have to pay 3*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. for a *licence*, to wait at least *seven* days, and to submit to the publication of their intentions once before a Board of Guardians.

† "Boswell's Life of Johnson," by Croker, p. 495.

‡ Lord Mahon, Hist. of England, vol. ii. p. 262.

in 1736, or towards the close of the previous period, "adored his wife," Mr. Macaulay remarks, "and thought her mind and person the most attractive of her sex. But he thought that conjugal fidelity was an unprincely virtue, and, in order to be like Henry the Fourth and the Regent Orleans, he affected a libertinism for which he had no taste, and frequently quitted the only woman whom he loved for ugly and disagreeable mistresses." Others, like the Prince, were not misled by passion, but by custom and opinion. The state of opinion changed so much and so completely, that in 1763 the Earl of Sandwich, a minister not known before for his puritanism, but as a participator in the orgies of Medmenham Abbey, denounced the *Essay on Woman* by Wilkes, in the House of Lords, with a view of holding up the author of a libellous number, *Forty-five*, of the North Briton, to public odium. The House of Lords passed a resolution declaring the essay "a most scandalous, obscene, and impious libel."*

It is to the conduct of two young princesses, the Princess [Frederick] of Wales, whose abilities Sir Robert Walpole at once perceived, and Queen Charlotte, that the great change in public opinion and manners is in no slight degree to be referred. They represented and they promoted the change of manners. After the death of Prince Frederick, his son George, imperfectly educated in literature, was carefully brought up at Leicester House, so that Lord Waldegrave, by no means friendly to the Prince's mother, says that the young Prince of Wales was "of a modest, sober disposition, with a healthy vigorous constitution." A year after he ascended the throne as George III., in 1760, at the age of 23, under the advice of his mother, he married Charlotte of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, who attained the age of 17 in that year. Of the political course of George III. and Queen Charlotte, opinions necessarily still differ; but the truth of the testimony to the Queen's private virtues will be universally admitted:—"Pure and above all reproach in her own domestic life, she knew how to enforce at her Court the virtues, or, at the very least, the semblance of the virtues, which she practised. To no other woman, probably, had the cause of good morals in England ever owed so deep an obligation."† The Queen devoted much time to the education of her family. The simple, pure life of the Royal Family, soon became known in every cottage of England and Scotland, and afforded a striking contrast to the scandals of preceding reigns. In his "Idea of a patriot King," an English political writer who frequented Leicester House—after he had himself exhausted the cup of pleasure—pleaded with an eloquence that has never been surpassed the importance in a prince of a virtuous private life, and showed that a good king should begin by being a good man. At least, he intimated, decorum should reign around him, as it did around Augustus and the court of Louis XIV.* Decorum reigned in the court of George III.; but it was not the result of calculation or of philosophy, but of the love of order, of duty, and of religion. This prince as zealously promoted the family, as an institution, according to the old Anglo-Saxon type, as Charles II. propagated the oriental fashion, or its spurious modification. Of this, among other proofs, was the Royal Marriage Act, which he suggested; the troubles in the Royal Family, which arose chiefly on conjugal questions; and his constant opposition to ministers of shining talents, but of manners less strict than his own; or to whose advice, influence, and seductive example he ascribed the dissipation of the princes of his family. Neither the bitter war of faction—the gravest errors of policy, such as the substitution of a favourite Groom of the Stole for a great and popular minister, in critical times—the greatest disasters, such as the loss of the provinces of America—the anarchical excitement of the French Revolution—nor an affliction the most pitiable that can cloud the human faculties—shook the throne of the King; because, as if by some admirable instinct, the people of England felt that he had faithfully discharged all the duties which every head of an English family is bound to perform, and had thus contributed to the establishment of principles that are the sure foundation of the nation's happiness and greatness. He was to the last the "good King," whom they had pitied and blamed, but never hated; for he had placed the wife on the throne which the mistress had usurped: so that the idea of the English family lived again in all its old beauty. And this was a great social reform, which deservedly preceded all other changes.

The social reform of the family was also promoted, to an extent which the history of the eighteenth century alone can explain, by the great minister who filled it with his fame. Lord Chatham, then William Pitt, in the first year of the new Act (1754), married Lady Hester Grenville,† a lady, not only of great ac-

* Parliamentary History, vol. xv. p. 1347. Lord Sandwich obtained no credit for sincerity in this proceeding, but a nickname, from that passage of the Beggar's Opera, then on the stage, in which Macheath exclaims,

"That *Jemmy Twitcher* should peach, I own, surprises me."

† Lord Mahon, "History of England," 1713-82, vol. iv. pp. 221, 222.

* Decency and propriety of manners are so far from lessening the pleasures of life, that they refine them, and give them a higher taste; they are so far from restraining the free and easy commerce of social life, that they banish the bane of it, licentiousness of behaviour.—*Bolingbroke*, 'Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism, on the Idea of a Patriot King.' The influence of Bolingbroke's political writings, which in eloquence have never been surpassed in any language, has not been sufficiently appreciated.

† William Pitt the elder was born Nov. 15, 1708; Lady Hester, daughter of Richard Grenville, the sister of Earl Temple, was born Nov. 8,

complishments, but of exquisite disposition, who devoted herself to her duties with fidelity, sagacity, and success. Chatham himself, when his health permitted it, never suffered, it is said, a day to pass without giving instruction of some sort to his children, and seldom without reading a chapter in the Bible with them. On his monument his wife inscribed, with a truth which all his correspondence supports, the happiness of their "family life." His second son was educated at home from the age of six to fourteen, and profited so much in the society and by the instruction of Chatham, in eloquence and in wisdom, that he became the Leader of the House of Commons and Prime Minister of this kingdom at the age of twenty-four, and filled that office, with but a short interruption, until his death in 1806. He inherited at least so much of his father's greatness that he was not oppressed by his glory. He never married; but the enemies of his policy allow that his private life was not stained by improprieties. "He was not sent to a public school, like Mr. Fox," observes a living statesman, "nor was he taken by his parents to a foreign gambling table, and initiated early" [as Fox was by his father] "in the vices of a profligate age. He was educated at home, and with such regard to economy that when he was sent to Cambridge we find that one of his earliest calculations referred to the comparative cost of keeping his horse at grass or in the stable."*

The children of many other families were apparently educated about the same period at home, to withdraw them from the corrupting opinions and manners which prevailed in the public schools, and had been handed down from the previous generation in uninterrupted succession.†

Charles Fox, who was as precocious as William Pitt, and had many of the great qualities which insure the possession of power in England, proposed the abrogation of Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act in 1772. He went out of office under Lord North, apparently to oppose the Royal Marriage Bill. The course of his private life brought down on his head, while he was still in office under Lord North, the displeasure of George III.; which was sanctioned afterwards by the censure of national opinion. His genius, his tenderness, his eloquence, and his love of liberty, however, softened and threw some splendour over the vices, which descended in a turbid stream from the previous times;* and which afterwards, in the Regency as well as in the reign of George IV., bursting again from the narrow bounds in which they had been confined, threatened to overflow society: but a reaction took place; conjugal vices were persecuted, and no longer met with applause or indulgence, in king or poet, under the crown or under the laurel. English literature, in the pages of Shakspeare, Spenser, and Milton, had offered nothing but creations of purity and dignity in women,—such as are to be found in the literature of no other nation,—and recovered its inheritance in Addison, Goldsmith, and Johnson,—in Walter Scott,—and in the subsequent writers, whether poets, dramatists, or novelists, who deal with manners.

It cannot be pretended that the conjugal relations or the manners of the present age are perfect, if we look at the interests of the great number of children who are still unfortunately born out of wedlock,—at the facts which are revealed before the Courts of Law,—or at other facts, equally notorious, which will probably figure in the pages of chroniclers as envious and malignant as Lord Hervey and Horace Walpole. But improvements in manners, neither recorded nor easily expressed in figures, unquestionably distinguish this century.

We have seen and traced two numerous classes of the population, like great rivers flowing through two centuries; the one has dwindled away, although it still exists, without beauty on its sterile banks; the other has grown wider and deeper every year, and now sheds abundance over the land.

By modifications of the conjugal condition of the population the numbers may either be diminished by celibacy and licentiousness, or

1720; and they were married on Nov. 6, 1754. Of Chatham, Lord Chesterfield says, with his usual calculating acuteness, "His constitution refused him the usual pleasures and his genius forbad him the usual dissipations of youth; for so early as at the age of sixteen he was the martyr of an hereditary gout. * * His private life was stained by no vices, nor sullied by any meanness; all his sentiments were liberal and elevated."

* "Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox," by Lord John Russell, vol. ii. p. 2. *See* also, in vol. i. p. 25, the observation of Lady Caroline Fox on "little William Pitt, not eight years old, and really the cleverest child I ever saw, and brought up so strictly, and so proper in his behaviour." History has preserved scarcely anything more interesting than the letters of young William Pitt to his mother, describing the effects of his father's eloquence in the House of Lords.—Chatham Correspondence.

† *See* Cowper's admirable satire "Tirocineum," particularly the paragraph commencing—

"Would you your son should be a sot or dunce,
Lascivious, headstrong, or all these at once," &c. &c.

* Charles Fox was born on January 24, 1749, and was returned for Midhurst to Parliament in 1768, where his extraordinary talents were immediately recognized. He was the third son of Henry Fox, then Lord Holland, who had married, clandestinely, Lady Caroline, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Richmond; and Charles, by a sort of generous resentment, immediately assailed a bill which had been always distasteful to his father. Fox was, according to the accounts of the time, "dissolute, dissipated, idle beyond measure, but a prodigious genius." He arrived on the morning that he proposed, in 1772, the repeal of the Marriage Act, from Newmarket, where he had lost "some thousand pounds the preceding day," and in 1773-74 was deeply involved in pecuniary embarrassments. He was not then twenty-five years of age. His debts amounted to 140,000*l.*, which, it is said, were wholly discharged out of his father's estate. This punishment of the father had an almost judicial character.

be multiplied by marriage. And in conformity with this principle, it is found that the change in the conjugal condition of the nation, which has unquestionably taken place since 1651 and since 1751, has been followed by great changes in the population, and in the rates of its increase.

The increase of marriages and of population in the century after 1751 was followed by more than a corresponding increase in the strength and in the external as well as internal action of the kingdom. William III. introduced Dutch troops into England at the Revolution; and, notwithstanding the power that England had displayed abroad under Cromwell, it became the practice in the eighteenth century to subsidize foreign troops. In 1745 Dutch auxiliaries were brought over to defend England against the inroad of the Highland clans under Charles Edward. At so late a date as the year 1755, subsidies were advanced to Russia and to Hesse-Cassel for troops. The kingdom was threatened in 1756 with invasion; and a message from the king was brought down to both Houses of Parliament by Mr. H. Fox, who showed that both the liberties and the "religion" of the Commons and Peers and people were in imminent danger.

The English people had somewhat declined in numbers from the peace of Utrecht down to 1740; and their courage appears also to have fallen under a pusillanimous minister to the lowest ebb; for Mr. H. Fox, on March 23d, 1756, in the House of Commons, moved, that, "for *the more effectual defence of this island* and for the *better security* of the *religion* and *liberties* of *His Majesty's subjects* against the *threatened attack* by a *foreign enemy*, he would be graciously pleased to order *twelve battalions* of his *electoral troops*, together with the usual detachment of artillery, to be *forthwith brought into this kingdom*." Mr. Pitt dared to declare that England could defend itself; but the motion was carried and concurred in unanimously by the House of Lords. In the course of the next month the Hanoverians and the subsidized Hessians arrived in England, and "*encamped in different parts of the kingdom*."* Mr. Pitt entered the ministry, evoked the national valour, and soon proved that under a great minister a population of seven or of nine millions could not only defend these islands, but conquer the northern provinces of America and the southern provinces of India. Hessians, and even Indians, were, however, afterwards hired and disastrously employed by Lord North in the American war: enormous armies were also subsidized in the last continental war; but the rapid growth of the population subsequently, and its present condition, justify us in repeating with increased confidence now the words which Lord Chatham uttered in the eighteenth century:—"My Lords, we shall not want men in a good cause."

The increase of people after 1751 supplied colonists to the British possessions in America: Halifax was founded in 1751, and many people went to settle in Nova Scotia; Georgia was peopled; the population of the other American states rapidly increased before, and still faster after, the war of independence: armies of peaceful emigrants from the United Kingdom every year crossed the Atlantic in increasing numbers to swell the States' Census.

Another great result of the increase of well-constituted families was the increase of the industry of Great Britain. The manufacture of iron by wood charcoal in England rapidly declined, until at length, in the year 1740, the produce fell to 17,350 tons. Coal was tried, and after that time was successfully used for smelting; so that in the year 1788 the produce was *seventy thousand* tons, in the year 1800 a *hundred and eighty thousand tons*, and in 1851 *two million five hundred thousand tons*.* *Iron* and *steel tools* have thus been placed in the hands of the workmen and labourers of the country; arms in the hands of the Army and Navy.

Agriculture, the old secular occupation of the English people, advanced rapidly after 1751. Lord Townshend,—of whom, in a corrupt age, it was well said, that "never minister had cleaner hands,"—after he had withdrawn from the ministry of Walpole, ardently prosecuted agriculture in Norfolk, and introduced the turnip culture, which was followed by so many important results, from Germany.

Many of the landed proprietors who were neither ignorant squires nor Jacobites had, nevertheless, wasted their time in intrigues, drowned their senses in drink, or squandered their estates in gambling; but after 1751 great numbers of them devoted intelligence and capital to the improvement of their estates. They encouraged societies of agriculture. The farmers adopted new processes. The increased produce of the farm was improved in quality; commons were inclosed; marshes were drained; machinery was introduced. The breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses, were sensibly improved; and an impulse was thus given to the cultivation of the finest part of agricultural science, which is intimately related to the science of population, and will in the end throw much light on its principles.

Canals were required for the transport of fuel, goods, and produce; and were carried out in a patriotic as well as a commercial spirit by the Duke of Bridgwater; who, with the aid of Brindley's genius, triumphed over engineering difficulties that had been held insuperable. The roads were subsequently improved.

A noble duke—the Duke of Buckingham, who wrote licentious poems—intrigued—gambled—shot the Earl of Shrewsbury in a duel, while the Countess, it is said, held his horse—was the genius of 1670. In 1770 the Duke of Bridgwater, who to accomplish his

* Parl. History, vol. xv., pp. 701-3.

* Lecture on the iron-making resources of the United Kingdom, by S. H. Blackwell, Esq., in "Results of the Exhibition of 1851."

great plans had, at one time, reduced his personal expenses within 400*l.* a year, borrowed small sums from the farmers of Cheshire, and never quailed in difficulties—was an equally good representative of his order and of the class of large landed proprietors.

But the whole of the new population could not be employed in mines, in canals, or in agriculture—in the production of fuel or of food for mankind. Other wants existed; other occupations had to be created. And it happened, as it always will happen in this nation, that as the millions of additional people grew up to manhood, inventors were found, in the lowest as well as the highest ranks, to discover new machines for their use in new employments; and also men, in all classes of life, of perhaps still rarer qualities, who could organize the people, lead them out to new enterprises, and employ them profitably in the Old as well as the New World.

Josiah Wedgwood a potter, produced a new kind of earthenware (1763); Paul or Wyatt first, and then Arkwright, a barber, invented a spinning machine, in 1767; Hargreaves, a weaver, took out the patent for his spinning jenny in 1770; and the mule was completed by Crompton, also a weaver, in 1787. The force of steam was placed at man's disposal by James Watt. All these machines—of which the exquisitely regulated, incessant, and accurate movements cannot be contemplated without admiration—and others of little less ingenuity, in the hands of the inventors, and of the Peels, Marshalls, Strutts, Greigs, Ashtons, and masters scarcely less famous, produced a thousand different wares, yielding in value millions sterling yearly, and so offering occupation and subsistence to the population.

The railroads have since 1830, with steam or sailing vessels, placed the population in direct and easy communication not only with each other in Great Britain, but with the rest of the world.

The Abstracts of occupations show how largely, how actively, and on what a variety of objects, the *twenty-one millions* of people in Great Britain are employed.

With all that we now see around us, it is difficult to place ourselves in the position of the people of 1751; and to understand either the simplicity of the means, or the greatness of the task which has since been achieved by the people of England and Scotland. It is evident, however, that if the whole that they have accomplished had been proposed as a project, or had been held out as the policy of the greatest minister then living, its difficulty and grandeur would have overwhelmed him with confusion. If in the height of power he had thus addressed the people of Britain, would he not have been heard with justifiable incredulity?—"These islands and Ireland are occupied by the men of many separate states that are now happily united. After the settlement on the land of tribes, fleets, and armies of Celts, of Saxons, of Danes, and of Normans—and after centuries of patient culture, its fertile soil sustains *seven millions* of people in its whole length from the Isle of Wight to the Shetland Islands. We cannot—for the mighty power is not given us—say, let there be on the European shores of the Atlantic Ocean—THREE GREAT BRITAINS. But the means exist for creating, in less than a hundred years, two more nations, each in number equal to the existing population; and of distributing them, over its fields, in cottages, farms, and towns, by the banks of its rivers, and around its immemorial hills: and they will thus be neither separated by longer roads nor wider seas, but be neighbours, fellow workers, and countrymen on the old territory; wielding by machines the forces of nature, that shall serve them with the strength of thousands of horses, on roads, and seas—in mines, manufactories, and ships. Subsistence shall be as abundant as it is now, and luxuries, which are confined to the few, shall be enjoyed by multitudes. The wealth of the country—its stock and its produce—shall increase in a faster ratio than the people. All this shall be accomplished without any miraculous agency, by the progress of society,—the diffusion of knowledge and morals,—by improvements,—and improvements chiefly in the institution of marriage—'that true source of human offspring,' whence,

> 'Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
> Relations dear, and all the charities
> Of father, son, and brother, first were known.'"

Although this policy was never distinctly propounded to the nation, it was carried out with greater success than usually crowns great undertakings; for it was adopted by the heads of families of the middle as well as the working classes, and received the sanction of the intellect always—and often of the practice—of the most enlightened and leading and eminent men. And *fourteen millions* of people were thus created and established in Great Britain.

The increase of the population in the hundred years was favoured by a variety of admirable inventions and physical incidents; but it was intrinsically the result of ameliorations in the public health, of increased commercial integrity—and of the development of a great moral principle in the minds of the men and women—the fathers and mothers—of this nation.

The Principle of Population.—The policy which England, since 1751, has pursued in respect to population, was directly condemned and opposed by an acute and diligent critic; who endeavoured to establish a new doctrine, and to deduce, from what he designated "the principle of population," some of the most adverse inferences. His doctrine has held such sway for some years in the works of political economists, and has such a direct reference to practice, that we shall notice two or three of its fundamental propositions.

Thomas Robert Malthus was born in 1766, at the Rookery in Surrey, amidst a poor and healthy, but not a very intelligent, agricultural

population. His father, an accomplished speculative man, was one of the executors of Jean Jacques Rousseau, and placed young Malthus under the tuition of Mr. Graves, the author of the "Spiritual Quixote," and of Gilbert Wakefield. After proceeding to Cambridge in 1784, Malthus became a Fellow of Jesus College in 1797, under the conditions of celibacy, which still linger as traces of the monastic system in our universities. In consequence, apparently, of a friendly controversy with his father, he wrote and published the first edition of his "Essay on Population," in 1798; chiefly with a view to combat the doctrines of Condorcet and Godwin, who held that the human race was perfectible, and was advancing towards a standard of ideal perfection. His paradox was at direct issue with theirs, as the "principle of population" rendered vice and misery, he contended, inevitable in all ages.

Population, we know, cannot increase indefinitely; its limit is as absolute as the limits of the world, or of the matter of which the world is composed; and in Great Britain the rate of increase is retarded by the premature mortality, the vice, the postponement of marriages, and the celibacy of the inhabitants. But Malthus went further in his doctrine; he insisted that the increase of mankind is the chief source of misery, and that extensive abstinence from marriage, or the repression of population, is to be regarded as the fundamental condition of human happiness. Population, he argued, is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence; but population increases naturally in a geometrical progression, or as 1, 2, 4, 8 . . . . . while subsistence cannot increase at a faster ratio in the same time than is expressed by the arithmetical progression 1, 2, 3, 4 . . . . .; consequently population is checked, and the checks which repress the superior power of population, and keep it on a level with the means of subsistence, are all resolvable into moral restraint [celibacy], vice [licentiousness], and misery [famines, plagues, disease]. Such was, in short, his doctrine. The ranks of this army—the population of every country—are full; the supply of the commissariat is limited; therefore, the number of annual recruits remaining invariable, any decrease of the deaths in battle must be followed by an equivalent increase in the deaths by famine and fever; or if the deaths from all causes are to decrease, the number of annual recruits must be diminished. Jenner had recently discovered an antidote to the poison of small-pox. It was declared immediately to be no benefit to mankind. "I feel not the slightest doubt," says Malthus, "that if the introduction of the cow-pox should *extirpate the small-pox*, and yet the NUMBER OF MARRIAGES CONTINUE THE SAME, we shall find a very perceptible difference in the *increased mortality of some other diseases.*" And again: "The operation of the preventive check—*wars—the silent though certain destruction of life in large towns and manufactories—and the close habitations and insufficient food of many of the poor—prevent population from outrunning the means of subsistence*; and, if I may use *an expression which certainly at first appears strange, supersede the* NECESSITY *of* GREAT and RAVAGING EPIDEMICS *to* DESTROY WHAT IS REDUNDANT. If a WASTING PLAGUE WERE TO SWEEP OFF TWO MILLIONS in ENGLAND, and SIX MILLIONS in FRANCE, it cannot be doubted that, after the *inhabitants had recovered from the dreadful shock*, the proportion of BIRTHS to DEATHS would rise much above the usual average in either country during the last century."*

"What prevents the population of hares and rabbits from overstocking the earth?" demands a distinguished disciple, in a chapter on the increase of mankind.†

One of the corollaries from the doctrine was a plan for the gradual abolition of the poor laws, by declaring that no child born from any marriage taking place after a given date "should ever be entitled to parish assistance."

All that is peculiar in this docrine, all that is erroneous, and all that has shocked the public opinion of the country, ever since its enunciation, flows from a flagrant oversight; which might be pardoned in a young, hasty controversialist, but should assuredly have been at once taken into account when it was discovered in the light of Sir James Steuart's original analytical work that had been first published in 1767. Malthusianism had, however, become a sect; had been persecuted; and was modified and softened, but still upheld by its disciples.

Sir James Steuart, who wrote before Adam Smith, lays down the fundamental principle of Malthus, but limits it by a preceding overruling proposition. (1.) We find, he says, the *productions of all countries*, generally speaking, *in proportion to the number of their inhabitants*; and (2.), on the other hand, [as Malthus asserts], *the inhabitants are most commonly* in *proportion* to the *food*. Steuart then shows that the food of the world may be divided into two portions: (A.) the natural produce of the earth; and (B.) the portion which is created by human industry. (A.) corresponds to the food of animals, and is the limit to the number of savages. (B.) is the product of industry, and *increases* (all other things being equal) in proportion *to the numbers of civilized men*. The whole of the chapter on Population in Steuart's work should be consulted. Malthus, it will be observed, loses sight of this analysis, and throughout his work confounds the yield of the untilled earth with the *produce* of *human industry*; which increases at least as rapidly as the numbers of civilized men, and will increase until the resources of science are exhausted and the world is peopled.

The *population* that a country sustains does not depend exclusively on the amount of *subsistence existing* at any one time. The produce of a country is limited chiefly by the character of the inhabitants. For if, as an

* Malthus on Population, B. II. chap. xiii.
† John S. Mill, Political Economy, i. 10.

example, *twenty-one millions* of men from any part of Europe were put in the place of the people of Great Britain, after harvest, the various produce would not be maintained in succeeding years; and in the hands of Caffres, of American Indians, or of the wretched inhabitants of Terra del Fuego, however great the stock of subsistence may be at the beginning of a ten years' occupation of these fertile islands, it is evident that, at the end, both the subsistence and the people would vary with their industry, but would decline, and be, comparatively to the actual produce, inconsiderable in amount. Future generations of Britons, if they have genius, science, skill, and industry—and if they are more numerous — will necessarily produce more than the country now yields.

It does not follow, as the theory of Malthus assumes, that a diminution of the number of the people in 1800, or in any other year, would have had for its result the division of a larger share of subsistence among the survivors; for in that year a failure of the crops was followed by a severe famine, although the number of families to be fed was not by one-half so many as the number at present in these islands. And, conversely, the share of each person's produce is not diminished as the population increases; for the share of the produce of every kind that falls to a family in the most populous State of America is incomparably greater than the share of the Indian hunter's family when there was not one person to every square mile of territory.

In the rudest state, where men live on fish, or fruit, or game, the population is rarely limited by the amount of subsistence existing, but directly by the skill, industry, and courage of the savage; for any improvement in the use of the net, hook, bow, spear, or weapon, is followed by an increase of the tribe; while any diminution of its courage or industry is followed by extermination or decay. In the pastoral or the civilized state, the same causes, operating on a larger scale, produce effects still more striking.

The character of every race of men is the real limit to its numbers in the world, if allowance be made for accidents of position and time.

Population is often out of the place where it is wanted, or could be most productive; but the population of the world is not, as Malthus assumes, redundant; for not only is there a paucity of men of transcendent genius in all countries, but few persons, who have occasion to undertake or who accomplish great industrial, political, warlike, or other operations, ever find that the men of skill, industry, and entire trustworthiness — of whom they can dispose, either in the highest or the lowest departments—are superabundant. Every master knows that good men—and every man that good masters—*are scarce*.

The idle who will not work, the unskilful who cannot work, and the criminal classes who cannot be trusted, are, however, it may be admitted, whether numerous or few, always redundant. But as the disciples of Malthus, if there were "two millions of such people in Great Britain," would not hear the public executioner invoked for their destruction, neither can we admit the validity of the argument of that writer when he attempts to reconcile us to the loss of lives by shipwrecks, explosions, small-pox, close habitations on low sites, — by the ignorance of men, the fevers of towns, or the blind fury of pestilences,—which are fatal to all classes of the nation. New births may repair the numbers, but never fill the places of the dead.

The assumption that subsistence increases at a rate corresponding to any arithmetical progression, rests on no authentic observations. The produce of this country has never been valued at stated intervals. Capital, however, increases, it is always assumed, when terms of years are considered, in a geometrical progression; and, at compound interest, the increase is much more rapid than the increase of population in any European state. The interest of money, indicating the annual increase of value, is the produce of property, and bears a rather close analogy to the increase "of the means of subsistence." At 3 per cent. per annum, compound interest, the value of capital is doubled in 24 years; and a population increasing at 3 per cent., which is near the natural rate, doubles in the same time; while actually the British population has increased at the rate of 1·3 per cent. annually for the fifty years 1801-51; and has doubled in 53 years. Thus—if we take this indication—the means of subsistence have increased faster than the numbers of the people; for while the population has doubled, the value of capital under investment, at 3 per cent. compound interest, has quadrupled.* The PRODUCE of Great Britain, which in the present state of commerce *is always convertible into the "means of subsistence,"* has probably not increased at a lower ratio; and no one can pretend, in the absence of the exact facts, that the ratio has been arithmetical.

The assertion falls to the ground, that the disappearance of small-pox, of cholera, or of other epidemics, must be followed immediately by famine, or by an increase of other diseases. The principle may hold of "rabbits," and of animals that have no power of creating subsistence; but its application to civilized men is absurd.

If the reasoning of Malthus had been just, and the people of Great Britain had acquiesced in its conclusions, the ravages of disease might have gone on undisturbed, and such numbers have remained in a state of celibacy or of libertinage that the population of Great Britain would not now have exceeded *seven millions*. Such a course might indeed have been pursued without the sanction of his doctrine. To secure a fuller share of the means of subsistence and luxury, every man might have converted his property into a life annuity, and

* While 100 people in Great Britain became 200 in 53 years, 100*l.* invested, and allowed to accumulate, at 3 per cent. interest, became 479*l.*

have expended his income on personal enjoyments. The life of licentiousness, selfishness, and extravagance which was introduced into England by Charles II. was lived by the court and nobles of France down to the outbreak of the first French revolution. Such a course was pursued on a grand scale by the Romans under Augustus, and ever afterwards until the destruction of the empire, as prevailed in what was once called the Augustan age of England. Happily the people of Great Britain after 1751 embraced totally different principles. The United Kingdom is now covered by *twenty-eight millions of people*; and has thrown out towards the west a long line of colonies, and independent states, that speak her language, that preserve the purity of the English family, that have lost none of the courage or industry of their race—but furnish this country with supplies of food, as well as with the materials of manufactures, in exchange for wrought produce. And now it is no subject of regret that, instead of counting on the strength of seven or of nine millions of people, or of having to resort, under a threat of invasion, to Holland, Hesse-Cassel, or any foreign state for troops—the Queen of this kingdom,—who embodies the virtues on which the strength of her people is founded,—can send mighty fleets and armies to the seas and shores of her enemies, for the defence of civilization against the Power that has, during the same century, organized and placed arms in the hands of sixty millions, including nearly all the barbarians that wander over the north of Asia and of Europe.

There is nothing, therefore, in the past or in the present conjugal condition of the population to inspire any apprehension of a redundancy or a scarcity of population in Great Britain; but a great deal to encourage the policy of further improvement in this condition—in the training of the young, in the circumstances in which children are born and families live; so that the British race, growing better and greater, may increase in numbers at home, and continue to send out every year thousands of new families to the colonies.

V. OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

On a subject of so much interest as the OCCUPATIONS of the people of this country, and the changes which have taken place in their employments, any information that is the result of actual returns deserves attention. Consequently, although the inquiries into occupations in the earlier Censuses were incomplete, and by no means discriminatory, we shall present a rapid summary of their chief results; which will admit, if due care be applied, of some useful comparisons with the results of the present inquiry.

The Nature of the Inquiries into the Occupations at the Censuses previous to 1851.—An attempt was made in 1801 to obtain an account of the OCCUPATIONS of PERSONS in Great Britain under three heads, namely, (1) *persons* chiefly employed in agriculture; (2) *persons* chiefly employed in trade, manufacture, or handicraft; and (3) all other *persons* not employed in the two preceding classes.

In the preface to the Enumeration Abstract of 1831, it is said that in 1801 the females, children, and servants were sometimes returned by the householder with himself; that in some cases he returned them in the negative class, as being neither agricultural nor commercial; and that in other cases he omitted them entirely. Thus, it is added, the failure of the question became manifest, and the "worthless answers" were entered without attempt at correction.

The question concerning Occupation or Employment, as amended in the Population Acts of 1811, 1821, and 1831, inquires what number of *families* [not of persons] are chiefly employed in or maintained by agriculture? How many by trade, manufacture, or handicraft? And how many *families* are not comprised in either of these classes?

From 1821 to 1831 families chiefly employed in trade, manufacture, and handicraft increased, but at a slower rate than they had in the previous ten years. The families returned by the overseers as chiefly employed in *agriculture* declined from 847,957 in 1821 to 834,543 in 1831.

The residue, or all *other families*, increased from 485,491 in 1821 to 849,717. It is evident, therefore, that although the Returns in 1831 had been made by the same class of officers—the overseers—and were replies to the same inquiries, the principle of classification had been changed.

Mr. Rickman has discussed the causes of this change in the preface to the Population Abstract, 1831. The comparative distribution of families, he says, stands thus in centesimal parts:—

		Agriculture.	Trade, &c.	Others.	Total.
Great Britain	1811	35	44	21	100
	1821	33	46	21	100
	1831	28	42	30	100

In 1831, the inquiry into Occupations was considerably extended. The agricultural class was divided into—Occupiers employing labourers, Occupiers not employing labourers, and Labourers employed in agriculture; the other classes were also returned in a more detailed form. A list of the denomination of a hundred trades was transmitted to the overseers with blank spaces, for entry of the answers; it being understood that if any trade or business were omitted in the printed list it should be specified at the bottom of such list. The trades of males upwards of 20 years old were thus obtained, and the results were published for each county. There was thus a double return of occupations:—1. A Return of *Families* according to Occupation. 2. A Return of Males of the age of 20 and upwards, in several classes: and the inquiry into the class of trade and handicraft was extended so as to include every branch.

The Occupation Abstract of 1841 contains an alphabetical arrangement of all the occupations carried on by the inhabitants of this kingdom, of whatever age or sex, from the personal communication of each individual or head of a family. There are separate returns (distinguishing the sex, and whether above or under 20 years of age,) for every *county* of Great Britain and for the *large towns*, and these are afterwards combined for England and Wales, for Scotland, and for Great Britain generally.

The enumerator was directed to insert *each man's description of himself*. The result was, that many occupations were returned that will not be found in the list of 1831, while in the instance of important manufactures minute subdivisions of labour were separately entered in the schedules. In the county of Lancaster alone the total number of different terms (all of which were finally transferred to *cotton manufacture*) were 1,255. For the *woollen manufacture* of the West Riding of Yorkshire 117 different subdivisions of labour were returned. The complete list of 1841 contained 877 distinct lines of figures.

The Commissioners make no return of families. They, however, institute a comparison between "the two great classes of occupations, viz., *agricultural* and *commercial* (or *trade* and *manufacture*)." The proportion in Great Britain which the agricultural, the commercial, and the miscellaneous classes bore to each other were, in—

	Agricultural.	Commercial.	All others.
1811	35	44	21
1821	33	46	21
1831	28	42	30

while they were respectively in

1841	22	46	32

The Comparative Statement refers in the first three decennial periods to *families*, but in 1841 to *individuals*.

The Commissioners give other tables, showing the number of persons in Great Britain engaged in the manufacture of the principal textile fabrics, of earthenware and glass, of gloves, and of engines and machines; also of persons employed in mining, and in the manufacture of iron and other metals.

The Commissioners give the following classification of Occupations in 1841, leaving, however, the large residue of 10,997,865 unclassified.

OCCUPATIONS in GREAT BRITAIN, as classified by the Census Commissioners of 1841.

CLASSES.	Total.
Persons engaged in Commerce, Trade, and Manufacture	3,110,376
Persons engaged in Agriculture	1,499,278
viz., *Farmers, Graziers* 307,065	
Agricultural Labourers 1,138,563	
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists 53,650	
Labourers (including Miners, Quarriers, Porters, Messengers, &c.)	761,868
Army, at Home, in Ireland, and Abroad, including Army Half-pay and East India Company's Service.	131,464
Navy and Merchant Seamen on Shore and Afloat, including Navy Half-pay and Marines	218,630
Professional Persons	63,184
viz., *Clerical* 23,543	
Legal 17,454	
Medical 22,187	
Other educated Persons following Miscellaneous pursuits	142,836
Persons employed in the Government Civil Service	16,959
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers, including Police, and Law Officers, &c.	25,275
Domestic Servants.	1,165,233
Persons returned as independent	511,440
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, Prisoners	200,026
Total Persons classified	7,846,569
Residue of Population not classified	10,997,865
Total Population	18,844,434

The Abstracts of the Occupations of the People, 1851.—We have now to consider the Occupations of the People in 1851.

This branch of the abstracts has occupied a large portion of the labour of the Central Office. It was considered important to extend the inquiry, so as to show, as nearly as was practicable, the number of men, women, and children in every trade or profession; and to obviate some of the difficulties which had interfered with the previous inquiries, short instructions on important points were printed upon every householder's schedule; and instructions still more elaborate were distributed among the enumerators and registrars. The result has been a great improvement in the quality of the information under this head; although it is still imperfect, as the inquiry is attended with inherent difficulties, which can only be removed by special measures, to which we shall shortly advert.

If the names are taken by which people designate their own occupations, it is found that they amount to several thousands; that, in some instances, the same name is applied to different occupations; that various names are applied to the same occupations in different countries; and that the occupations in town and country, in manufacturing and other districts, are subdivided to a greater or less extent. Several of the names are vague and of doubtful interpretation.

It was held to be desirable, not only to take out the numbers of persons of each sex in each occupation, but the numbers at each quinquennial period of age; for without this information the relative salubrity of the pro-

fessions, and a great variety of important questions, cannot be determined. But the mechanical difficulties of the undertaking were great. It would be, and was felt to be, a vain expenditure of time to attempt to compress the numbers returned under each occupation and each age in one table for each district; so upon observing that certain occupations were followed by few persons, the printed list of males for use in abstraction was reduced to 332 occupations, on lines which were vertically cut by lines to indicate the quinquennial ages. The facts respecting the occupations of males were in the analysis laid down on sheets 26 inches long by 40 inches wide; and the *ages* of those whose occupations were not in the large list were written in printed supplementary sheets for subsequent transcription. To have ensured perfect accuracy in all the details, the whole of the abstracts of the occupations should have been repeated in duplicate and compared; but with the force at our disposal, this could not have been achieved in the prescribed time. Considerable pains were taken to correct evident errors of nomenclature; to instruct, assist, and check the abstractors in their work; so that, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, we look with confidence on all the general results of their labours.

Distribution of the People in various Occupations over the Country.—In the early stages of society the occupations are so simple, that whole tribes have been designated hunters, shepherds, agriculturists, according as the members live by the produce of the chase, on the produce of their flocks, or on the produce of the cultivated land. There is in such cases but one chief occupation; and the subsidiary occupations are few, employing comparatively small numbers. How different, and how much more complicated, the social organization of the people of Great Britain is in the present day, the great variety of occupations in the tables shows. To render this evident to the eye, and to give a general notion of the distribution of employments over the face of the country, we requested Mr. Petermann to construct a Map from the tabular data with which he was supplied.

The blank portion of the map indicates the diffusion over the country of agricultural population; comprising the landed proprietors, the farmers, the graziers, and the various classes of workmen, either in or out of doors; watching the flocks on the hill pastures, managing the herds in the meadows, working with the horses the arable fields, or labouring in the various buildings for carrying on the multifarious processes of production, which are now branches of agriculture.

The figures of ships and fishes around the coasts, or in every creek, show that another large class of population surrounds the hundred and seventy-five inhabited islands of Great Britain, and is constantly employed in drawing sustenance from the rivers and the deep waters of the sea; or in constructing, animating, and directing ships that connect the islands and the continents of the earth, and are at once the carriages and the highways of the ocean. The Celt on the hills, the Anglo-Saxon in his farm-house, and the Scandinavian in his *ship*—all find suitable occupations. They are diffused over sea and land. Mr. Petermann has conceived a great variety of quaint, ingenious, and suggestive devices, which are scattered in profusion over the map, to represent the people that are engaged in works, crafts, mines, and manufactures; and the first, and we believe, the true, impression, on glancing over the symbols of the map—so crowded in certain parts that marginal references are necessary—undoubtedly is, that the British people are very ingenious, and very industrious; as there is scarcely a mineral, a plant, or an animal on the earth or under the earth, that they have not undertaken to move, to modify, or to make subservient to some use.

Besides agriculturists, fishermen, and seamen, the trades common to towns are as widely diffused as the towns themselves.

The map shows only the places where certain well-defined works and manufactures are concentrated. Thus ships are made at Woolwich. In London silk is manufactured; watches are constructed; ale and porter are brewed; pottery and engines and machines are made in a large way: gardens surround it for the supply of vegetables; on both sides the Thames paper is manufactured. Straw-plait, lace, and shoes employ the people in the South-Midland counties; the silk manufacture extends to Bucks, to Suffolk, to Norfolk—particularly around Norwich—to Coventry, Nottingham, and Macclesfield, with the districts surrounding the towns. Silk now employs hands in Manchester and Bradford. Glovers abound about Yeovil, Barnstable, Worcester, and Woodstock. Thus the seats of the principal manufactures can be traced on the map: the miners and the manufacturers of the principal metals; quarriers; the people spinning and weaving wool, silk, cotton, and flax; the *manufacturers* or *makers* of hats, stockings, gloves, shoes, watches and clocks, guns, engines, machines, tools, ships, chemicals, soap, combs, skins, leather, ale, toys, straw-plait, ropes, nets, thread, paper, glass, jewellery, locks, buttons, wire, nails, anchors, boilers, files, cutlery, needles and pins.

Masters in Trades, and Men in their Employ.—A Census in the most extended sense, and as it has been understood in some countries, embraces an enumeration of the visible property and of the annual produce; it includes, therefore, industrial and agricultural Statistics. The present Census was restricted by the Act to an enumeration of the population, and of certain circumstances illustrative of their condition and occupations. No attempt could, therefore, be made to enumerate the number of manufactories, shops, or sepa-

rate properties in the country; but in connexion with occupation it was thought desirable to distinguish masters from men, and for this purpose to ask the masters in trade and manufacture to so distinguish themselves by writing "master" after the names of their respective occupations, and by adding the *number of men* on the Census day in their employ. Farmers, who are *masters* of a particular occupation, were requested to state *how many acres* of *land* they occupied, and *how many labourers* they employed, with a view of giving a definite idea of the term "farmer," and of laying the foundation of a further inquiry. A list has been made of the names of the *farmers resident* in every parish or township of England and Wales on the Census night, with the number of acres and the number of labourers that they returned.

This information can evidently only be made perfectly accurate by a careful and laborious revision on the spot; but, in the absence of this revision, the returns furnish information of much interest on a matter very imperfectly understood.

MASTERS in TRADES in ENGLAND and WALES.

1 Number of Men Employed by each Master.	2 Masters each Employing the Number of Men in Col. 1.	3 Men Employed by Masters in Col. 2.
0	41,732	- -
1	24,345	24,345
2	19,243	38,486
3	11,177	33,531
4	7,624	30,496
5	4,108	20,540
6	4,178	25,068
7	2,093	14,651
8	2,044	16,352
9	1,140	10,260
10–	5,826	87,390
20–	1,929	48,225
30–	878	30,730
40–	514	23,130
50–	681	42,563
75–	348	30,450
100–	390	48,750
150–	236	41,300
200–	135	30,375
250–	88	24,200
300–	65	21,125
350 and upwards .	228	85,500
	129,002	727,468

The 129,002 Masters in England and Wales in 1851 employed 727,468 men, or on an average between 5 and 6 men to each Master. Of the 129,002 Masters, 41,732 employed *no Men*, or made no return of the number of men in their employ, but simply stated that they were "Masters."

The return of the masters in trades is imperfect; all the masters have not so returned themselves; and it can only be rendered complete in the event of the Census being extended to an Inquiry into the Industry of the Country. But 87,270 masters in England and Wales state that they had in their employ 727,468 men or 8⅓ men each on an average. 378,127, or more than half the number of men were employed by masters who had 30 or more men in their employ; more than a fourth part, or 202,500, were employed by 752 masters who had each 150 or more of them engaged on that day.

Many persons who have no men in their employ work on their own account in a small way, and call themselves masters. To this head 41,732 masters in the return apparently belong; which includes, however, probably a certain number of masters who employ men, but did not state their numbers.

Farmers and Labourers, and the Size of Farms.—The farmers, who are also masters, or who returned themselves as actually occupying land in England and Wales, amounted to 225,318, of whom 133,620 had 665,651 labourers in their employ on the Census day; 40,650 farmers, employing 5 or more labourers, had two-thirds of the agricultural labourers, or 467,709 labourers in their employ; 16,501 farmers, each having 10 or more, employed 311,707 of the labourers.

FARMERS employing IN and OUT-DOOR LABOURERS in ENGLAND and WALES.

1 Labourers Employed by each Farmer.	2 Farmers Employing the Labourers in Col. 1.	3 Labourers Employed by Farmers in Col. 2.
0	*91,698	- -
1	33,564	33,564
2	27,949	55,898
3	17,348	52,044
4	14,109	56,436
5	7,622	38,110
6	6,449	38,694
7	3,849	26,943
8	3,806	30,448
9	2,423	21,807
10–	8,632	107,900
15–	3,221	56,367
20–	2,073	46,642
25–	850	23,375
30–	721	23,433
35–	256	9,600
40–	275	11,687
45–	106	5,035
50–	132	6,930
55–	65	3,738
60 and upwards .	170	17,000
	225,318	665,651

* 91,698 *Farmers* made no return of the number of *Labourers* on their *Farms*; in the majority of such cases it may be assumed that no Labourers were employed by them. The Table may be read thus: 7,622 Farmers employ 5 Labourers, neither more nor less, or 38,110 labourers in the aggregate; and so on.

Some uncertainty prevails as to whether the farmers returned all their in-door farm

servants; and women and boys were included in some cases and not in others. To obtain the total number of persons who are employed on the farm, the farmer himself must be added, and frequently the farmer's sons at home. The General Tables should be referred to in connexion with this subject; and it should be borne in mind that many of the agricultural labourers by profession are out of employment, and are disabled; that many of the farmers by profession are superannuated, or have given up their farms—as the rule, in the general abstracts, has been in all cases to refer the retired tradesman or professional man to his profession, although he is only an ineffective member.

91,698 persons in the return called themselves farmers who had apparently no labourers; many of them probably doing the manual labour themselves, and others with the assistance of their children, while others employed labourers part of the year; and some may have had labourers that they did not return. It is certain, however, that in parts of the country men who employ no workmen, and have only a few acres of land have always been called and returned at the Censuses as "*Farmers.*"

The Table (page 155, Appendix) showing at one view the number of labourers in the employ, and the number of acres in the occupation, of each farmer is exceedingly interesting, and the form may be employed with advantage in dealing with the agricultural statistics of the country. The return of the workpeople by masters and farmers,—by farmers of the acres in their occupation,—is purely tentative, and a mere auxiliary to our inquiry.

It appears that there are 285,936 farms, in Great Britain, of the average size of 102 acres; in England and Wales the farms amount to 225,318, or 111 acres on an average; in Scotland 56,650 farms have an average size of 74 acres. The average English farm, it will be seen, differs little in size from the Hyde of the Anglo-Saxons; which according to some estimates contained 100, according to others 120 acres. Half of the territory of Great Britain, two-thirds of the English territory, and one-fifth part of Scotland, are thus asserted to be occupied as farms. The rest remains unaccounted for; and the greater part of it is probably hill, moor, marsh, or other less fertile ground; as well as water and land now entirely sterile. The hill pastures, according to the instruction, are not included in the farms to which they are attached.

Two-thirds of the farms in Great Britain are of a size under 100 acres: or, taking the *exact proportions*, in *a thousand farms* 672 are under 100 acres; 187 are 100 and under 200 acres; 137 are 200 and under 1,000 acres; and 4 are 1,000 acres and upwards. The proportions to 1,000 farms in England and Wales are 638 under 100 acres; 205 of 100 and under 200 acres; 154 of 200 and under 1,000 acres; and 3 of 1,000 acres and upwards. In Scotland there is at once a great excess of *small* and of *large* holdings. There are 360 farms in Scotland, and 771 farms in England, of 1,000 acres and upwards. There are 142,358 farms in England, and 44,469 farms in Scotland, each of which is under 100 acres. In England and Wales the *large holdings* abound in the *south-eastern counties* and in the *eastern counties:* the *small farms* in the *north-midland counties*, in *Yorkshire*, in *Wales*, and in the *north-western counties*, comprising *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*. Nearly all the farms (947 in 1,000) in the Islands of the British Seas are small, if farms under 100 acres can be so designated.

NUMBER of FARM HOLDINGS of different Sizes in GREAT BRITAIN.

Size of Farm Holdings.	Number of Farm Holdings returned in			
Acres.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.
Total . .	283,378	223,271	56,150	3,957
Under 100 acres	190,573	142,358	44,469	3,746
100–	52,912	45,752	7,009	151
200–	20,603	18,401	2,166	36
300–	9,031	8,061	961	9
400–	4,063	3,585	471	7
500–	2,248	1,971	272	5
600–	2,816	2,372	442	2
1,000 and upwards	1,132	771	360	1

Note.—The size of 2,558 Farms in Great Britain was not stated.

On Nomenclature and on the Classification of People by Occupations.—The organization of the labour of the country may be considered in reference to the occupations; or the people may be classified in groups, easily distinguishable, on the principles that have been adopted since the time of Linnæus in the natural sciences. Great value would undoubtedly attach to an analysis of the existing organization of labour; under which the people, armed with capital, tools, and machines, carry on an endless variety of processes—for the conversion of the materials of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms—into an infinite variety of products. But a preliminary provisional classification is indispensable before the inquiry can be commenced: and the occupations must be defined, and an uniform nomenclature be adopted at the outset.

Our classification was framed at an early stage of the work, before either the analysis in question was undertaken or the nomenclature settled. And now, immediately that the final Tables are completed, we proceed to publish them,—without entering into their analysis,—without attempting to deduce from them the numerous important results which they will be found to yield,—and without attempting more than to point out to the reader the principal groups of the people—as they come under notice—in the several classes.

The length of the list has been curtailed

within its present limits by referring the names of the different classes of workpeople in the branches of manufactures to one head, such as pin-maker, needle-maker, cotton manufacture, and silk manufacture; for it is assumed that the subdivision of occupations will be separately investigated at a future time.

The double occupations are as great a source of difficulty as the varying degrees of the subdivision of labour in the manufacturing and other districts. The same person is a member of parliament, a magistrate, a landed proprietor, and an occupier of land; in a lower circle, an innkeeper and a farmer; a maltster and a brewer; a fisherman in the season, a farmer or a labourer in the rest of the year. The enumerators were instructed to this effect, that "a person following more than one distinct trade may insert his occupations in the *order of their importance*;" and in the classification the first occupation was generally taken.

The whole population had to be passed in review, and every man had to be referred to some one head, although his time might be passed in two occupations; but if a class thus sometimes obtains more constituents than it deserves, it on the other hand sustains counterbalancing losses.

With the knowledge that has now been acquired, a further inquiry may, we think, be instituted with advantage into the industry of the country in all its ramifications; a nomenclature be laid down; the various subdivisions of labour be defined; and the classification be finally revised, so that at the next Census the foundation may be laid of a complete knowledge of the organization of the labour of Great Britain. Such an inquiry would in many ways be useful; and tend at once to extend science, to promote production, and to dissipate subversive theories.

For ready reference all the occupations are arranged *alphabetically* in Table XXXIII., p. 125, Appendix, containing, besides the number of persons, distinct references showing in what class and sub-class of the classified table each occupation is to be found.

An inquirer can easily construct from this table a classification of his own for any particular purpose, as the number of persons in all the principal occupations is distinguished.

It would be out of place here to insert a disquisition on the principles of classification; to attempt to show the impracticable nature or the imperfections of other classifications; and to vindicate in all its details the arrangement that has been adopted. But this arrangement possesses one advantage that should not be overlooked: it is not a mere arrangement on paper such as that of the people into producers, distributors, and consumers; but an arrangement in which it has been found practicable to find a place for every one of the twenty-one millions of people in Great Britain, and in which we can pass them rapidly and distinctly in review.

The New Classification of the People in their several Occupations.—In the present day costume is not in extensive use to distinguish one class of people from another. The soldier, the seamen, the policeman, the beadle, the footman, the butcher, the turncock, have peculiar dresses; the peer, the judge, the barrister, the clergyman, and the alderman assume costumes in discharging the particular duties of their offices: but few people in trades are now easily distinguishable by the colours or qualities of their clothing.

If the people are looked at, however, in their several occupations, striking differences will be immediately perceived: (1) in the *skill*, *talent*, or *intelligence* that is exercised; (2) in the *tools*, *instruments*, *machinery*, and *structures* that are used; (3) in the *materials* that are worked; (4) in the *processes* of making or manufacturing; and (5) in the *products* that are created. All these elements and their conflicting claims have been considered in the classification; but, in conformity with the first notions of mankind of which we have record, the greatest weight has been given to the *materials* in which people work, as they generally imply important modifications not only in the tools, in the machines, in the processes, and in the products, but in the characters of the men. By his trade, and by the matter which surrounds him, how different is the blacksmith from the tailor; the shoemaker from the hairdresser; the butcher from the baker; the horsedealer from the grocer; the sweep from the navvy; the fisherman, the waggoner, the pedlar, and the cotton-spinner, from each other!

The first and most obvious distribution of the population is into the two great groups of (1) those who work, and of those (2) who professedly have no definite occupation. After a due correction has been made for the persons who are infirm or who have retired in advanced age from their trades or professions, the number of the latter class in this country will not be found to be numerous.

Those who are engaged in definite occupations are arranged in *fourteen* classes.*

Class I.—At the head of the First Class stands Her Majesty the Queen. The Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal Family are placed next to the Queen. The two Houses of the Legislature follow: then the Civil Servants of the Crown; and the chiefs and the subordinate officers who are employed in the local government and works of counties, boroughs, unions, districts, and parishes.

This class is divided into *three sub-classes*; and it may be remarked that they all present considerable difficulties, as many of the most eminent men fill various offices. The members of the Executive Government are legislators; members of the House of Commons are often large land proprietors, barristers, officers in the army or navy, merchants, or manufacturers; and the aldermen, town councillors, guardians, and many of the officers that carry on the local government of the country are almost always engaged in trades and professions, from which their income is

* *See* Appendix, Table XXXIV., p. 146.

derived. This class can therefore only be completely investigated by the further inquiry into secondary occupations to which reference has been made.

Its place, however, it is right to preserve here; for the government of men is the most important occupation in which men engage, and that which exercises the most powerful influence on the happiness and destiny of nations. 71,191 men of the age of 20 and upwards are returned in the class, or 1 per cent. of the *men** of the country; and 37,698 are in the civil service of the nation; 29,785 are in offices of local government; while 3,708 are officers of the East India government residing in Great Britain. The government embarks in few trades; but the great bulk of the persons in its employ are *artificers* and *labourers* in the naval arsenals and dockyards, messengers, letter-carriers, excisemen, Custom-house officers, postmasters, Ordnance-store-keepers. The civil offices have 105 heads of departments comprising commissioners; 190 secretaries and chief clerks; 378 special professional and other officers; 1,893 heads of particular branches; 3,982 clerks, of whom 506 are temporary or extra clerks.

The numbers and the ages of the Peers and Members of the House of Commons are subjoined:—

AGES of the MEMBERS of the TWO HOUSES of PARLIAMENT in 1851.

——	All Ages.	20–	40–	60–	80 and upwards
Both Houses -	1,090	233	558	272	27
House of Lords -	*440	66	191	156	27
House of Commons	650	167	367	116	—
——	Proportional Numbers at each Age to 100 at all Ages.				
Both Houses -	100	22	51	25	2
House of Lords -	100	15	43	36	6
House of Commons	100	26	56	18	—

* In addition to this number, there were 13 peers minors who had not taken their seats.

Among the persons engaged in local government are returned 2,302 magistrates, 1,794 officers of local Boards, 18,348 policemen, 1,838 gaolers and prison officers. There are few women or boys in the First Class.

CLASS II.—The SECOND CLASS comprises the men who are engaged in the defence and wars of the country: the officers, soldiers, marines, and seamen of the army and navy, as well as those serving as half-pay officers and pensioners. Only a part of the army and navy is at home; and large numbers of the pensioners are engaged in trades and labour of various kinds.

But complete returns have been furnished by the War Departments, the Admiralty, the Ordnance, and the Offices for Half-pay and Pensions; from which it appears that the army and navy had on March 31st, 1851—exclusive of the East India Company's army and navy, and officers of the staff of the army not serving with their regiments and militia—178,773 effective men; namely, 142,870 in the army, 35,903 in the navy; besides 83,797 non-effectives on half-pay or pensions,—63,305 from the army, 20,492 from the navy. The *effectives* of the *army* comprised 6,593 officers, 136,277 men; and the 142,870 were composed of,—cavalry, 12,911; infantry, 115,567; artillery, 12,006; engineers, 2,386: of whom were stationed in England and Wales, 36,504; Scotland, 2,655; the Islands in the British Seas, 993; Ireland, 26,272; the Colonies, 44,402; India, 29,096; on passage out or home, 2,948.

This is the army and navy of the *United Kingdom*, or of the Empire, exclusive of the Indian army and navy.

Ireland, comprising so much of the Celtic—and Scotland, so much of the Celtic and Scandinavian populations—contribute largely to the army. England, with its Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian people—whose "home is on the deep"—furnishes seamen to the navy.

BIRTHPLACE of SOLDIERS and SEAMEN.

——	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Islands in the British Seas, and Abroad.
Army (all Ranks)	67,647	15,300	53,169	6,754
Navy, exclusive of Marines (all Ranks)	20,125	1,078	2,532	1,168
	Proportion in 100.			
Army (all Ranks)	47	11	37	5
Navy, exclusive of Marines (all Ranks)	82	4	10	4

In the middle of 1851, there were 5,610,777 men at the age of 20 and upwards of *Great Britain*; of whom 183,255 belonged to the army and navy,—120,407 as effective force, and 62,848 on half-pay or as pensioners liable to serve under certain contingencies. The active force is 2 per cent. of the men of Great Britain, or 1 in 47; and if 13,673 men and boys under the age of 20 are added, making 134,080, 1 in 158 of the *total population* of Great Britain, is found to be engaged in the army and navy.

One-fourth part of the active force of the *United Kingdom* is left out of the calculation, as it may fairly be brought into account by the Census Commissioners of Ireland. The

* For the sake of brevity, males and females under the age of 20 are referred to as youths and girls, while males and females of the age of 20 and upwards are designated men and women.

strength of the Army and Navy has been considerably augmented since 1851.

It is one of the results of the progress of civilization that a small proportion of the population serves for the protection not only of the lives, the liberties, and the property of the men, women, and children of the United Kingdom, but of the British Empire. The life of savages is spent in war; but the civilized populations, who are born courageous, have only to dedicate a portion of their time and of their people to the pursuit of arms in order to insure ten times as much security as the savage enjoys.

The number of men in *Great Britain* of the age of 15-45 is 4,801,900; *one-tenth* of whom would form an army of 480,190. One soldier to every *hundred* people in the entire population supplies 211,850 men. The levy of *one* in a *hundred* on the population of the *United Kingdom* would give about 277,000 men.

Hume has remarked, that among people entirely employed in the creation of necessary subsistence, men can less readily be spared for war than in nations that are supplied with such subsistence by the labours of a portion of their number; as the men working in the production of luxuries may, without any great disadvantage, be employed in warfare. Thus much is certain, that if the people advancing in civilization wisely apply the arts and sciences of life to the improvement of their health, vigour, energy, and military institutions, they must enjoy over barbarians in war as great advantages as in peace.

CLASS III.—The THIRD CLASS comprises the members of the three learned professions, or —as they are designated in common language —clergymen or ministers, lawyers, and medical men, with their irregular assistants of various kinds, and their immediate subordinates. A large proportion of the numbers in the Class I. and the whole of the Army and Navy (*Class* II.), are now in the immediate and direct service of the State. In the Third Class the State exercises considerable influence by its patronage, and its power in appointing Bishops and Judges; but the incomes are derived from such sources in the Established Church that the State exercises little direct control over the discipline or conduct of the members; and so regulated is the Law that the Judges can only be removed on well-defined contingencies. The clergymen in Great Britain of the Established Churches amount to 18,587*; the other Protestant ministers to 8,521; the Roman Catholic priests to 1,093; theological students, and various real or pretended religious teachers, to 1,477. The total number in the class is 30,047. The churches have connected with them a considerable number of subordinate officers, whose time is, however, only very partially engaged; so that they have generally other occupations under which they are returned. Thus only 2,386 men are referred to the head "parish clerks;" 815 are called sextons, 756 church officers; and the whole *sub-class* comprehends 4,573 males, 901 females.

The *Lawyers* (*sub-class* 2) comprise 18,422 persons, or exclusive of law students 16,763; namely, 85 superior or local judges, of whom 61 are 50 years of age and upwards; 3,111 are barristers or advocates, practising and not practising inclusive; 13,256 are solicitors or writers to the Signet. The *sub-class* 5, comprises 19,159 males,—or 1,436 officers of law courts; 16,626 law clerks, of whom 9,270 are under 25 years of age; and 1,087 law-stationers.

The *Medical Profession* has not, like the professions of Divinity and Law, any direct connexion with the State; its numbers (*sub-class* 3) are 22,383—or exclusive of students and assistants, 18,728; of whom 2,328 are returned as physicians, 15,163 as surgeons or apothecaries. The best oculists, aurists, and dentists have the licenses of surgeons, and are so returned. But many of the 1,167 dentists are mechanists. The males of the *sub-class* 6, who supply the drugs and instruments which the medical profession use, are 16,146,—of whom 15,333 are druggists, and 430 are surgical instrument makers. Empiries of various kinds, — worm doctors, homœopathic professors, herb doctors, and hydropathic practitioners,—figure in the sub-class to a small extent.

The members of the *Profession of the Law* are the least numerous body, and sustain no competition from without, such as that to which the clergy and medical men are exposed; — a competition which, however, chiefly affects the incomes of the latter class, as the incomes of the clergy are generally secured. The clergy of the Established Church (18,587), the lawyers (16,763), and the medical men (18,728), differ little from each other in numbers,—and in the aggregate amount to 54,078. The three professions with their allied and subordinate members, not differing greatly from the average of 37,000 to each, amount to 110,730, and their importance cannot be overrated; yet in point of mere numbers they would be outvoted by the tailors of the kingdom.

CLASS IV.—The FOURTH CLASS comprises the poet, the historian, the painter, the sculptor, the musician, the architect, and the natural philosopher, as well as the professors and teachers of literature and science. To this class belong the Shakspeares, Humes, Handels, Raphaels, Michael Angelos, Wrens, and Newtons; but as the *Class II.* comprised the whole of the Army, from the field-marshal down to the soldier in the ranks, so this class includes as well the humblest as the highest teachers of mankind. The class in the middle ages formed a part of the clergy (*clerus*), and enjoyed endowments; but, except Fellows of Colleges, the members have latterly had, as an order, no rents or settled incomes from such sources. They, therefore, often derive their income from other sources than their profession, and

* 17,320 in England and Wales, 143 in the Islands of the British Seas, and 1,124 in Scotland.

have returned themselves under other occupations.

The *authors*, writers, and literary men are in the *first sub-class*, which numbers 2,866; including, however, men who called themselves Graduates and Fellows of Colleges. 436 are authors; 1,302 editors or writers. The artists (*sub-class* 2), in the wide sense comprehending all who devote themselves to the fine arts, are returned at 8,600; including, however, 4,915 painters, some of whom generally call themselves artists, but are often called by others drawing-masters. Many of the 2,971 architects are undoubtedly builders: and here the want of a better nomenclature is felt; but it is sufficient to bear in mind, that in the arts, as in the learned professions, subordinate but necessary and highly useful classes also are associated with artists in the production of their works. Women are also returned as authors and artists.

The professors of science (*sub-class* 3) are singularly few: according to the returns the number is 466; but many of them are returned among the three Learned Professions, and in the subsequent *sub-class* 4, of teachers; which includes 34,378 men,—namely, 23,488 schoolmasters, 4,371 general teachers, 3,149 music-masters, 1,530 professors of language, 554 professors of mathematics, and a few more.

The number of *women* in the previous classes and sub-classes is inconsiderable; but females now appear among the teachers to the number of 71,966, including 41,888 *schoolmistresses* of all ages, 21,373 *governesses*, 5,259 general teachers, and 2,606 music-mistresses.

Class V.—The Fifth Class comprises a large number of the population that have hitherto been held to have no occupation; but it requires no argument to prove that the *wife*, the *mother*, the *mistress* of an *English Family*—fills offices and discharges duties of no ordinary importance; or that children are or should be occupied in filial or household duties, and in the task of education, either at home or at school.

The most important production of a country is its population. And under the institution of marriage, and the actual organization of families, this country has a population of much higher character than countries where polygamy prevails, where the wife is confined at home, and where the management of the household in all its details,—and the care of providing all necessaries,—belong to the husband. The Asiatic wife in the seraglio is a slave, and the princes are the sons of slaves; the wife in Athens was shut up in the Gynæconitis; but the Roman women presented examples of the true wife and mother (*mater familias*); and, after their corruption and degeneracy, the further and more complete type was developed among the Germans or Anglo-Saxons.

Without overlooking the high duties which women, as well as men, perform in England, it must be admitted that St. Paul, when he says, "I will therefore that the younger women marry, bear children, guide the house (*γαμειν, τεκνογονειν, οικόδεσποτειν*)," lays down for the women of this class their substantial business; which cannot be neglected without imminent peril to their children,—to the nation of the next generation. The child receives nurture, warmth, affection, admonition, education, from a good mother; who, with the child in her arms, is, in the eyes of all European nations, surrounded by a sanctity which is only adequately expressed in the highest works of art. The fatal effects of living in concubinage—or of a wife sending her child to the Foundling Hospital—neglecting her duties—leaving her children to the care of strangers—are well known; for under such circumstances monogamic nations inevitably fall in arrear, like the races who practise polygamy.

Formerly, in this country, spinning was carried on extensively as a domestic occupation; and weaving, or tapestry work, was the occupation af ladies of high quality, who, after the heroic ages, might have been addressed in England and Scotland as the King addressed Penelope's attendants:—

> "Ye modest maids, away!
> Go, with the queen the spindle guide; or cull,
> (The partners of her cares) the silver wool."
> *Odyssey*, xvi.

Spinning as well as weaving is, however, now generally abandoned, but the household works and processes are still sufficiently numerous; as they include, among large classes of the population, the making and mending of apparel, washing, cooking, cleansing, nursing, teaching, and other offices.

The importance of the duties of a wife are seen in the Anglo-Saxon labourer's cottage—in the clean house, the dry floor, the healthy children and their neat clothes — the husband's comfortable meal, and the enjoyment which, under all difficulties, she manages to shed around her; and are still more strikingly displayed in higher circles. The duties of a wife, a mother, and a mistress of a family, can only be efficiently performed by unremitting attention; accordingly it is found that in districts where women are much employed from home, the children and parents perish in great numbers.

The Husband as well as the Housewife in the British Family performs household duties, although he is in all cases classed under other special occupations.

Women, in certain branches of business at home, render important services; for instance, the *wives* of farmers, of small shopkeepers, innkeepers, shoemakers, butchers; and others carry on business of various kinds, or are employed in various ways. Thus Great Britain contained 3,461,524 wives, of whom 830,141 (or *one* in *four*) were engaged in some extraneous occupation; and 795,590 widows, of whom 505,938, or *two* in *three*, were referred to occupations in other classes. Of the sons and daughters and relatives at home of the age of 20 and upwards, the greater part are variously occupied; but 322,347 women and 16,236 men are returned simply as the chil-

dren or as the near relatives of the heads of families, while a few figure as pupils or scholars. The sons at home and other near male relatives under 20 years of age, not receiving instruction at school amount to 1,984,665; the daughters and female relatives to 2,421,969; the boys who were receiving instruction as scholars to 1,404,827; the girls to 1,341,010. This return was made by the heads of families, and is quite independent of the school returns, which have been reported on separately, and with which, as regards the males, it agrees remarkably in the general results.

Every British child should unquestionably be taught reading, writing, and the elements of knowledge; yet of 4,694,583 children of the ages 5-15, only 2,405,442, or little more than *half the number*, are returned by the parents and heads of families as scholars at home or at schools; while 705,409 are employed in some extraneous employment, and 1,583,732 are simply occupied as children at home. We venture here to express the hope that a great and effectual effort may be made, in some way, to educate these children.

CLASS VI.—The SIXTH CLASS of the people comprises those who are principally engaged in lodging, entertaining, attending, or providing articles of dress, so as to be brought much into personal contact with those whom they serve. The *first* of the three *sub-classes* contains, exclusive of all under 20 years of age, 28,881 innkeepers—22,777 men and 6,104 women; 23,025 lodging-house keepers—2,955 men and 20,070 women; 3,057 coffee-house and eating-house keepers—2,004 men and 1,053 women. The beer-house keepers are in the Class 13.

In the *second sub-class* are 1,038,791 *domestic servants*—133,626 males and 905,165 females. Of the males, 36,689 are under 20 years of age, 96,937 are 20 years of age and upwards; of the females, 322,904 are under 20 years of of age, and 582,261 are 20 years of age and upwards. Of the whole number of men, 25,186 are returned as ostlers and other inn servants; 7,579 are coachmen, 16,194 grooms, and 5,052 gardeners. The undertakers, who find garments—and a grave—for the dead, are placed in this class, and are returned at 1,089; but the office is often associated with other occupations, such as upholsterer, cabinet-maker, and joiner.

The *dress* of both sexes occupies the *third sub-class*; which comprises 11,895 hairdressers and wigmakers, 13,426 hatters, 1,510 furriers, 135,028 tailors, 2,534 shawl-manufacturers, 3,617 hosiers and haberdashers, 35,423 hose (stocking) manufacturers, 4,539 glovers (exclusive of silk-glove makers), 243,052 shoemakers, 3,819 patten and clog makers; 2,340 umbrella, parasol, and stick makers; and 2,164 rag gatherers and dealers—among *males*:—of females—3,549 are hatters, 20,538 straw hat and bonnet makers, 7,628 bonnet-makers, 4,793 cap-makers, 1,959 furriers, 17,644 tailors, 3,299 shawl manufacturers, 267,425 milliners or dressmakers, 72,940 seamstresses or shirt-makers, 12,769 staymakers, 30,076 hose (stocking) manufacturers, 25,343 glovers, 31,418 shoemakers, 1,081 rag gatherers and dealers, 1,797 umbrella, parasol, stick makers; and, finally, 145,373 washerwomen, manglers, laundry-keepers, of whom 136,582 are women of 20 years of age and upwards.

This great class comprises 2,420,173 persons; of whom 632,713 are men, 1,787,460 are women; and of the men 120,504 are under 20 years of age, 512,209 are 20 years of age and upwards; of the women, 458,168 and 1,329,292 are the numbers at corresponding ages. It affords much employment to young men; and is the chief field of labour to women—particularly to young women, who, however, as they advance in years marry and re-enter the Fifth Class.

Of every 100 women of the age of 20 and upwards, 22 are in the *Sixth Class*, 54 in the *Fifth Class*; or 76 are in the fifth and sixth classes together; nearly 8 are in the agricultural class; while 8 are in the silk, cotton, wool, and other trades or manufactures in which the material of clothes and furniture is made.

CLASS VII.—The SEVENTH CLASS is less numerous. Certain persons in the community hold a large portion of the property and annual produce in their hands, which they, or agents who act for them, are always seeking to sell, let, or lend; and others are conversely seeking to buy or borrow, either personally or through agents. They are comprised in the SEVENTH CLASS. They are found in exchanges, markets, shops,—bargaining, higgling, chaffering, dealing with and using money, or exchanging and valuing articles of commerce. The class also comprises the chief men of the great mercantile community that from Great Britain extends its operations all over the world. It also includes 34,202 house proprietors—12,184 males, 22,018 females—who have some affinity with landed proprietors, but have been placed here as in the class to which the most active of them specifically belong. Of males 20 years of age and upwards—9,652 are merchants, 1,793 bankers, 1,600 stock, share, bill brokers, 1,770 ship agents, 2,311 brokers, 6,419 agents or factors, 3,747 auctioneers, appraisers, and valuers. Then follow 6,138 accountants, 31,986 commercial clerks, 9,100 commercial travellers, 1,481 salesmen; 2,649 pawnbrokers, 13,328 shopkeepers (branch undefined), 4,606 general dealers, hucksters, costermongers, 16,332 hawkers, pedlers, 1,550 marine-store dealers. Of women (20 and upwards) in the class—532 are pawnbrokers, 1,891 are general dealers, hucksters, costermongers; 14,967 are shopkeepers, 9551 are hawkers and pedlars. This class does not include such shopkeepers as grocers or tallow-chandlers, who are returned as dealing in particular descriptions of articles.

CLASS VIII.—The EIGHTH is a more numerous CLASS, consisting chiefly of 285,686 men and 100,345 boys, who are employed in

the conveyance of men, animals, goods of various kinds, and messages, from place to place. To twist and weave cotton wool into calico is one service; to carry the cotton wool from America to Manchester, and from Manchester to the consumer, is another service—which, though it merely effects a *change of place*, is as great and useful, and therefore as valuable a process, as the other, by which a change of texture is effected. 26,043 men are connected with the *carrying* on railways, 79,546 on roads, 34,925 on canals, 101,193 on the seas and rivers (in Great Britain), 12,304 are warehousemen and storekeepers, 31,260 are messengers and porters. 66,382 of the youths (under 20 years of age) are messengers, porters, errand-boys; the rest are employed as the men are—on the railways, roads, canals, and rivers. The above groups of men comprise 4,165 toll collectors on roads, 49,121 carmen, carriers, carters, draymen; 2,166 coach and cab-owners, 1,228 livery stable keepers, 16,260 coachmen, guards, postboys; 2,960 cabmen, 2,951 omnibus owners, conductors; 2,707 men in the canal and inland navigation service, 30,637 boat and bargemen. Of the carriers on seas and rivers, 1,974 are shipowners, 76,485 are seamen in the merchant service, 2,818 pilots, 16,904 in the harbour and dock service, or dock labourers, 1,057 are wharfingers; 284 persons—185 men and 97 boys, besides 2 women—are in the *telegraph* service. Women and girls figure in the class—as toll collectors, 1,597; boat, barge women, 2,233; warehousewomen, 3,184; messengers, porters, errand-girls, 3,783. The number of women under other heads is inconsiderable.

The first SEVEN CLASSES have to do chiefly with *men* under different aspects. Some are legislators, or officers of the Government; some in discharge of their duties, fight the enemies of their country; others declare the religious duties of mankind. These distribute justice, those preserve or restore health; these appeal to the higher sentiments of poetry and art, those discharge domestic duties in their families. One class entertains, and makes dresses; of another class the members meet their fellow-men in the exchange, the market, the shop,—to bargain, to negociate, to buy and sell. The *Eighth Class* is engaged in the conveyance of *men* from place to place, and to a still larger extent in the carriage of animals and goods.

CLASS IX.—The NINTH CLASS is one of the largest classes: it possesses and occupies the land, it owns the live stock of the country, and by skilful husbandry produces annually grain, fruits, grasses, animals, and other matters, of the value of several millions. The whole class numbers 2,390,568 persons; 1,806,547 males, 584,021 females; and of the males 1,421,354, are men of 20 years of age and upwards; 385,193 are boys below that age.

137,446 farmers' sons, grandsons, brothers, nephews, residing with the farmers, have been placed in this class, because they almost invariably work in some way on the farm; and 201,736 farmers' wives, 137,724 farmers' daughters at home, are placed among the women of the class, as they are generally engaged in some of the operations connected with the farm. If it should be thought right to exclude them, 339,460 must be deducted from the females of the class.

The *number* of landed proprietors only includes those who so returned themselves, amounting to 19,989 men 14,638 women. The landed estates in Great Britain are often extensive; and the important duties of the proprietors will be immediately perceived in the state of agriculture where the proprietors do or do not reside, where the farmers are well selected, and where the estates are well or ill managed.

Of the men of 20 years of age and upwards, 277,816 are professedly farmers or graziers;* 90,874 are sons, brothers, and near relatives living with the farmer, 12,691 farm bailiffs, 824,587 out-door agricultural labourers (including 16,085 shepherds); 109,452 in-door farm servants, who are distinguished for the first time. The extent of the practice of taking the young labourer or servant into the house may be traced through every country. 1,247 land surveyors, and 2,280 agents, factors, are returned. Among the youths under 20, who are exceedingly numerous—201,216 are out door labourers, that is, labourers who do not lodge in the farmer's house; 126,491 are in-door servants, and do lodge in the house.

Farms are often held by widows, and 27,986 women are called farmers. It is the practice in some counties for the women to work in the field, and 70,899 women and girls are out-door agricultural labourers; namely 56,073 of 20 years of age and upwards, 14,826 under 20 years of age. 128,251 women are in-door farm servants—63,538 of 20 years of age and upwards, and 64,713 under 20 years of age.

The *woods* occupy 10,070 men and boys, of whom 9,832 are returned under "Woodman." Of women, only 18 are returned in the sub-class.

Small *gardens* are cultivated by labourers, farmers, and others; but in the returns, in addition to the 5,052 gardeners who are domestic servants, 70,544 men and 7,918 boys are specifically called gardeners; 2,280 men and 356 boys, nurserymen. 2,484 women and girls are also returned as gardeners.

Twenty-six per cent. of the men, and *eight* per cent. of the women, 20 years of age and upwards—*eight* per cent. of the boys, *three* per cent. nearly of the girls, under 20 years of age—are especially employed in the *Ninth Class*, which may be designated the agricultural class.

The farmer and the grazier deal extensively in animals, but it is almost always in connexion with the soil; and the animals are chiefly horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, or poultry.

* This number (277,816) makes, with the (27,986) women returned as farmers, 305,802, while 285,936 farms are returned.

CLASS X.—The TENTH CLASS comprises 100.262 persons—of whom 86,528 are men, 12,454 are youths (so we call all under 20 years of age for shortness), who are especially employed about *animals*, but are in many ways connected with the class preceding. There are horse-breeders who are occupiers of land, and are in consequence often returned, like graziers, as farmers. Then, confining the enumeration to men, follow—1,323 horse-dealers, 1,163 horse-breakers, 24,610 jockeys, grooms, and horse-keepers, and 3,979 farriers, or veterinary surgeons, who, however, are the surgeons of other animals as well as of horses.

In the Sixth Class, of domestic servants, besides 4,840 boys, 11,354 grooms of the age of 20 and upwards have been enumerated; and in the carrying class (VIII.) are 16,260 coachmen, postboys, guards; 2,960 cabmen, and 49,121 carmen, carters, carriers, and draymen, of whom many are extensively employed in the management of horses. As huntsmen and whippers-in 238 men in the TENTH CLASS are mentioned, besides hound attendants. 117 men are dog breakers or dealers, 5,340 men are cattle or sheep dealers or salesmen; 2,852 men are drovers. Pigs are dealt in by 959 merchants or dealers. All the preceding persons deal in domestic animals. Birds and wild animals,—which are either pursued because they are good for food, or because they afford sport, or because they are noxious,—also engage the time of great numbers of people. Foxhunters and sportsmen who devote much of their life to field sports, do not, for obvious reasons, figure here. But with 9,221 gamekeepers their assistants are returned. There are also rabbit-catchers, bird-catchers, keepers of animals of various kinds, and the officers of menageries; there are the ratcatchers, the molecatchers; and, in all, 2,072 men whose lives are expended in hunting and destroying noxious animals. One man calls himself an apiarian. 31,679 fishermen and 5,613 boys procure large supplies of food from the rivers and the seas. In this branch of the class only are women employed to any extent, and the fisherwomen and girls number 1,002. It will be recollected that the Census was taken in March, and that fishing and hunting are pursued only during certain seasons; so that among the other classes great numbers of men may be found who occasionally go out to fish, and can manage boats.

This TENTH CLASS is altogether a peculiar race of men; silent, circumspective, prompt, agile, dexterous, enduring, danger-defying men, generally—but modified variously by the classes of animals which occupy them. They contain the representatives of the hunting tribes of old, when wild animals abounded, and men lived on the produce of the chase. What dignity Hercules has lost in his followers, Ceres we may hope has gained in conformity with the poet's prayer:

> Fertilis frugum pecorisque tellus
> Spicea donet Cererem corona.

By their habits many of the class must be well adapted to the purposes of war; they are sometimes idle, and in a militia they could be turned to account, for, under pressure, their occupations could probably be as easily suspended as the occupations of any other equally efficient class.

CLASS XI.—The ELEVENTH CLASS consists of 763,336 persons—624,503 men, 121,928 boys, and only 11,617 women, 5,288 girls. They are engaged in the higher classes of mechanical and chemical arts; are intimately connected with artists and men of science (IV.); from whom they frequently, either directly or indirectly, derive materials, direction, or inspiration. They multiply copies of original works. The matter in which they deal comes from the animal and vegetable as well as the mineral kingdom; but it is no longer living They do not breed animals nor grow plants. They make things, and use tools or machines; they either in their works employ matter of various kinds in *combination*, or the works involve skill that fixes the mind and diverts attention from the material of which it is composed. The subdivision of labour is extensive. The masters often possess great intelligence; and have a large capital embarked in their materials, machines, buildings, and products.

There are *seventeen sub-classes*; and the persons in the *first sub-class*, occupied in the production of books, amount to 31,034 men and 10,390 boys, 3,655 women and 1,909 girls. The publishers and booksellers constitute 6,499 of the men, the bookbinders 5,243, the printers 18,242 men. A large number of boys are employed in all branches. The theatres in which dramatic productions are performed employ managers, agents, officers, servants, actors, dancers, and others. The actors are 1,285 men, 113 boys; the actresses 643, besides 135 *danseuses*. The higher order of actors belongs naturally to the Class IV.; and the dancers and other *figurantes*, the performers on musical instruments, and the copying engravers, with some others, in the Class XI., would form there a natural sub-class. We shall not now, however, transfer them from their present places. In the *sub-class* 3, consisting of 10,772 males and 899 females, are 4,803 men, 949 youths, and 532 females, who are employed in playing musical instruments; 404 organ builders, and 3,022 musical instrument makers. The *fourth sub-class* consists of 10,060 males, 428 females, who are employed on pictures and engravings: 4,388 men are engravers, 782 copper-plate printers, 1,366 lithographers or lithographic printers. In the *sub-class* 5, which is occupied in carving and making figures, 1002 men are wood carvers. 427 men and 90 youths, 1,541 women and 1,452 girls, are artificial flower makers. The *sixth sub-class*, engaged in shows and games, or in making instruments used in sports, numbers 2,311 men, 841 women. There are exhibition keepers, conjurors, ventriloquists, equestrians, pedestrians, billiard-table keepers and markers, shooting-gallery keepers, race-course officers,

cricketers and cricket-ball makers, archery-goods makers, fishing-tackle makers. 1,260 men and 373 youths, 710 women and 166 girls, are engaged in making and dealing in toys. Among the men of the *sub-class* 7 are 1,757 pattern designers, 2,682 civil engineers, 470 draughtsmen. Under medals and dies (*sub-class* 8) are 372 men—mould-makers, die-engravers, and sinkers. On watches and philosophical instruments, 17,899 men, 4,008 youths, and 471 women and girls, are employed. Of the men, 15,338, besides 3,440 youths are watch and clock makers, 672 are makers of philosophical instruments, 1,497 are opticians, 743 are weighing-machine, scale, and measure makers. The manufacture of arms (*sub-class* 10) employs 5,945 men and 1,820 youths, as gunsmiths, armourers, sword-cutlers, and bayonet-makers. 54,819 males, or 44,563 men and 10,256 youths, are employed in making machines and iron tools of various kinds, under *sub-class* 11; and 39,306 of the men, besides 8,744 youths, are engine and machine makers, 3,435 are *tool-makers;* the rest are employed in making particular tools, chiefly connected with manufactures. This important sub-class has latterly increased with great rapidity. The makers of carriages (*sub-class* 12) comprise 16,431 coachmakers, of whom 13,872 are men of 20 years of age and upwards. The saddlers and harness-makers (*sub-class* 13) are 16,890 males (14,211 men, 2,679 youths) in number; the whipmakers, 1,005.

Sub-class 14.—In addition to many of the artificers in the Government dockyards, 25,905 men and 5,981 youths are employed in building ships, boats, and barges.

Houses—that so singularly distinguish civilized men—employ 389,147 men and 66,729 youths, or nearly half a million of men and youths; that is, 7 per cent. of the 5,458,815 men of the age of 20 and upwards.

In an increasing population men are not only employed in building houses that supply the place of those which have fallen into decay, or in effecting repairs, but every day commence new structures, and are therefore disproportionately numerous. Among the men are 2,594 surveyors, 11,741 builders, 155,254 carpenters and joiners (some of whom also make furniture), 58,848 bricklayers, 87,338 masons and paviors, 6,255 slaters, 15,036 plasterers, 1,529 paper-hangers, 51,382 house-painters, plumbers, and glaziers.

41,236 persons make agricultural implements, machines, and mills. Of the 34,541 men, 25,261 are wheelwrights, 8,385 are millwrights.

The manufacture of substances by chemical processes is now rapidly extending, and employs 18,046 men, 4,329 youths: 3,827 of the men 581 youths, are manufacturing chemists; 9,475 men, 2,681 youths are dyers, scourers, calenderers; and there are drug merchants (143), drug grinders, drysalters, wafer makers; starch manufacturers (433); blacking makers and dealers (496); dye, colour manufacturers, (1,156); gunpowder makers (433); sulphur, saltpetre, vitriol, alum, Prussian blue, ink, copperas, alkali, whiting, match, madder, indigo—manufacturers and merchants—in considerable numbers. The class contains few women or girls.

The *three subsequent classes* (XII., XIII. XIV.) comprise those who work chiefly or exclusively in matters that are derived from one only of the three kingdoms of nature; and, with the preceding class (XI.) they comprise all that can be properly described as persons who are engaged in trades, mechanical arts, handicrafts, and manufacturers, including mining. 2,250,369 men, 615,961 youths, 550,759 women, and 299,328 girls under 20—or collectively more than 37 *hundred thousands*—work in these important branches of the industry of Great Britain.

CLASS XII.—The persons in the TWELTH CLASS who work and deal in matters that are derived simply from the animal kingdom, are the least numerous of the four classes; 84,526 men and 16,560 youths, with 38,906 women and girls, are employed in preparing and distributing *animal food*. Thus, 10,204 men and 4,380 women are cowkeepers or milksellers; 3,014 men are cheesemongers; 53,617 men and 1,716 women are butchers, besides 12,295 boys; 6,865 men and 1,680 women are provision dealers and curers; 1,879 men are poulterers and game dealers; 6,991 men and 2,219 women are fishmongers. The great bulk of the women in the sub-class are 25,861 butchers' wives, who have been placed here as they often assist their husbands in the business. The grease, intestines, bones, horns, ivory, whalebone, of various animals, are converted to a thousand useful purposes by the 10,344 men and 2,255 youths in the *second sub-class*; 1,214 men are soap boilers, 4,282 are tallow chandlers, 1,757 are comb-makers; and there are cat-gut makers, gold-beaters'-skin makers, manure manufacturers, grease boilers, wax refiners, glue makers gelatine manufacturers; bone gatherers, workers, boilers, calciners; ivory workers, horn workers, tortoiseshell workers, whalebone merchants and workers, and sponge dealers. In *sub-class* 3, in hides and skins, 23,647 men, 4,007 youths, work; 1,619 men are fellmongers, 1,689 skinners, 7,687 tanners, 10,808 curriers. Feathers and quills (*sub-class* 4) occupy 563 men, 334 women, and a few young persons. *Hair and fur* (*sub-class* 5) occupy more than 12,000 persons; 6,383 of the men, 1,640 of the youths, 1,953 women and girls are brush and broom makers; 614 of the men, 305 of the youths, 1,782 women and girls, are engaged in the manufacture of hair and bristles. The furriers—1,510 males and 1,959 females—are referred to the SIXTH CLASS (Dress). By far the largest *sub-class* (6) is that engaged on wool, which has been spun and woven from the earliest times for clothing by women, and in this age of organized industry is worked on a large scale by machinery. On *wool*, after it has been taken from the sheep, 295,276 persons—namely, 125,814 men, and 67,757 women—work; in

conjunction with 50,879 youths and 50,826 girls. Of the men 1,692 are woolstaplers, and in many other branches are small numbers; 62,584 work in the manufacture of woollen cloth; 6,007 are clothiers, 2,973 woollen drapers, 1,187 fullers, 1,253 wool and woollen dyers; 32,792 manufacture worsted, 2,487 stuffs, 2,259 flannel, 1,678 blankets, 7,265 carpets and rugs. The boys, youths, women, and girls, are employed in similar work.

Silk is imported, and on it 41,520 men, 53,629 women, 15,357 youths, and 30,430 girls, or 140,936 persons in the aggregate, work. 32,186 men, 43,018 women, 12,983 youths, 26,383 girls, are in the silk manufacture; 749 men in the silk-glove manufacture; 1,497 men are silk dyers and silk printers; 3,875 men, 1,038 youths, manufacture ribbons; 1,795 silk mercers are returned, besides women and youths. There are also workers and dealers in velvet, fancy goods, trimming, embroidery, gimp, gauze, coach lace, and crape.

CLASS XIII.—The THIRTEENTH CLASS comprises the large number of 1,375,014 persons, who work and deal in matters that are derived from the vegetable kingdom, and supply a large proportion of the food, stimulants, and raiment of mankind. As might be inferred from the connexion of the persons in this class with those in the SIXTH CLASS, and their analogous employments, a *large number* of *women* and *young people* of both sexes are employed in this, as they are in the preceding, class.

The *sub-class* 1 has to do with vegetable food; and of men comprises 6,417 corn merchants or dealers, besides 637 corn agents and factors; 30,415 millers (masters and men), besides 6,291 youths; 1,418 flour dealers; 43,372 bakers (masters and men), besides 12,291 youths; 6,988 confectioners (masters and men), besides 2,059 youths; 7,867 greengrocers and fruiterers, 1,066 fruit and flower hawkers, 869 potato merchants, besides others who work or deal in oats, beans, peas, rice, maccaroni, and pulse: 17,987 women, and 1,668 girls, are engaged in all branches of the sub-class. Of women, 6,436 are bakers, 4,227 confectioners, 5,036 greengrocers or fruiterers.

In the production and sale of drinks and stimulants (*sub-class* 2), 142,918 men, 55,437 women, 18,670 youths, and 1,313 girls, are engaged. Among the men are 438 hop merchants, 10,376 maltsters, 287 yeast dealers, 17,246 brewers, and 36,921 licensed victuallers and beer-shop keepers. It is not easy in the returns to distinguish from the latter body the keepers of hotels and inns, who amount to 22,777, and make with those mentioned 59,698 men, besides 15,436 women. There are of men 8,850 wine and spirit merchants, 1,397 distillers and rectifiers, 2,512 sugar refiners, 55,480 grocers, besides 16,830 women; 2,230 men, 1,561 youths, manufacture tobacco; 2,940 are tobacconists, 497 perfumers: cider, spruce, cordials, vinegar, sauces, ginger beer, soda water, liquorice, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, spice, mustard, and other stimulants, are made or dealt in also as separate trades.

In the *sub-class* 3, of oils, gums, and resins, the principal persons are the oil millers and refiners, 798 men; oil merchants and agents, 301; oil and colourmen, 1,675. French polishers, 2,666 men, 623 women. The *sub-class* 4 comprises 3,821 timber merchants, 1,552 dealers in wood. In the *sub-class* 5 are 39 cork merchants, and 1,768 cork cutters, besides 481 youths in the same business. Wood (*sub-class* 6) is worked in by 32,436 sawyers, 1,539 lath makers; of the makers of furniture in wood chiefly are 29,391 cabinet makers and upholsterers (with 7,039 youths); 4,845 men chair-makers, with 1,186 youths; 1,796 furniture brokers; 6,330 turners; 1,523 box makers; 4,467 women and girls also are upholsterers or cabinet makers, 653 chair makers. Wood is further converted into utensils by the *sub-class* 8, comprising 17,025 coopers of 20 years of age and upwards, and 3,116 youths below 20 years of age; there are also wine coopers, hoop makers, and cask dealers. Among the makers of wooden tools (*sub-class* 9) are rule makers, last makers, frame makers, 1,229 men; bobbin makers, 963 men; block and print cutters, 1,317 men.

On willow, cane, rush, and straw, 14,854 men, and 5,626 youths, 15,874 women, and 13,362 girls, in *sub-class* 10, work. Wicker work was one of the earliest manufactures of the Britons, and it is not improbable that it may have been carried on by the women at home. After the willow grower, cutter, dyer, come 7,833 basket makers,—6,448 men, 1,385 youths; besides 687 women and girls. The hay and straw dealers are 1,026 men; the thatchers, who cover *houses* in some parts of the country, and hay and corn ricks after the harvests, are 5,465: there are 428 straw plait merchants, factors, and dealers, but the straw plait manufacture is carried on chiefly by women and boys; the men in the business are 655; boys and youths, 3,265; women, 14,992; girls, 13,150. The manufacture is rapidly extending in the south-midland counties.

On *hemp*, *flax*, and *cotton* collectively 782,213 persons are employed. The strong rough fibre of hemp is converted into rope, nets, canvas, sails, bags, and other useful articles. In *sub-class* 11 there are 199 hemp merchants and dealers, 9,290 men ropemakers (with 4,959 youths, and 1,717 women and girls); 1,433 canvas makers and dealers, 2,927 men in the sailcloth manufacture, 883 sailmakers, 559 sacking, sack, and bag makers. Youths under 20 are also engaged in all these trades. 1,039 mat makers, and 546 men in the floor-cloth manufacture, have been referred to the sub-class: of net makers 192 are men 106 youths, and 1,802 women and girls.

Flax and *cotton* are spun and generally woven in separate factories; but there are mixed fabrics, and the wares are often sold by the same persons. In the *sub-class* 12, of flax and cotton, 244,596 men, and 233,401 women, 111,425 youths and 161,427 girls, are enumerated. The flax and linen manufacture employs 33,932 men, 31,589 women, 12,119 youths, and 20,870 girls. The cotton manu-

facture employs a much larger number of persons—149,214 men, 143,268 women, 73,398 boys, and 104,437 girls; as cotton and calico *printers*, 13,263 men, *dyers* 3,024 men, are enumerated, besides youths and girls in large numbers. The drapers count 27,814 men, 5,169 women, 11,042 youths, 1,360 girls. Spinning and weaving were formerly domestic manufactures, and spinning was carried on chiefly by women; but the admirable inventions of recent times have reduced nearly all these processes within the range of machinery; which yields quantities of produce that are enormous as compared with the number of persons in the works. The lace manufacture is carried on partly by machinery and partly by hand; 5,705 men, 3,832 youths, 33,210 women, and 20,870 girls, are engaged. The manufacture of muslin employs 1,446 men, 515 youths, 12,137 women and girls; in muslin embroidery 2,347 females are also employed. Thread, tape, lint, candle wick, flock, plush, wadding, fustian, and gingham, are also separately manufactured, and employ many persons.

The linen and cotton textures reach the dress makers of various kinds in the SIXTH CLASS, and are there or in the FIFTH CLASS worked up, cleansed, and repaired for use, until, after the lapse of time, in one of the final stages of their transformation, large quantities are committed to the hands of the *sub-class* 13, who make or work in *paper*, and number 14,023 men, 6,604 women, 4,608 youths, and 3,714 girls. There are 146 men paper-merchants. The manufacture of paper employs 5,765 men and 4,534 women, besides 1,845 youths and 2,357 girls: 3,448 men, 928 women, are stationers; and a certain number of persons are employed in making pattern cards, playing cards, labels, tickets, envelopes, paper boxes, pill boxes, paper bags, and in embossing; 1,257 men are paper stainers;—boys and women are also engaged.

The persons in the two preceding classes (XII. and XIII.) that have been passed rapidly in review, are workers and dealers in *organic matter*, which, diversified as it is in its properties and structure, consists, with some saline matters, of the same elements as constitute water and air—of the *same elements as constitute the human body*. Those matters are used chiefly as the food, clothing, and furniture of men.

CLASS XIV.—We have now to consider a large class of people who work in minerals and metals of various kinds. They are in number 946,204 persons, and are chiefly males—887,446. Of this number, 677,476 are men.

The *first sub-class* of 265,198 persons is employed on coal; either extracting it from the earth, distributing it amongst the consumers, or manufacturing it into coke and gas. Coal, itself believed to be of vegetable origin, has taken the place of wood as the source of Fire—the great agent by which the chemical and physical changes are wrought on metals and on various organic matters in the manufactories, and on the hearths of the country. Coal lies under-ground, and in its extraction owners, agents, inspectors, officers of various kinds, and miners are engaged. The owners are returned as 703 men; agents and factors, 2,342; coal miners or colliers, 150,722 men, 65,644 youths, or 216,366 males in the aggregate. 10,507 men are returned as coal merchants or dealers; 11,691 as coal-heavers or labourers. The coal is found in particular places, and its distribution over London, and other parts of the country, employs a large number of sailors, and labourers. Besides those here enumerated, 1,752 men are returned as coke burners or dealers, and 413 as charcoal burners. The chimneysweepers amount to 4,463 men, 2,178 youths. The men in the gas-works service are 5,223, besides 403 youths and boys. This employment, it will be recollected, is quite of recent creation.

The workers in stone and clay, *sub-class* 2, are chiefly employed in preparing the materials of houses and roads, and in working on the highways or railways. 19,860 men and 3,473 youths are stone quarriers; 2,811 men are stone cutters. There are 6,422 slate quarriers, 5,423 limestone quarriers or burners, 1,287 marble masons, 23,374 men and 6,586 youths brickmakers, 31,596 men and 2,710 youths railway labourers, 2,338 plate layers, 3,402 excavators, 1,153 road contractors, inspectors, surveyors, 10,032 road labourers specifically so returned; and, in addition, great numbers of the 312,669 labourers (men) in Class XV. Here, 1,222 scavengers are placed.

In the *sub-class* 3, of 46,902 there are 25,379 males—15,983 men and 9,396 youths—who are engaged in the earthenware manufacture; 2,500 men and 824 youths who are makers of tobacco pipes; and 3,534 men and 426 youths who are earthenware and glass dealers. A considerable number of women are employed in the light work of this sub-class. 11,133 women and girls are engaged in the manufacture of earthenware, 942 in making tobacco pipes, and 1,768 in the sale of earthenware and glass.

In *sub-class* 4, there are 8,100 men, 3,274 youths in the glass manufactures, besides 631 women and girls; others are engaged in making looking-glasses and beads.

Of *salt* works (*sub-class* 5), 167 men are proprietors; 1,082 men work in the salt manufacture, and 355 are merchants, agents, and dealers.

Of well sinkers (*sub-class* 6) there are 450 men; 920 men are in the water-works service; 128 men are water carriers; 16 are ice dealers.

Of workers in precious stones (*sub-class* 7), 84 males—77 men, 7 youths—work and deal in diamonds; 280 men, 79 youths, are jewellers and lapidaries; 198 men, 83 youths, are pearl cutters.

The goldsmiths and silversmiths (*sub-class* 8), who are often also jewellers, are 8,456 men, 2,197 youths, in number; the carvers

and gilders, 3,665 men and 1,208 youths; the platers, 1,125 men, 329 youths. And there are gold miners, assayers, refiners, gold beaters, gold and silver lace manufacturers, gold pen makers, guard-chain makers, water-gilders, pencil-case makers, plated ware manufacturers. Women are also employed in nearly all these branches.

The copper-miners (*sub-class* 9) are 18,468 —namely, 12,768 men and 5,700 youths; the men engaged in the manufacture of copper are 2,115, the coppersmiths 1,443. And we find that 3,918 females—namely, 1,565 women and 2,353 girls—are returned as copper-miners. This number exceeds the number of women and girls who are coal miners, amounting to 2,649.

The *sub-class* 10 presents 12,912 *tin-miners* —8,607 men, 4,305 youths, besides 843 women and 1,295 girls; 9,929 tinmen, tin workers, and tinkers—namely, 7,389 men and 2,540 youths; 3,606 tin-plate workers — namely, 2,917 men and 689 youths; 616 spoon makers —namely, 438 men and 178 youths.

Zinc (*sub-class* 11) has only recently been manufactured; 10 merchants, 376 men, 83 youths, are employed.

Lead (*sub-class* 12) is produced and worked extensively. The lead miners are 16,680 men, 4,937 youths, 400 women, and 513 girls; the manufacturers 1,628 men, 662 boys. There are 1,443 typefounders—namely 974 men and 469 youths, who scarcely belong to the sub-class, as they work in a compound metal.

The workers in *brass* and in other *mixed metals* (sub-class 13) are 46,076; viz., 27,634 men, 10,072 youths, 4,986 women, 3,384 girls. The brass founders are 7,407 men, 3,691 youths; the braziers, 3,493 men, 884 youths; the locksmiths and bell-hangers, 4,907 men, 1,425 youths; the gas-fitters, 1,795 men; and white metal manufacturers 442, besides youths and boys. The button makers are 2,045 men, 996 youths and boys, 2,278 women, and 1,677 girls—or 6,996 button makers in the aggregate. There are also merchants and dealers in buttons. The manufacture of pins employs 1,295 persons—306 men, 133 youths, 529 women, and 327 girls. 68 men, 36 youths, 50 women, 46 girls, are thimble makers. The hook-and-eye makers are 73 males, 231 females, including 46 men and 132 women. There are chasers, bronzers, burnishers: also japanners, and lacquerers— 1,121 men, 406 youths, 751 women, and 535 girls. Of wire makers and drawers, 940 are men, 300 youths, besides women and girls. Of wire workers and weavers, 2,246 men, 622 youths. Rings, snuff-boxes, coffin furniture, clasps, trays, candlesticks, chandeliers, lamps, cocks, jacks, urns, brass collars, tea-pots, coffee-pots, brass letters, stair rods, door furniture, metallic boxes, sinkers—also employ a certain number of persons of both sexes.

The *sub-class* 14 is the last, the most numerous, and certainly one of the most important. It comprises the 327,483 workers in *iron* and *steel*—of whom 308,676 are males, including 238,673 men, 70,003 youths and boys; and 18,807 only are women and girls. Iron and coal are generally found in the same district, and it is not always possible to distinguish the iron miners from the coal miners in the returns. 20,347 men and 6,751 youths and boys are classed here as iron miners; 59,098 men, 20,344 youths, are engaged in the iron manufactures. 964 men are iron merchants, dealers, agents. Of 9,549 whitesmiths, 7,700 are men, 1,849 youths. The blacksmith follows one of the oldest and most widely diffused trades; he is the shoemaker to the horse, and the maker and mender of many iron tools and instruments. He works with the coachmaker, the wheelwright, and the engine maker. The blacksmiths are 112,184—or, 90,324 men, 21,860 youths. The manufacture of nails now employs 13,999 men, 4,549 youths and boys, 6,610 women, and 3,375 girls; or 28,533 persons. The anchorsmiths and chainsmiths are 3,761; 2,516 men, 1,245 youths. The boiler makers are 7,454—namely, 5,945 men, 1,509 youths. The ironmongers amount to 8,701 persons; 6,813 men and 1,888 youths. There are makers of handcuffs, of bits (577 men), curb-chains, stirrups, spurs, stoves, scuttles, fire-irons, fenders, gridirons, frying-pans, iron bedsteads, fireproof boxes, tanks, skewers, hollow ware, ferules, bolts (506 men), of keys, handles, latches; of hinges (553 men), of rivets, currycombs, vices; of spindles (850 men), of swivels, gas-meters, of screws (519 men, 236 youths, 667 women, 763 girls). The workers in steel manufactures are 1,160 men, 412 youths; there are 35 steel merchants; and of filemakers, 4,400 men, 1,613 youths, 217 women, 94 girls. The blade forgers and makers are 1,579 men, cutlers 6,433, knife makers 1,152, fork makers 433, and a large proportion of youths and boys. In the manufacture of needles 4,727 persons are employed; namely, 1,896 men, 880 youths, 1,215 women, 736 girls. Besides 116 youths and 115 women and girls, 183 men are makers of fish-hooks. There are makers of scissors 894 men, awls and bodkins 255 men, of tuning forks, shears, phlemes, steel tags, a few; of makers of snuffers, 130 men, scythes and sickles 677 men, shovels and spades 594, steel mills and coffee-mills 31, springs 385, razors 777, grinders 1,635 (of unspecified branches), sawsmiths 937 men. The steel-pen makers are 134 men, 74 youths, 652 women, 476 girls. Skates and harpoons have also special makers.

The class of workers in metal supply themselves and all other classes with the most important tools, weapons, and machines: the soldier with his sword, the sailor with his great guns, the surgeon with his sharp instruments, the writer with his pen, the musician with his instruments; the cook with her spits, grates, and pots; the barber with his razor, the tailor with his needle, the shoemaker with his awl; the railway service with engines and rails, the seaman with his anchor, the farmer with his plough, the agricultural labourer with his sickle and his

scythe, the woodman with his axe, the gardener with his spade, the jockey with his spurs, the gamekeeper with his gun, the fisherman with his hooks, the engraver with his plates, the watchmaker with his fine-wrought materials, the coachmaker with his tools, the saddler with his awl and needle, the carpenter with his plane, the butcher with his knife, the sawyer with his saw, the turner with his lathe, the cooper with his adze; the spinner of silk, flax, or cotton, with his spindles and beautifully regulated machinery; the weaver with his shuttle, the miner with his pick, the workers in metal themselves with their hammers, files, vices, and lathes.

This rapid enumeration indicates how extensively all the arts of a country are affected by the iron and steel manufactures; and the immense importance of their rapid improvement and extension in Great Britain within the present century.

Class XV.—The Fifteenth Class comprises a great number of men of the age of 20 years and upwards: of whom 312,669 are returned indefinitely as labourers; who undoubtedly include many agricultural labourers, many road labourers, many bricklayers' labourers, many dock labourers; and also many who are ready to work in any of the ordinary mechanical employments. "Mechanic," "shopman," and other equally indefinite terms, also designate 9,788 men. The class properly includes all the persons that have no fixed, definite employment, but are, like the *accensi* of the Roman legions, ready to take the place of any man that falls out of the ranks in any of the lines—of labour.

It will not, of course, be supposed that all the lawyers, all the medical men, all the merchants, all the manufacturers, all the shopkeepers, all the farmers, in the tables, are actually engaged in business; or, if professedly practising, are extensively employed. All these classes, as well as the labouring classes, have their *accensi*.

With this exception, the number of people that have no occupation in Great Britain is surprisingly small. The offices of a public and private nature, and the legitimate duties of the classes that possess the property realized, and that live on rents, dividends, and annuities, are much more numerous in England than in other countries, where the people take a less active part in the government, in the local administration, or in the management of public institutions and societies of various kinds.

Class XVI.—Of persons of rank and property who are not referred to any office or occupation—10,604 are returned as gentlemen, or men of independent means, and 15,318 are gentlewomen; 23,032 men and 121,222 women are annuitants. These numbers are exclusive of persons under the age of 20.

Class XVII.—Of the occupations of 157,402 persons—namely, 39,444 men, 84,412 women, 17,879 youths, and 15,667 girls under the age of 20—we have no further information than that they are chiefly supported by members of the community; as pensioners, as dependent relatives, as almspersons, as paupers, as lunatics, as prisoners; while others are vagrants in barns and tents.

The numbers in *criminal occupations* could only be procured with any approach to accuracy by the police, who were not called in to aid this inquiry; hence some will appear under their secondary occupations—for they have often two; and the rest with the occupations absolutely unascertained are in the last lines of Table XXXIII., embracing 60,603 men, 75,353 women.

Special abstracts of the occupations of paupers in workhouses, of prisoners in gaols, of lunatics in asylums, will be found in Table XLIII.

The subjoined Table gives a general view of the relative importance, so far merely as it regards the number of persons employed in them, of the occupations which respectively furnish employment to 20,000 persons and upwards.

Occupations in Great Britain employing more than 20,000 persons, in 1851.

Occupations.	Persons.
Agricultural Labourer, Farm Servant, Shepherd	1,460,896
Domestic Servant	1,038,791
Cotton, Calico, manufacture, printing, and dyeing	501,465
Labourer (branch undefined)	376,551
Farmer, Grazier	306,767
Boot and Shoe maker	274,451
Milliner, Dressmaker	267,791
Coal-miner	219,015
Carpenter, Joiner	182,696
Army and Navy	178,773*
Tailor	152,672
Washerwoman, Mangler, Laundry-keeper	146,091
Woollen Cloth manufacture	137,814
Silk manufacture	114,570
Blacksmith	112,776
Worsted manufacture	104,061
Mason, Pavior	101,442
Messenger, Porter, and Errand Boy	101,425
Linen, Flax manufacture	98,860
Seaman (Merchant Service), on shore or in British Ports	89,206
Grocer	85,913
Gardener	80,946
Iron manufacture, moulder, founder	80,032
Innkeeper, Licensed Victualler, Beershop keeper	75,721
Seamstress, Shirtmaker	73,068
Bricklayer	67,989
Butcher, Meat Salesman	67,691
Hose (Stocking) manufacture	65,499
School,—master, mistress	65,376
Lace manufacture	63,660
Plumber, Painter, Glazier	62,808
Baker	62,472

* This is the Army and Navy of the *United Kingdom*, exclusive of the Indian Army and Navy.

Occupations in Great Britain, &c.—*continued.*

Occupations.	Persons.	Occupations.	Persons.
Carman, Carrier, Carter, Drayman	56,981	Wheelwright	30,244
Charwoman	55,423	Glover	29,882
Draper (Linen and Woollen)	49,184	Shopkeeper (branch undefined)	29,800
Engine and Machine Maker	48,082	Horsekeeper, Groom (not Domestic), Jockey	29,408
Commercial Clerk	43,760	Nail manufacture	28,533
Cabinet maker, Upholsterer	40,897	Iron-miner	28,088
Teacher (various), Governess	40,575	Printer	26,024
Fisherman, woman	38,294	Nurse (not Domestic Servant)	25,518
Boat, Barge,—Man, Woman	37,683	Shipwright, Shipbuilder	25,201
Miller	37,268	Stone Quarrier	23,489
Earthenware manufacture	36,512	Lodging-house Keeper	23,089
Sawyer	35,443	Lead-miner	22,530
Railway Labourer	34,306	Copper-miner	22,386
Straw-plait manufacture	32,062	Straw Hat and Bonnet maker	21,902
Brick maker, dealer	31,168	Cooper	20,245
Government Civil Service	30,963		
Hawker, Pedlar	30,553		

VI. BIRTHPLACE OF THE PEOPLE.

The distribution of the population over the islands of Great Brtain has been already described, and it has been seen that certain general principles have been followed in "taking up the ground" in towns, in villages, and in detached dwellings.

No attempt has been made to ascertain the number of the people of different races that can still be distinguished by their speech or by their characters; but an account has been taken of the town, or the parish and county, or the country of each person's birth; and from the returns elaborate tables of the birthplaces of the inhabitants of the several counties, towns, and districts have been framed.*

These tables are interesting, as they show the composition of the town and other communities; the intimate blending of people together who are born in town and in country; the concentration of people in every county, and almost in every district, who were born in other counties, as well as in other countries; and the migration that is constantly going on, and was directed in the last ten years, chiefly from the country to the towns, from Ireland to Scotland and to England, and from the United Kingdom to Canada, the United States, and Australia.

72,637 persons were enumerated in Great Britain who were born at sea or in *Foreign Parts;* 3,198 having been born at sea, and 69,439 in different countries. Of the latter class 12,774 are declared to be British subjects, while 56,665 are the subjects of Foreign States: 50,289 of the foreigners are in England, 3,070 in Scotland, and 3,306 in the Islands of the British Seas.

Official returns of 33,775 British subjects in fifteen foreign states, comprising 20,357 in France, 3,828 in Belgium, and 2,783 in Russia, were noticed in a previous section, where it is stated that no returns were obtained from many countries, comprising the whole of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, and the United States of America; so that there can be no doubt that, independently of the East Indies and the Colonies, the number of British subjects abroad who are not counted in the population greatly exceeds the 56,665 foreigners that figure in our tables.

The total population of Great Britain and the Islands in the British Seas is set down at 21,121,967; and if the soldiers and seamen abroad, of the army, Royal navy, and merchant service, are excluded, 20,959,477 inhabitants remain, whose birth-places are determined.

Among this number it is found that 17,234,490 were born in England and Wales; 2,754,360 were born in Scotland; 122,808 were born in the Islands of the British Seas; 733,866 were born in Ireland; and 41,316 were born in the British Colonies; while 72,637 were born abroad.

Above 82 *per cent.* of the people of Great Britain were born in England and Wales; 13 per cent. in Scotland; 3½ per cent. in Ireland; $\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. in the Islands of the British Seas; $\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. in the British Colonies: about $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. are subjects of Foreign states: of the 17,927,609 inhabitants of England and Wales, 761,953 (=4¼ per cent., or 1 in 24) were born beyond its limits; namely, 130,087 in Scotland, 13,753 in the Islands of the British Seas, and 519,959 in Ireland, and the rest elsewhere. About $\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. of the population of England and Wales were born in Scotland; 3 per cent. in Ireland: of the

* The column for the reception of the information in the English schedule was headed "where born;" and the instruction directed the Householder to write the name of the *County* and *Town* or *Parish* opposite to the names of those born in England, of the *Country* against the names of persons born in Scotland, Ireland, the British Colonies, the East Indies, or in Foreign Parts; of the latter class, "British Subjects" were to be distinguished. The *Scotch Schedule* was the same, except that the names of "Scotland" and "England" were transposed.

2,888,742 inhabitants of Scotland, 266,022 (=9⅛ per cent., or 1 in 11) were born beyond its borders; 46,791 or 1⅝ per cent., in England and Wales; and 207,367, or 7 per cent., in Ireland.

As the population in Scotland is to the population in England and Wales nearly as 1 to 6⅕, it is evident from the above numbers that the proportion of Englishmen in the population of Scotland is *twice as great* as the *proportion* of Scotchmen in the population of England. Upon the other hand, 130,087 Scotchmen had crossed the Tweed and entered England, while 46,791 Englishmen had passed the borders of Scotland; so that of every 100,000 persons *born in England* and *Wales* 271 were found in *Scotland*, while of every 100,000 persons *born in Scotland* 4,723 were *enumerated in England*; and the tendency of the people born in Scotland to enter England has hitherto been *seventeen* times as great as the tendency of the English to enter Scotland.

The stream of the Irish migration has flowed during the last ten years in a strong current towards Scotland, with a tendency proportional rather to what the native population of that great country should be than what it is; for of every 100 persons in Great Britain *who were born in Ireland*, 28 were *living* in Scotland, 71 in England.

It is observable of the Irish in England, and of the English in Scotland, that the proportion of young persons under 20 is to those of 20 and upwards as 34 and 45 to 100 respectively. Of the Scotch in England, the proportion of the young is much less, or only as 24 to 100; whence it is presumable, that the Scotch do not so frequently enter England in families as singly, and that Scotchmen, leaving their fair countrywomen behind them, marry English wives, under the English marriage law: to which no exception can be taken in England, as neither race thereby suffers any deterioration; but it is another proof, as it appears to us, that the women of Scotland have some right to complain of the working of the Scottish marriage law, which is not adapted to their present state of civilization.

The number of persons in England who were *born in Scotland* was 103,238 in 1841, and 130,087 in 1851; so that, to supply the place of those of them who have died in England, and to produce the increase, probably 50,000 of the people born in Scotland entered England in the *ten years* 1841-51. For the same reasons, about 17,000 persons born in England must have entered Scotland at the same time.

The number of persons in Great Britain, who were born in Ireland, was 419,256 in 1841, and 733,866 in 1851; the increase in the ten years has therefore been 314,610; and to supply the place of those of them who have died, and to constitute the increase, probably about 400,000 of the Irish population entered Great Britain in the 10 years 1841-1851.

The children of Irish parents who in the ten years 1841-51 were born in England are counted among the English people, and therefore do not, in the Census of 1851, supply the *loss* by death of any of the original 419,256 who were returned as born in Ireland in 1841. But it is exceedingly probable that the Irish immigrants at least sustain their original numbers by births; consequently if we add those who *entered Great Britain* in the ten years 1841-51 to those who were already in the country in 1841, we have the number 819,256; which as they do not include the persons born here before 1841 of Irish parents, will not represent the whole of the Irish race in Great Britain. The same reasoning may be applied to the Scottish people in England, and to the English people in Scotland.

In 1841, of the English people in Scotland, 18,562 were males, and 19,234 were females; of the Scottish people in England and Wales, 60,704 were males, and 42,534 females; of the Irish people in Great Britain, 219,397 were males, and 199,859 were females. The respective numbers of the ages under and above 20 were not distinguished in 1841; but the proportional numbers of males and females support the conclusion that Scotchwomen are forsaken in greater numbers than Englishwomen—by their countrymen.

Besides the migration exclusively to and from England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Islands in the British Seas, and the emigration to the colonies and to foreign parts, there is a constant migration from house to house, parish to parish, town to town, and county to county. A certain number of the people are born, live, and die under the same roof: others migrate from the home in the detached house or village to the town, the county town, the manufacturing town, to London; from the small town in which they were born to another, to the county town, to the manufacturing town, or to London; from the birthplace in the county town to another, or to the manufacturing town, or to London; from one manufacturing town to another, or to London. And all these migrations may be reversed; or there may be, as a Danish writer has ingeniously suggested, a perpetual circulation of the constituent elements of the population through certain prescribed courses.

As there is scarcely a county, or town, or parish in which this movement of migration has not been observed, so there are few instances in which the influx and efflux of inhabitants have been equal. Thus in Cumberland 162,115 persons are enumerated who were *born in the county* and 33,377 persons who were *born elsewhere;* while it had sent out 39,680 natives of the county into other parts of England and Wales, where they were enumerated. For 201,795 of the people inhabiting England and Wales were born in Cumberland, which has a population of 195,492. Again, 1,653,206 of the people of England and Wales were born in Lancashire, while 2,031,236 people inhabit the county (proper); consequently the population of Lancashire exceeds by 378,030 the number of persons in England and Wales who were born in that county.

BIRTH-PLACES of the INHABITANTS of GREAT BRITAIN (162,490 Soldiers and Seamen abroad are excluded).

Where Born.	Inhabitants of			
	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.
Total Inhabitants	20,959,477	17,927,609	2,888,742	143,126
Born in England and Wales	17,234,490	17,165,656	46,791	22,043
Born in Scotland	2,754,360	130,087	2,622,720	1,553
Born in Islands in the British Seas	122,808	13,753	658	108,397
Born in Ireland	733,866	519,959	207,367	6,540
Born in British Colonies and East Indies	41,316	33,688	6,543	1,085
Born in Foreign Parts:—				
British Subjects	12,774	11,419	1,202	153
Foreign Subjects	56,665	50,289	3,070	3,306
Born at Sea	3,198	2,758	391	49

The Table may be read thus:—Of the 20,959,477 Inhabitants of Great Britain, of *all ages*, 17,234,490 were natives of England and Wales, 2,754,360 natives of Scotland, and so on. Of the 17,234,490 persons *born* in England and Wales, resident in Great Britain 17,165,656 were *dwelling* in England and Wales, 46,791 in Scotland, and 22,043 in the Islands in the British Seas.

Out of every 100,000 INHABITANTS enumerated in GREAT BRITAIN the NUMBERS BORN in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, and in Foreign Parts.

Inhabitants	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Born in England and Wales	82,229	95,749	1,620	15,401
Born in Scotland	13,141	726	90,790	1,085
Born in Islands in the British Seas	586	77	23	75,735
Born in Ireland	3,501	2,900	7,178	4,569
Born in British Colonies and East Indies	197	188	227	759
Born in Foreign Parts:—				
British Subjects	61	64	42	107
Foreign Subjects	270	281	106	2,310
Born at Sea	15	15	14	34

The Table shows:—To 100,000 Inhabitants of Great Britain the proportion born in England and Wales, in Scotland, and so on, and may be read thus:—Of every 100,000 Inhabitants of Great Britain, 82,229 were natives of England and Wales, 13,141 natives of Scotland, and 586 native of the Islands in the British Seas.

A comparison of the number of *inhabitants of each county* with the numbers in England and Wales who were *born in the said counties*, shows that certain counties have sent out large numbers of people which have been absorbed in other counties where mining and manufacturing operations are actively carried on.

Thus *thirty counties* have sent out numbers equal to their immigrants; and, *in addition, the following numbers* have been sent out: by Shropshire, 41,775; Wilts, 46,211; Hereford, 18,553; Suffolk, 47,231; Essex, 37,961; Norfolk, 39,237; Bucks, 18,873; Oxford, 18,322; Berks, 16,735; Dorset, 17,215; Somerset, 38,836; Hertford, 13,391; Northampton, 16,236; Derby, 19,573; Devon, 37,421; Cornwall, 22,425; Leicester, 14,235; Kent (exclusive of Greenwich, &c.), 20,898: and Lincoln, 12,287 people. The migration from the other counties is less considerable. The emigrants who *leave* England and Wales are not here brought into account.

London and the manufacturing and mining counties receive large numbers of the above people; for London contains 673,916; Lancashire, 378,030; Durham, 65,024; Warwickshire, 50,335; Cheshire, 43,753; Monmouthshire, 38,138; Staffordshire, 39,128 persons more than the numbers born within their limits.

The full extent of the migration can only be shown by reference to the ages of the people; as it is certain that great numbers of those who during childhood and youth remain in their native place, leave it in after years. Accordingly, it will be observed that in all the tables, where the birth-places of those under 20, and of those at and above that age, are now for the first time distinguished, the proportion of the adults who have immigrated in every district is much greater than the proportion of children and of young persons. This is particularly evident in the large towns.

The numbers who were born in London

and in some of the principal towns of the kingdom have been ascertained; as well as the numbers who were born in the counties in which the towns are situated—in the rest of the country—in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and other parts.

BIRTH-PLACES of PERSONS living in the PRINCIPAL TOWNS of ENGLAND and WALES.

		All Ages.	Under 20.	20 and upwards.	Proportion to 100 Living. All Ages.	Under 20.	20 and upwards
Population.	Living in London, and in 61 English Towns.	5,821,962	2,486,186	3,335,776	100	100	100
	Born in London, and in the 61 Towns	3,228,014	1,890,916	1,337,098	56	76	40
	Born chiefly in England and Wales, but not natives of the Towns in which they were enumerated . .	2,158,553	493,538	1,665,015	37	20	50
	Born in Scotland	80,072	14,499	65,573	1	·6	2
	Born in Ireland	355,323	87,233	268,090	·6	4	8

The chief facts are thus shown in a condensed form; and it will be observed that of the 5,821,962 inhabitants of London and of *sixty-one* English towns, 3,228,014 are natives, and 2,593,948 are settlers who were born in other parts. But of the 3,335,776 persons of the age of 20 and upwards, only 1,337,098 were born in the towns, while the rest were born in other parts of the empire, or of the world.

Of the Irish the high proportion of 355,323 is found in these towns; which contain also 80,072 of the Scotch in England. Of persons born in Scotland, besides those living in London,—Liverpool contains 14,059; Manchester and Salford, 6,551; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 5,745; Carlisle, 2,372. Of persons born in Ireland, Liverpool contains 83,813; Manchester and Salford, 52,504; Birmingham, 9,341; Leeds, 8,466; Bradford, 9,279; Stockport, 5,701; Bristol, 4,761. In Portsmouth, Plymouth, Wolverhampton, Nottingham, Chester, Macclesfield, Bolton, Preston, Halifax, Sheffield, Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, Gateshead, Carlisle, Merthyr Tydfil, Newport and Swansea, the Irish have also settled in considerable numbers.

London contains natives of every county of England and Wales, of every part of the United Kingdom, and of all the principal countries of the world. The population consists of 2,362,000; 967,000 being under the age of 20, and 1,395,000 of the age of 20 and upwards; 812,000 of the 967,000 under the age of 20 were born in London, and the greater part of the 967,000 are the children of the rest, and may, for the moment, be left out of consideration.

Of the persons of the age of 20 *and upwards*, 645,000 were born in London, 588,000 were born in other parts of England, 14,000 in Wales, 26,000 in Scotland, 1,600 in the Islands of the British Seas, 89,000 in Ireland, 7,000 in the British Colonies, 24,000 in Foreign parts, and 526 were born at sea. Every English county has contributed its quota to the population of the metropolis of the empire. Only 645,000 men and women would be left in London, if the recruits from other parts of the country marched back to their homes.

The number of contributaries from the several counties is regulated by their population, the proximity to London, facility of access, absence or presence near home of manufactories, or other centres of attraction. Thus Devon is a larger county than Wilts, and sent absolutely more people of the age of 20 and upwards to London, but relatively it sent less, as to every 10,000 born in Devon 908 were in London, while to every 10,000 born in Wilts 1,039 were in London. Cornwall and Stafford send few people to London, as the population is actively employed at home in occupations entirely unlike the occupations of the people of London. Generally the disposition "to go to London" is greatest in the counties immediately around London, in the counties south of the Thames, in the south midland, and in the eastern counties—in the population of the old Saxon counties. The people to the north of Nottingham and Leicester are less inclined to go to London; and the counties of Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Notts, Derby, Chester, Lancaster, York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland,—which contain 3,160,000 people of the age of 20 and upwards, contributed only 73,000 to the 1,395,000 of the same age in London; or less than Kent alone. It will be recollected that in the early history of the country a disposition existed to separate action in the north of England; and there is still a tendency, which is strengthened by the occupations, to resort to the great central towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire rather than to London.

Of the 1,457,000 people in London *who were born within its limits*, 812,000 are under 20 years of age, and 645,000 are of the age of 20 and upwards; or the proportion under the age of 20 is to the rest as 126 to 100; nearly as 25 to 20.

Of the 906,000 immigrants, 156,000 are under the age of 20 years, and 750,000 are of the age of 20 and upwards. The proportion under 20 is 21 to 100 above, or about 4 to

20. According as the immigrants are from this or that county, the proportions vary from 1 under the age of 20, to as many as 6 and 7, and even 10, of that age and upwards.

30,401 of the inhabitants of *London, of all ages*, were born in Scotland; 2,211 in the Islands in the British Seas; 108,548 in Ireland; 11,136 in the *British Colonies*. Of the 29,352 persons in *London* who were born in Foreign States, 10,237 were born in Germany, 7,217 were born in France. Belgium has sent 703 of her people to London; Holland, 1,930; Denmark, 292; Norway, 322; Sweden, 335; Russia, 1,169; Persia, 7; China, 78; Arabia, 10; Egypt, 62. Switzerland has sent 835 natives to London; Spain, 564; Portugal, 376; Italy, 1,604; Greece, 177; Turkey, 139. From America, the United States sent 1,054 citizens; Mexico, 30; Brazil, 45.

Upon comparing the actual increase in the population of each county with the numbers by which the births exceeded the deaths, in the ten years 1841—51, the proportion of the increase that is due to natural causes and immigration is apparent. Thus the births that were registered in London exceeded the deaths by 144,688; while the increase of numbers in the same time, as shown by the Censuses, was 413,819; so that, had all the births been registered, 269,131 of the latter numbers must have been referable to immigration. In Lancashire and Cheshire the increase by births was 218,443; by immigration, 205,375. In Sussex, Hants, and Bedford, a small portion of the increase was due in the ten years to immigration, and a much larger proportion in the counties of Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, the West and the East Ridings of York, Durham, Northumberland, Monmouth, and South Wales. The other counties, if we may borrow a phrase from Natural History, send out swarms of their population every year. Thus the births in the Eastern Counties were 118,574 in the ten years; the increase, as determined by the Census, was 73,366; so that 4,521 of the youth of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, leave their native counties every year to reap elsewhere the fruits of the education, skill, and vigour which they have derived, at great expense, from their parents at home.* The district in which they labour is the district in which they contribute, directly or indirectly, to the poor-rate; and in it they should receive relief. A free circulation of the people is now necessary in Great Britain, to meet the varying requirements of the Public Industry.

Such is a brief digest of the answers which have been received from the inhabitants of Great Britain to the question: "Where were you born?"

The separation of families which is inevitable in a population like that of Great Britain is in some respects painful; but the facilities of travelling, of meeting, and of intercourse by letters, have happily increased faster than the population, so as to mitigate the evil; and the whole of the inhabitants will gradually grow acquainted with the different parts of their native land, to which, as well as to the town or village of their birth, it is desirable that the people of the United Kingdom should be attached.

Hitherto the population has migrated from the high or the comparatively healthy ground of the country to the cities and seaport towns, in which few families have lived for two generations. But it is evident that henceforward the great cities will not be like camps—or the fields on which the people of other places exercise their energies and industry—but the birth-places of a large part of the British race.

About *seventy-seven thousand children* are born in London annually. Such arrangements of the houses, and of the squares and open spaces, should therefore be progressively made, as it is known, by experience, are conducive to the health, vigour, and efficient training of children. Facilities for the distribution over wider areas, and for the periodical concentration of the town population, can be made by the agency of the railways; and as the working people *go* and *return* to the shops at *regular hours*, they may evidently be conveyed at as little cost as any kind of merchandise; and thus we may hope that the worst of all Birth-places—the crowded room, or the house of many families—will never be the *Birth-place* of any considerable portion of the British population.

* The present value of the future earnings of an agricultural labourer in Norfolk is about 482*l.* at the age of 20. The present value of his subsistence from that age is 248*l.*; leaving 234*l.* as the net value of his services. Consequently, the 4,521 emigrants of this class from the Eastern Counties carry away a large amount of capital which they have acquired in their native counties.

VII. THE BLIND AND THE DEAF-AND-DUMB.

An inquiry into the numbers of the Blind and of the Deaf-and-Dumb in Great Britain was instituted for the first time at the Census of 1851. Notwithstanding the great interest attaching to these classes, both in a social and a physiological point of view, the statistics of blindness and deaf-muteism in this country have not hitherto advanced beyond estimates and conjectures founded chiefly upon returns obtained in foreign states, or the limited experience of a few public institutions. Great disadvantages have resulted from this entire absence of authentic information, not only to society at large, but more especially to these afflicted persons, on whose behalf the appeals and efforts of philanthropy, unsupported by a reference to facts illustrative of their numbers and condition, have lost much of their

intended effect. As instruction can only be conveyed through the senses, no deprivation can be sustained productive of so many disadvantages and evils as the want of the faculty of sight or (combined with loss of speech) of hearing. With either of these principal inlets to knowledge closed, the mind, without a special course of training, must remain undeveloped, and continue darkened by the absence of proper moral perceptions and useful information. The details obtained at the Census will, it is hoped, assist in moving the further sympathy of the benevolent towards these unfortunate persons; although, indeed, their very helpless position—dependent for everything, as they are, mainly upon the good offices of others, and unable to support themselves in most of the ordinary employments of life—should of itself prove a sufficient incentive to exertions having in view the alleviation of their unhappy lot.

Before noticing the chief results of the inquiry, it may be proper to state the mode in which the information was acquired. The plan adopted was the very simple one of including in the "Householder's Schedule" left at every house to be filled up with the required particulars relating to its inmates, a column in which was to be written the word "Blind" or "Deaf-and-Dumb" against the name of any member of the family so afflicted. In the performance of his duties, the enumerator was required to use the utmost care to prevent omissions, and when such were detected he was to supply the defective information, either from his own knowledge or the statements of credible persons, as far as he might be able. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the existence of dumbness in extreme infancy, the number of cases returned under that head must necessarily be slightly deficient; but as no motives are apparent to induce an intentional suppression of facts usually well known beyond the limits of the household, it may be presumed that the returns of the Blind and Deaf-and-Dumb, although subject, in common with the other branches of the inquiry, to accidental omissions, are on the whole tolerably complete.

It was not thought desirable to divert the attention of the persons making and collecting the Census returns from the great and essential points of the general enumeration by any attempt to obtain, with respect to these special classes, information as to the circumstances of their affliction—such as whether it was congenital or acquired; nor was it found practicable at a later period to enter upon a further investigation of the cases in reference to these and other questions of undoubted interest. In Ireland, the Census Commissioners had fortunately no difficulty in pursuing the subject to its full extent. By means of that admirably organized body, the Constabulary force, and eminently aided by the experience of the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Wilde, who has paid great attention to the subject, they were enabled successfully to follow up each case; and they have embodied the results in a Report, recently presented to Parliament, which forms an extremely valuable contribution on a branch of vital statistics hitherto comparatively unexplored.*

The Blind.

In Great Britain and the Islands of the British Seas there are 21,487 persons—11,273 males and 10,214 females—returned as totally blind. The number in England and Wales is 18,306 of both sexes; in Scotland, 3,010; and in the Islands of the British Seas, 171 persons. These numbers furnish a proportion relatively to the whole population of 1 blind in every 975 persons in Great Britain, 1 in every 979 in England and Wales, 1 in 960 in Scotland, and 1 in 837 in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Number of Blind Persons, and their Proportion to the Population.

	Number of the Blind.	Proportion to Population.
		One in
Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas	21,487	975
England and Wales	18,306	979
Scotland	3,010	960
Islands in the British Seas	171	837
England and Wales.		
Divisions.		
I. London	2,305	1,025
II. South-Eastern	1,512	1,077
III. South Midland	1,181	1,045
IV. Eastern	1,255	888
V. South-Western	2,380	758
VI. West-Midland	2,353	906
VII. North-Midland	1,183	1,027
VIII. North Western	2,135	1,167
IX. Yorkshire	1,667	1,073
X. Northern	932	1,040
XI. Welsh	1,403	847
Scotland.		
Southern Counties	1,703	1,065
Northern Counties	1,307	823

These results admit of favourable comparison with the relative numbers in Ireland, which, according to the Census, are 1 in every 864 inhabitants. In the level portions of Europe, comprising Belgium, Hanover, parts of Germany, and the plains of Lombardy and Denmark, the proportion is stated to be 1 blind in every 950 inhabitants—but slightly differing from the average of Great Britain. In more elevated regions the proportion is considerably lower; but in Norway it is found to be 1 in every 482 inhabitants.†

* The Report is entitled,—"Census of Ireland for the Year 1851.—Part III. Report on the Status of Disease."

† Census of Ireland.—Report on the Status of Disease, p. 41.

In reviewing the distribution of the Blind over the different parts of Great Britain, it should be remembered that the institutions which have been established for the reception and instruction of persons deprived of sight are located in the principal cities and towns. Where, however, the towns are very large, the inmates of these establishments only slightly affect the proportion which the Blind bear to the general population. Thus in London, notwithstanding the number of cases brought from other parts, the proportion is 1 blind in every 1,025 inhabitants. Other large towns present the following results :—

	Inhabitants.
Manchester . . 1 blind in every	1,107
Liverpool . . 1 ,, ,,	999
Birmingham . . 1 ,, ,,	1,181
Leeds . . . 1 ,, ,,	1,203
Sheffield . . . 1 ,, ,,	1,141

It has been generally considered, and is no doubt to a certain extent true, that crowded dwellings and other circumstances attendant upon dense populations, by inducing diseases of the organs of sight, have caused a greater amount of blindness in towns than in rural localities. It has also been thought that blindness has been increased by many of the employments followed in populous manufacturing towns. But whatever may be the influences prevailing in towns, it is clear from the returns that a much larger proportion of blind persons is found in agricultural than in manufacturing and mining counties. For example, in Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset there is an average of 1 blind in every 758 inhabitants; in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, 1 in 888; and in the northern counties of Scotland, which include the Highlands, 1 in 823. The highest proportion, 1 in 665, is observed in Herefordshire.

In striking contrast with these are the following manufacturing or mining counties :—

	Inhabitants.
Yorkshire, West Riding. 1 blind in every	1,231
Cheshire and Lancashire 1 ,, ,,	1,167
Durham . . . . . 1 ,, ,,	1,163
Staffordshire . . . . 1 ,, ,,	1,082

Conclusions unfavourable to the rural districts should not, however, be deduced from a mere comparison of the proportion of the Blind to the population living at all ages. Blindness is a common infirmity of extreme old age, and an examination of the *ages of the Blind* shows that nearly one-half of the persons deprived of sight are above 60 years of age. It follows, therefore, that in those localities in which the largest numbers of old men and women are living, the largest proportion of the Blind will be found. In the great seats of manufacturing industry the population generally is much younger than in most of the agricultural counties, where, as shown in a former section of this Report, persons in large numbers, and especially females, are living, in circumstances favourable to longevity, at very advanced ages. Thus, in the counties presenting the highest and lowest proportions of blind persons, the influence of age is sufficiently apparent :—

Counties.	Proportion per Cent. of *Females* aged 60 years and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of *Blind* aged 60 years and upwards.	Population at all Ages to One Blind.
Hereford	10·5	61·1	665
Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset . .	9·0	53·7	758
Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk	8·8	50·1	888
Northern Counties of Scotland	9·3	54·7	823
Yorkshire, West Riding .	6·1	43·1	1,231
Cheshire and Lancashire.	5·4	31·8	1,167
Durham	6·3	52·8	1,163
Staffordshire	6·0	42·0	1,082

The proportion of the Blind aged 60 and upwards to the persons *living* who have attained that age, shows how close a connexion exists between blindness and advanced years :—

Proportion of Blind Persons to 100,000 *living*.

Counties.	Blind. To 100,000 *living* at		
	All Ages.	60 to 80.	80 and upwards
Hereford	150	748	2,019
Cornwall	137	596	3,120
Devon	136	609	2,942
Dorset	132	608	2,800
Somerset	129	618	1,887
Wilts	121	643	1,705
Yorkshire, West Riding .	81	475	2,002

So, in other counties, according to the proportion of old and young persons living, a greater or less amount of blindness is generally observed. But, while the question of age is of great importance in investigating the distribution of blindness, it will not explain all the variations presented in the returns, as in some localities other influences are doubtless at work.

In the early years of life the numbers of the Blind are not large. Of the 21,487 blind persons in Great Britain, only 2,929, or less than 14 per cent., are under 20 years of age —a circumstance tending to show that cases of blindness at birth are not very common. Between 20 and 60 years of age there are 8,456 persons, or about 39 per cent. of the whole number; while 10,102 persons, or 47 per cent., are at the advanced ages above 60. These facts point to the conclusion that blindness in many cases may have arisen as a natural infirmity attendant upon old age, and also show the great longevity of the Blind, notwithstanding the accidents to which they are liable.

Of the persons in Great Britain returned as blind 11,273 are males and 10,214 females.

Accidents and diseases resulting in loss of sight are more likely to arise in the employments followed by males than in those of females. The proportions are 110 males to 100 females in Great Britain, and 113 males to 100 females in England and Wales. In Scotland the females returned differ but slightly from the males, a result probably traceable to the preponderance of aged women in that country. Compared with the general population, we find to every 100,000 living in Great Britain 110 males and 95 females blind. In England the proportion is nearly the same. To every 100,000 inhabitants of Scotland there are 107 males and 102 females blind. The males generally exceed the females until 70 years of age are attained; from that period of life the blind women are much more numerous. The Irish returns show a proportion of the sexes the converse of that observed in Great Britain, namely, 111 blind females to 100 males.

The returns of *occupations* do not admit of a rigid distinction between the employments followed by the Blind and those subsequently acquired by them. Instances are common of blind persons being engaged in pursuits apparently quite incompatible with loss of vision. The employments taught in the institutions for the Blind are usually basket-making, sack and net making, knitting, and music. Most of the other occupations returned must be regarded as those followed *previous* to blindness.

The present or previous occupations of the Blind are classified in Table XLIII. This affliction, it will be seen, is not confined chiefly to particular classps and trades, but exists amongst all ranks, and in a great variety of employments. None of the great branches of manufacturing industry seem to be peculiarly liable to it; indeed the small numbers returned against cotton, linen, silk, woollen-cloth, iron, and earthenware are remarkable, when the immense amount of labour employed in these manufactures is considered. Factory workers are, however, mostly young persons; and none would be employed in the midst of machinery with any defect of vision.

Amongst the items which present the largest numbers in the classification of employments are (in Great Britain) Agricultural Labourers, 907; Labourers not otherwise described, 512; Chelsea Pensioners and Soldiers, 586; Greenwich Pensioners, 70; Farmers, 505; Domestic Servants (chiefly females), 438; Weavers, 295; Coal-miners, 195; Copper and Lead miners, 68; Stone and Limestone quarriers, 51. Of the class described as "Annuitants" and "Living on Alms" there are 1,062; and 2,833 blind Paupers are returned in workhouses without any statement as to previous occupation. Of the Blind followinge mployments presumed to have been acquired after loss of sight there are—musicians and teachers of music, 535; mat, sacking, and net makers, 127; and knitters, 92. With respect to 2,853 males and 5,960 females, no returns respecting their actual or previous pursuits are made.

Benevolent persons, impressed with the forlorn condition of the Blind belonging to the labouring classes, have urged the necessity for some provision by the State for their instruction and protection. The present inquiry, besides showing how widely the Blind and the Deaf-and-Dumb are scattered over the country, insomuch that there is scarcely a District in England without persons of both these unfortunate classes amongst the poor, also divulges the fact that there is no adequate provision for their instruction when young, nor any asylum but the workhouse for their sustenance in age. Of the Blind, there are in workhouses 2,833, as already stated, undescribed, besides many more entered under their former pursuits; while less than 1,000 are returned in schools and other public institutions.

The Deaf and Dumb.

In Great Britain 12,553 persons (6,884 males and 5,669 females) are returned as Deaf-and-Dumb. Of this number, 10,314 are in England, 2,155 in Scotland, and 84 in the Islands in the British Seas. The subjoined Table shows the proportion which the Deaf-and-Dumb bear to the general population, and from it we learn that in Great Britain 1 in every 1,670 inhabitants is a Deaf-mute, in England 1 in 1,738, in Scotland 1 in 1,340, and in the Islands 1 in 1,704. These numbers and proportions would be slightly increased if allowance were made for the omission of infants, with respect to whom, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the existence of deafness and consequent muteism* in the first years of life, the returns are unavoidably imperfect. The above numbers will therefore be received as an under-statement of the actual state of Deaf-dumbness. But as the same defect of necessity exists in the returns of other countries, no erroneous conclusions will be formed from using them for the purposes of comparison.

According to the most recent returns, the average proportion of the Deaf-and-dumb to the population of Europe generally is found to be 1 in every 1,593 persons. In Holland, Belgium, and other states presenting chiefly a flat surface, the proportion is much smaller than in Norway and Switzerland; indeed, in some of the Swiss cantons, where cretinism is prevalent amongst the mountain passes, there is 1 Deaf-mute in every 206 inhabitants. In Ireland, the average is 1 in 1,380 persons; and in the United States of America, where, however, the returns are admitted to be very defective, 1 in 2,366.

Looking at the distribution of the Deaf-and-Dumb over the face of Great Britain, we find them to be more common in the agricultural and pastoral districts, especially where

* The want of the sense of hearing in infants, or indeed in children at any age under two years, by depriving them of the power of acquiring language, necessarily causes total or partial Dumbness. In later life, when speech has been acquired, Deafness is attended with much less inconvenience.

the country is hilly, than in those containing a large amount of town population. The Northern Counties of Scotland, which include the wild and mountainous region of the Highlands, present the highest average,—1 in 1,156 of the population; then the South-Western Division of England, with 1 in 1,393; followed by the Southern Counties of Scotland, 1 in 1,480; and the Welsh division, 1 in 1,542. We have already seen that the South-Western and Welsh Divisions of England and the Northern Counties of Scotland contain the largest proportional number of blind persons.

Cretins, most of whom are deaf-mutes, are found in some of these localities; the disease of cretinism is also accompanied by mental imbecility in a greater or less degree.

NUMBER of the DEAF-AND-DUMB, and their PROPORTION to the POPULATION.

	Number of Deaf-and-Dumb.	Proportion to Population.
		One in
Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas. . . .	12,553	1,670
England and Wales . . .	10,314	1,738
Scotland	2,155	1,340
Islands in the British Seas .	84	1,704
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Divisions.		
I. London	1,325	1,783
II. South-Eastern . . .	836	1,948
III. South-Midland. . .	649	1,902
IV. Eastern.	669	1,665
V. South-Western . .	1,295	1,393
VI. West-Midland . . .	1,325	1,610
VII. North-Midland . .	694	1,750
VIII. North-Western . .	1,237	2,014
IX. Yorkshire	1,042	1,717
X. Northern	471	2,058
XI. Welsh	771	1,542
SCOTLAND.		
Southern Counties . . .	1,225	1,480
Northern Counties . . .	930	1,156

The proportion of Deaf-mutes is lowest in the Northern Division of England—1 in 2,058 inhabitants; and in the North-Western Division (Cheshire and Lancashire), where a nearly similar average prevails—1 in 2,014.

Although as a general principle a greater degree of prevalency of Deaf-dumbness seems to exist in rural and hilly localities than amidst urban and manufacturing populations, yet exceptions are remarked on applying this test to the counties, and the smaller sub-divisions composing them. The following English counties, for example, present widely different results, scarcely to be explained by a reference to their physical or geographical peculiarities:—

	Deaf-and-Dumb.	Inhabitants.
Yorkshire, East Riding .	1 in every	2,231
Monmouthshire . . .	1 ,,	2,300
Kent (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	1 ,,	2,343
Durham	1 ,,	2,480
Huntingdon	1 ,,	3,016
Hereford	1 in every	1,054
Worcester	1 ,,	1,169
Derby	1 ,,	1,272
Cornwall	1 ,,	1,278

The relative numbers of the *sexes* are in all countries much more disproportionate amongst the Deaf-and-Dumb than amongst the Blind. In Great Britain and in England and Wales there are 121 male Deaf-mutes to 100 females; in Scotland the inequality is somewhat greater, namely, 125 males to 100 females; in the Islands in the British Seas there are 121 males to 100 females. The Irish Returns give the reversed proportion of 111 females to 100 males.

In every 100,000 of the general population of each sex in Great Britain, 67 males and 53 females are Deaf-and-Dumb. But while the returns for the whole country exhibit a larger proportion of males, the reverse obtains in some localities; thus in Berks, Bedford, Salop, Derby, and Monmouth, more females are returned than males relatively to the numbers living of each sex.

An examination of the *ages* of the Deaf-and-Dumb presents results the opposite of those indicated by the Tables relating to the Blind. It has been shown that blindness is found chiefly in persons in advanced life,—47 per cent. of the Blind being upwards of 60 years of age—and to a small extent amongst young persons. Of the Deaf-and-Dumb the highest proportions exist at the periods of age ranging between 5 and 25 years,—the numbers gradually diminishing as the ages advance. The Blind, on the other hand, increase at each period from infancy to old age,—after 55 very rapidly, and nearly in the same ratio as the general mortality.

ENGLAND and WALES.—PROPORTION of the DEAF-AND-DUMB and the BLIND at different AGES to the MALE and FEMALE POPULATION.

Years of Age.	To every 100,000 *living*, the Proportion of			
	Deaf-and-Dumb.		Blind.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—	24	18	22	18
5—	87	72	33	26
10—	92	75	39	34
15—	75	57	53	37
25—	65	50	64	43
35—	58	49	102	61
45—	56	44	167	113
55—	53	45	289	226
65—	51	38	638	539
75—	49	44	1,305	1,251
85 and upwards	38	20	2,802	2,870

Of the 12,553 Deaf-mutes, only 783 or 6¼ per cent., had reached 60 years of age,—a fact showing the unfavourable position of this class as regards length of life; while those under 20 years of age, although the numbers are unquestionably deficient, amounted to 47 per cent. The incompleteness of the returns for the years of early life, arising

from the uncertainty which must exist with respect to infants, and the natural indisposition of parents to form a painful conclusion on the subject while the slightest grounds for doubt exist, has already been adverted to. A rough estimate of the omissions from this cause may be made by assuming the Deaf-mutes under 5 years of age to bear the same proportion to the general population of the same age as the Deaf-and-Dumb persons aged 5 years and upwards bear to the residue of the population. There were in Great Britain, of 5 years of age and upwards, 18,222,518 persons, of whom 11,993 were Deaf-and-Dumb. If a like proportion existed amongst the population under 5 years of age (2,736,959 persons), 1,801 Deaf-mutes, instead of 560 would have been returned under the first quinquennial period of age. The addition of 1,241 cases would raise the percentage of those under 20 years of age to 52, and lower that of the ages above 20 to 48; but as the fact of dumbness would be better known and returned in the fourth and fifth years of age than in the earlier years, the supposed number to be added is probably too large.

In London a larger proportion is observed between 5 and 15 years of age than elsewhere,—a circumstance attributable to the institutions for the Deaf-and-Dumb established in the metropolis. Throughout the country, however, a very small number, scarcely more than 1,100, were returned as inmates of schools or asylums; and when it is remembered that even partial instruction can be imparted to persons in their condition only by a special course of training, and then with great difficulty, the inadequacy of the existing provision for their education will be apparent. Without careful instruction, the Deaf-mute is sometimes highly dangerous to society.*

* A very appalling case of matricide by one of this class will be remembered as having occurred a few months back.

VIII. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES OF WORKHOUSES, PRISONS, LUNATIC ASYLUMS, AND HOSPITALS.

One of the most unerring tests of the civilization of a State is to be found in its Public Institutions. A stranger arriving in a country where the most conspicuous objects consisted of edifices for religious worship, schools and colleges for the education of the young, almshouses and asylums for the aged or the helpless, workhouses for the poor, hospitals for the sick, barracks for the soldiery, and prisons for the custody of offenders, would be at no loss in coming to the conclusion that he was in the midst of a highly civilized and enlightened community. In Great Britain, although doubtless much remains to be done for some classes having strong claims upon the public sympathies, institutions of almost every description which a complete social organization and a large amount of public benevolence can suggest are found, not only in the capital, but in nearly all the principal cities and towns, and also, as far as circumstances will permit, over the surface of the country.

With respect to churches and other places of worship, and to schools, the particulars of their number, nature, and extent of accommodation, will be found in the Abstracts of the Census of Religious Worship and of Education recently laid before Parliament. The returns relating to the Inmates of Workhouses, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums, and Hospitals call for a few comments. The military in barracks are included in the statements respecting the Army generally already given.

Paupers in Workhouses.

The large provision that is made in this country for the poor is shown by the fact that 4,962,704*l.* were expended on their relief in England and Wales in the year ended 25th March 1851; and 535,944*l.* in Scotalnd in the year ended 14th May 1851. In Scotland the change from voluntary contribution for the relief of the poor to legal assessment under the new Poor Law Act is only now in progress; the amount levied for poor rates represents, therefore, but a portion of the sum expended on the poor of that part of Great Britain.

According to the returns of the Poor Law Board, the number of paupers in receipt of relief both in-door and out-door, in England and Wales, was 862,827 on 1st January 1851, and 813,089 on 1st July 1851. At the time of the Census 126,488 paupers were inmates of workhouses in England and Wales, being in the proportion of one in-door pauper to every 142 inhabitants, or 7 in every 1,000. Out-door paupers are often in receipt of relief for very short periods on account of sickness or temporary distress; but those received into the workhouses are for the most part supported for long periods—frequently for the remainder of their days.

The highest proportion of in-door paupers to the general population is observed in Surrey and Middlesex (Extra-Metropolitan)—the pauper children belonging to several of the London parishes being placed out in establishments situated in those counties—in Kent and the other counties surrounding the metropolis, and in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Wilts. Advancing towards the north, we find the proportion considerably reduced; but it is lowest of all in Yorkshire, where only 1 in-poor pauper is returned in every 330 inhabitants. In this county, however, there are five unions without workhouses, out-door relief only being given. In Wales, ten unions, and in Devonshire, Cornwall, and Cheshire, two unions in each, were also without workhouses.

In Scotland the number of poor on the relief register on 14th May 1851 was 76,906. At the Census there were 5,438 in-door

paupers, chiefly in the southern counties, where poorhouses have been established by means of funds raised by rate in many parishes; while in the northern counties the progress of the new system of legal assessment has been but partial.

The relative numbers of the *sexes* of in-door paupers do not, on the whole, differ greatly. In England, 64,294 are males, and 62,194 females; in Scotland, the females are most numerous, being 3,239 to 2,199 males. To every 10,000 males and females respectively living in Great Britain there are 65 males and 61 females in workhouses.

The *occupations* of the in-door paupers are given in Table XLIII. The statements rest mainly upon the authority of the masters of workhouses, who usually acted as enumerators for those institutions. Almost every branch of employment,—professional, commercial, agricultural, manufacturing,—is represented, and the returns include some large numbers of particular classes. Of agricultural and other labourers there are 17,700, of whom 8,113 appear at the ages above 60; domestic servants, 15,036, all but 679 of whom are females, and a large proportion in advanced life,—a fact which points significantly to the want of a suitable provision for this class when worn out or otherwise incapacitated for service; charwomen, 2,001; washerwomen, 1,799; milliners and dress-makers, 2,464; shoemakers, 1,901; tailors, 1,022. A large number, 70,943—of whom 50,197 are under 15 years of age—are returned without any specific statement as to their occupations. In the workhouses are found some of the oldest people in the country; 18,489 in-door paupers are upwards of 70 years of age, including 360 aged 90 and upwards.

Prisoners.

The valuable statistics of crime in Great Britain presented in the Criminal Returns prepared at the Home Office furnish a digest of the nature of the offences, the number of offenders, and the result of the proceedings in each year. At the Census, information was obtained which enables us to state the numbers confined on a particular day, with their ages and occupations—points of much interest, as supplemental to those embraced in Mr. Redgrave's Tables.

The total number of persons in the different prisons, bridewells, convict-depôts, and hulks in Great Britain on the 31st March, 1851, was 26,855; 22,451 males and 4,404 females. Of these some were debtors, others were untried; but the majority were convicted and undergoing sentence. The proportion of prisoners is, therefore, 1 in 785 of the general population. Owing partly to the Government convict establishments and the hulks, the proportion is higher in England than in Scotland; and in London, Hampshire, and other localities, it, for the same reason, exceeds the average of England.

To every 100,000 males and as many females in Great Britain, there are respectively 220 males and 40 females confined in prisons. In London the proportions are as high as 450 males and 90 females; while in the Welsh division they are only 68 males and 17 females in 100,000.

According to the Criminal Returns, the number of persons committed in Great Britain in 1851, was 31,961—25,283 males and 6,678 females. In Scotland the committals of females are proportionately more numerous than in England.

With respect to the *ages* of prisoners, it appears that 6,833, or 25 per cent. of the whole number, are under 20 years of age, while 134 are aged 70 and upwards. The returns of *occupations* (see Table XLIII.) present a great variety of items, and will doubtless be examined with attention by all interested in the various questions affecting the criminal class which have proved so difficult of solution both to the statesman and the philanthropist. Amongst the employments furnishing the largest numbers are,—agricultural labourers, 3,026; labourers not particularly described, 5,062; domestic servants, 1,174, of whom 220 are males and 954 females; shoemakers, 891; tailors, 533; hawkers and itinerant vendors, 614; engaged in the cotton manufacture, 694; carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters, plasterers, and plumbers, together, 1,381. The occupations of 24,189 prisoners are described; the residue, we presume, represents the incarcerated class of *professional* criminals.

Inmates of Lunatic Asylums.

By the wise interference of the State, protection has been secured to the persons and property of the insane in this country. The public and private establishments for the insane are subject to definite regulations, enforced by the inspection and control of the proper authorities; the number of patients is restricted within the limits of the accommodation afforded, and every private asylum is duly licensed. The physiology of mental disease has likewise engaged the attention of eminent medical men, and generally a gentle and humane treatment has been successfully adopted, in the place of harshness and unnecessary restraint.

At the period of the Census there were in the various lunatic asylums and other institutions for the reception of the insane in Great Britain, 18,803 persons; 8,999 males and 9,804 females. Lunatic paupers in the insane wards of workhouses are not included, as they are not usually distinguished from other paupers in the returns. By the establishment of County Lunatic Asylums, however, the number of insane and fatuous paupers in workhouses has been greatly reduced.

The proportion which the lunatics in asylums bear to the general population is 1 in every 1,115 inhabitants in Great Britain. To every 100,000 males and 100,000 females living there were 88 males and 91 females in these institutions.

The former occupations of lunatics are returned in Table XLIII., and will be examined

with interest. It will be seen that the educated and professional classes furnish many cases of insanity: of clergymen and ministers, 84 are returned; barristers and solicitors, 88; physicians and surgeons, 108; officers of the army and navy, 95; the East India service, 118; schoolmasters and teachers, 258. Amongst the largest items are, labourers, 1,794; female domestic servants, 1,753; shoemakers, 364; weavers, 240; and tailors, 224. No information is given as to the employments, if any, of 7,674 lunatics of all ages.

Patients in Hospitals for the Sick.

Although of late years additional hospital accommodation has been provided in towns, it may be doubted whether the habits and feelings of the people of this country render necessary an extended provision, independent of the poor-law system, for the reception and care of the sick. In the principal cities and towns, hospitals and infirmaries, supported chiefly by the voluntary subscriptions of the benevolent, are established with great advantage to the working classes; and in many market towns and large country parishes, for want of these institutions for their reception, persons of the same rank in life, when suffering from malignant fevers and other contagious diseases, often remain in small dwellings or single chambers, where the healthy and the sick are crowded together, aiding the progress of infection, until the disease spreads itself on every side. Still, the removal of the sick to infirmaries is not unattended with disadvantages; and the strong inclination on the part of their relatives to keep them at home, where they can be watched and attended by those connected with them by family ties, is both natural and commendable. To domestic servants and persons living away from their relations, or having no homes to resort to in sickness, these institutions are of great benefit.

The Census Returns show only 9,876 persons of both sexes—5,525 males and 4,351 females—in general hospitals for the sick on the night of 30th March, 1851. Patients in the military hospitals are not included. More than one-third of the whole number of the patients is returned in the various hospitals in London: where the sick are driven by their wants, or attracted by the extent of accommodation, the high professional standing of the medical officers, and the immediate attention that is given in cases of accident and emergency.

In Great Britain 1 in every 2,122 of the whole population is sick in a general hospital; and of 100,000 males and as many females living, there are respectively 54 male and 41 female patients.

Amongst the occupations furnishing the largest number of patients are the following; —domestic servants, 1,797, of whom 157 are males and 1,640 females; agricultural and other labourers, 1,495; seamen, 197; milliners and seamstresses, 262; charwomen and washerwomen, 166; shoemakers, 173; carpenters, 123.

The following Table shows the proportion which the inmates of the public institutions adverted to bear to the male and female population:—

Proportion of Paupers in Workhouses, Prisoners, Lunatics in Asylums, and Patients in Hospitals, to the Male and Female Population in Great Britain, 1851.

	To every 10,000 living, the Proportion of							
	Males.				Females.			
	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Lunatics.	Patients in Hospitals.	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Lunatics.	Patients in Hospitals.
Great Britain	65	22	9	5	61	4	9	4
England and Wales	73	23	9	6	68	4	9	4
Scotland	16	14	9	5	21	7	8	4
Islands in the British Seas	59	12	1	4	51	2	2	5
England and Wales.								
Divisions.								
I. London	90	46	17	16	104	9	18	13
II. South-Eastern Counties	133	39	6	4	113	3	8	3
III. South-Midland Counties	109	17	15	4	85	1	16	4
IV. Eastern Counties	132	19	7	4	101	2	7	3
V. South-Western Counties	78	28	11	5	76	2	12	3
VI. West-Midland Counties	58	18	9	7	56	3	8	5
VII. North-Midland Counties	62	17	5	4	51	2	5	3
VIII. North-Western Counties	51	20	7	3	47	6	7	2
IX. Yorkshire	32	16	8	3	28	2	8	2
X. Northern Counties	44	10	5	3	45	2	5	2
XI. Monmouthshire and Wales	32	7	3	1	31	2	3	5
Scotland.								
Southern Counties	22	13·9	9·1	5	31	9	8·1	4
Northern Counties	5	14·8	8·2	4	6	4	6·6	3

IX. CONCLUSION.

The Census was taken on the 31st March, 1851; and a statement of the numbers of the people was presented to both Houses of Parliament on 21st June, 1851. The extended abstracts containing the results of the further investigations which have been instituted into the circumstances of the British population are now completed.

Any inquiry that embraces the whole of the population of Great Britain is necessarily extensive; and if it be as circumstantial as was that of the Census now concluded, it can only be carried out satisfactorily by the aid of a great number of persons.

It is gratifying to us to be able to report to your Lordship that this aid was afforded in every quarter to which application was made. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs and the Registrar of Merchant Seamen enabled us for the first time to enumerate the Merchant Seamen of the country, at home and abroad. The Board of Admiralty, the Horse Guards, the Board of Ordnance, the Pension Department, and the Paymaster-General, supplied complete returns of the Army and Navy; and the Heads of the Public Offices sent in special returns.*

To the 4,342,226 occupiers of houses or parts of houses, certain duties were allotted; they had to fill up schedules, or to answer circumstantial questions respecting themselves and their families, subject to penalties which the Legislature had imposed for refusal, or for false information. It was not found necessary to enforce the penalty in a single instance. The information was cheerfully furnished, and, on the whole, we believe with a nearer approach to accuracy than has before been attained, here or elsewhere. The working classes often took much trouble to get their schedules filled up, and to facilitate the inquiry. One occupier absolutely refused to supply the enumerator of his district with a Schedule properly filled up, or to give the required information respecting his establishment; but he was a magistrate, and upon being privately written to, immediately complied with the provisions of the Act, without the intervention of the Secretary of State.*

The population, with the assistance of the occupiers, was enumerated by name in schedules on *one day* (generally) by 38,740 persons, who were specially appointed, instructed, and paid for the purpose.† A reserve supplied the place of those who died or fell ill before the day. These enumerators carried out their instructions satisfactorily, and in no single instance was the population of a district left unenumerated. A few instances were brought under our notice where single houses were missed, which may be partly ascribed to the want in this country of Maps on a *large scale*.

The Schedules, and the copies of the enumerators, were revised by the Registrars of Births and Deaths in England, and the Parish Officers in Scotland, and in the Islands of the British Seas. These 3,248 officers, who were well acquainted with the people among whom they lived, executed their duties with intelligence and considerable care.

Important assistance was also derived from 782 officers of a higher class, comprising the Superintendent Registrars of England, the Sheriffs, Sheriffs' Substitutes, and the Provosts of Royal Burghs in Scotland, as well as the Governors of the Islands in the British Seas.

The Report concludes with a notice of the efficient services rendered by the clerks who served in the Census Office, who are stated to have generally performed the tasks assigned to them in the various branches of this inquiry with ability and assiduity.

* The Post Office has a claim to our acknowledgments on another ground; for its officers carefully distributed amongst the Registrars many tons weight of paper, and brought back all the Schedules to the Central Office. It may be here mentioned, that to place a schedule of the size of half a sheet of foolscap paper in the hands of every occupier in Great Britain, 24 tons of paper are required, allowing none for waste.

* A few curious cases, of which the following are examples, occurred:—A clergyman refused to return the Schedule to the parish-clerk, who was the enumerator, and sent it direct to the Central Office, alleging that if he had done otherwise his wife's age would have become a topic of gossip in the beershops of the village. A few occupiers, who were inaccessible to everybody, and lived quite alone, were of course objects of some curiosity to their neighbours, who furnished the enumerator with as much information as it was thought fit to seek in such cases. A few occupiers inscribed verses on their Schedules; but such instances were rare.

† In 1841 all the local expenses of the Census of England were paid out of the poor-rate; in 1851 the whole of the expenses were voted by Parliament. The cost in England of taking the Census, exclusive of postage and printing, was at the rate of 5*l.* 9*s.* for every 1,000 of the population in 1841; and 5*l.* 4*s.* in 1851, when the inquiry was greatly extended.

END OF REPORT.

APPENDIX.

TABLES OF THE NUMBERS OF THE PEOPLE, THEIR AGES, OCCUPATIONS, CIVIL OR CONJUGAL CONDITION, AND BIRTH-PLACE;

WITH THE

NUMBER OF THE BLIND, THE DEAF-AND-DUMB, AND THE INMATES OF WORKHOUSES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE PEOPLE.

TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES, and POPULATION in GREAT BRITAIN,* on March 31st, 1851.

	Area in Statute Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Great Britain* . .	57,624,377	3,670,192	166,735	29,194	20,959,477	10,223,558	10,735,919
England and Wales .	37,324,915	3,278,039	153,494	26,571	17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384
Scotland	20,047,462	370,308	12,146	2,420	2,888,742	1,375,479	1,513,263
Islands in the British Seas	252,000	21,845	1,095	203	143,126	66,854	76,272

TABLE II.—HOUSES and POPULATION in GREAT BRITAIN, in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851.

	Years.†	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Great Britain .	1801	1,882,476	67,320	Not returned	10,578,956	5,030,226	5,548,730
	1811	2,113,897	62,664	18,626	12,050,120	5,737,261	6,312,859
	1821	2,443,393	82,791	21,777	14,181,265	6,874,675	7,306,590
	1831	2,866,595	133,331	27,553	16,364,893	7,934,201	8,430,692
	1841	3,465,987	198,141	30,310	18,658,372	9,077,004	9,581,368
	1851	3,670,192	166,735	29,194	20,959,477	10,223,558	10,735,919
England and Wales	1801	1,575,923	57,476	Not returned	8,892,536	4,254,735	4,637,801
	1811	1,797,504	51,020	16,207	10,164,256	4,873,605	5,290,651
	1821	2,088,156	69,707	19,274	12,000,236	5,850,319	6,149,917
	1831	2,481,544	119,915	24,759	13,896,797	6,771,196	7,125,601
	1841	2,943,945	173,247	27,444	15,914,148	7,777,586	8,136,562
	1851	3,278,039	153,494	26,571	17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384
Scotland . . .	1801	294,553	9,537	Not returned	1,608,420	739,091	869,329
	1811	304,093	11,329	2,341	1,805,864	826,296	979,568
	1821	341,474	12,657	2,405	2,091,521	982,623	1,108,898
	1831	369,393	12,719	2,568	2,364,386	1,114,456	1,249,930
	1841	502,852	24,025	2,646	2,620,184	1,241,862	1,378,322
	1851	370,308	12,146	2,420	2,888,742	1,375,479	1,513,263
Islands in the British Seas . . .	1801‡	(?) 12,000	(?) 307	(?) 77	(?) 78,000	(?) 36,400	(?) 41,600
	1811‡	(?) 12,300	(?) 315	(?) 78	(?) 80,000	(?) 37,360	(?) 42,640
	1821	13,763	427	98	89,508	41,733	47,775
	1831	15,658	697	226	103,710	48,549	55,161
	1841	19,190	869	220	124,040	57,556	66,484
	1851	21,845	1,095	203	143,126	66,854	76,272

* The Islands in the British Seas (namely, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) will be included throughout the Tables with England and Wales and Scotland, under the general title of "Great Britain," except where it is expressly stated to the contrary.

† The following are the dates of the several enumerations:—1801, March 10th; 1811, May 27th; 1821, May 28th; 1831, May 29th; 1841, June 7th; and 1851, March 31st. All the intervals between the enumerations prior to 1851 were therefore 10 years or more, while the interval between the Censuses of 1841 and 1851 was only $9\frac{8}{10}$ years.

‡ The Islands in the British Seas were not enumerated when the Censuses of Great Britain were taken in 1801 and 1811. An estimate is therefore made of the probable number of houses and inhabitants in those years.

TABLE III.—INCREASE and RATES of INCREASE of Enumerated POPULATION in GREAT BRITAIN, 1801–51.

GREAT BRITAIN.

		1801 to 1811	1811 to 1821	1821 to 1831	1831 to 1841	1841 to 1851
Increase in the Decennial Periods	Persons	1,471,164	2,131,145	2,183,628	2,259,857	2,249,357
	Males	707,035	1,137,414	1,059,526	1,109,181	1,097,659
	Females	764,129	993,731	1,124,102	1,150,676	1,151,698
Decennial Rates of Increase	Persons	14	18	15	14	12
	Males	14	20	15	14	12
	Females	13	16	15	14	12

INCREASE, AND RATES OF INCREASE IN 50 YEARS.			
	Increase in 50 Years, 1801-51.	Rate of Increase per Cent. in 50 Years.	Annual Rate of Increase per Cent. in 50 Years.
Persons	10,328,773	98	1·37
Males	5,144,437	102	1·42
Females	5,184,336	93	1·33

ENGLAND AND WALES.

		1801 to 1811	1811 to 1821	1821 to 1831	1831 to 1841	1841 to 1851
Increase in the Decennial Periods	Persons	1,271,720	1,835,980	1,896,561	1,987,505	1,968,166
	Males	618,870	976,714	920,877	976,544	961,014
	Females	652,850	859,266	975,684	1,010,961	1,007,152
Decennial Rates of Increase	Persons	14	18	16	14	13
	Males	14	20	16	14	13
	Females	14	16	16	14	13

	Increase in 50 Years, 1801-51.	Rate of Increase in 50 Years, 1801-51.	Annual Rate of Increase per Cent. in 50 Years.
Persons	8,989,778	101	1·41
Males	4,483,865	105	1·45
Females	4,505,913	97	1·37

SCOTLAND.

		1801 to 1811	1811 to 1821	1821 to 1831	1831 to 1841	1841 to 1851
Increase in the Decennial Periods	Persons	197,444	285,657	272,865	252,574	263,189
	Males	87,205	156,327	131,833	124,182	128,402
	Females	110,239	129,330	141,032	128,392	134,787
Decennial Rates of Increase	Persons	12	16	13	11	10
	Males	12	19	13	11	11
	Females	12	13	13	10	10

	Increase in 50 Years, 1801–51.	Rate of Increase in 50 Years, 1801–51.	Annual Rate of Increase per Cent. in 50 Years.
Persons	1,274,953	79	1·17
Males	631,173	85	1·24
Females	643,780	74	1·11

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

		1801 to 1811	1811 to 1821	1821 to 1831	1831 to 1841	1841 to 1851
Increase in the Decennial Periods	Persons	..	..	14,202	19,778	18,002
	Males	..	..	6,816	8,455	8,243
	Females	..	..	7,386	11,323	9,759
Decennial Rates of Increase	Persons	..	..	16	19	15
	Males	..	..	16	16	15
	Persons	..	..	15	20	15

	Increase in 30 Years, 1821–51.	Rate of Increase in 30 Years, 1821–51.	Annual Rate of Increase per Cent in 50 Years.
Persons	64,042	59	1·55
Males	29,399	58	1·53
Females	34,643	60	1·57

ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE IV.—POPULATION, and its RATE of INCREASE, in the COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES, 1801–1851.

COUNTIES.	1801	Increase per Cent.	1811	Increase per Cent.	1821	Increase per Cent.	1831	Increase per Cent.	1841	Increase per Cent.	1851	Increase per Cent. in 50 Years.	Annual Rate of Increase per Cent.
ENGLAND and WALES	8,892,536	14	10,164,256	18	12,000,236	16	13,896,797	14	15,914,148	13	17,927,609	101	1·41
ENGLAND	8,350,859	14	9,553,021	18	11,281,883	16	13,090,523	14	14,997,427	13	16,921,888	102	1·42
WALES	541,677	13	611,235	18	718,353	12	806,274	13	911,705	10	1,005,721	85	1·24
ENGLAND.													
Bedford	63,393	11	70,213	20	84,052	14	95,483	13	107,936	16	124,478	96	1·36
Berks	110,480	7	119,430	11	132,639	10	146,234	10	161,759	5	170,065	54	·87
Buckingham	108,132	9	118,065	14	135,133	9	146,977	6	156,439	5	163,723	51	·83
Cambridge	89,346	13	101,109	21	122,387	18	143,955	14	164,459	13	185,405	107	1·47
Chester	192,305	18	227,031	19	270,098	24	334,391	18	395,660	15	455,725	137	1·74
Cornwall	192,281	14	220,525	18	261,045	15	301,306	14	342,159	4	355,558	84	1·23
Cumberland	117,230	14	133,665	17	156,124	8	169,262	5	178,038	10	195,492	66	1·02
Derby	161,567	14	185,487	15	213,651	11	237,170	15	272,202	9	296,084	83	1·22
Devon	340,308	12	382,778	15	438,417	13	493,908	7	532,959	6	567,098	66	1·01
Dorset	114,452	9	124,718	16	144,930	10	159,385	10	175,054	5	184,207	61	·96
Durham	149,384	10	165,293	17	193,511	24	239,256	29	307,963	27	390,997	160	1·93
Essex	227,682	11	252,473	15	289,424	10	317,507	9	344,979	7	369,318	62	·97
Gloucester	250,723	14	285,955	18	336,190	15	387,398	11	431,495	6	458,805	82	1·21
Hereford	88,436	6	93,526	10	102,669	8	110,617	2	113,272	2	115,489	31	·54
Hertford	97,393	14	111,225	17	129,731	10	142,844	10	156,660	7	167,298	72	1·09
Huntingdon	37,568	12	42,208	16	48,946	9	53,192	10	58,549	10	64,183	71	1·08
Kent	308,667	20	371,701	15	427,224	12	479,558	12	549,353	11	615,766	98	1·37
Lancaster	673,486	22	828,499	27	1,052,948	27	1,336,854	24	1,667,054	22	2,031,236	201	2·23
Leicester	130,082	15	150,559	16	174,571	13	197,003	10	215,867	7	230,308	77	1·15
Lincoln	208,625	14	237,634	22	283,058	12	317,465	14	362,602	12	407,222	95	1·34
Middlesex	818,129	16	953,774	20	1,145,057	19	1,358,330	16	1,576,636	20	1,886,576	130	1·68
Monmouth	45,568	35	62,105	22	75,801	29	98,126	36	134,368	17	157,418	244	2·50
Norfolk	273,479	7	291,947	18	344,368	13	390,054	6	412,664	7	442,714	62	·97
Northampton	131,525	7	141,353	15	163,097	10	179,336	11	199,228	7	212,380	61	·96
Northumberland	168,078	19	183,269	15	212,589	11	236,959	12	266,020	14	303,568	79	1·17
Nottingham	140,350	16	162,964	15	186,873	21	225,327	11	249,910	8	270,427	93	1·32
Oxford	111,977	7	120,376	15	138,224	11	153,526	6	163,127	5	170,439	52	·84
Rutland	16,300	*Sta.*	16,380	13	18,487	5	19,385	10	21,302	8	22,983	41	·69
Salop	169,248	9	184,973	7	198,311	8	213,518	6	225,820	2	229,341	36	·61
Somerset	273,577	10	302,836	17	355,789	13	403,795	8	435,599	2	443,916	62	·97
Southampton	219,290	12	246,514	15	282,897	11	313,976	12	354,682	13	405,370	83	1·22
Stafford	242,693	21	294,540	17	345,972	18	409,480	24	509,472	20	608,716	151	1·85
Suffolk	214,404	9	233,963	16	271,541	9	296,317	6	315,073	7	337,215	57	·91
Surrey	268,233	20	323,851	23	399,417	22	486,434	20	584,036	17	683,082	154	1·88
Sussex	159,471	19	190,343	23	233,328	17	272,644	10	300,075	15	336,844	111	1·50
Warwick	206,798	10	228,906	20	274,482	23	336,645	19	401,703	19	475,013	130	1·68
Westmorland	40,805	12	45,922	12	51,359	7	55,041	3	56,454	3	58,287	43	·72
Wilts	183,820	4	191,853	14	219,574	8	237,244	8	256,280	−1	254,221	38	·65
Worcester	146,441	15	168,982	15	194,074	15	222,655	12	248,460	12	276,926	89	1·28
York (*East Riding*)	111,192	20	133,975	15	154,643	9	168,891	15	194,936	12	226,983	97	1·36
,, (*City*)	16,846	13	19,099	14	21,711	21	26,260	10	28,842	26	36,303	116	1·55
,, (*North Riding*)	158,927	7	170,127	11	188,178	2	192,206	6	204,701	5	215,214	35	·61
,, (*West Riding*)	572,168	16	662,875	22	809,363	22	984,609	18	1,163,580	14	1,325,495	132	1·69
WALES.													
Anglesey	33,806	9	37,045	22	45,067	7	48,325	5	50,891	12	57,327	68	1·05
Brecon	32,325	16	37,735	16	43,826	9	47,763	16	55,603	11	61,474	90	1·29
Cardigan	42,956	17	50,260	15	57,784	12	64,780	6	68,766	3	70,796	65	1·00
Carmarthen	67,317	14	77,217	17	90,239	12	100,740	6	106,326	4	110,632	64	·99
Carnarvon	41,521	19	49,655	17	58,099	15	66,818	21	81,093	8	87,870	111	1·50
Denbigh	60,299	6	64,249	19	76,428	8	82,665	7	88,478	5	92,583	54	·86
Flint	39,469	16	45,937	17	53,893	12	60,244	11	66,919	2	68,156	72	1·09
Glamorgan	70,879	19	85,067	20	102,073	24	126,612	35	171,188	35	231,849	223	2·38
Merioneth	29,506	4	30,854	11	34,382	3	35,315	11	39,332	−1	38,843	32	·55
Montgomery	48,184	8	52,184	15	60,245	11	66,844	4	69,607	−3	67,335	40	·67
Pembroke	56,280	8	60,615	22	73,788	10	81,425	8	88,044	6	94,140	66	1·02
Radnor	19,135	7	20,417	10	22,533	10	24,743	3	25,458	−3	24,716	29	·51

Note.—*Sta.* denotes that the population was nearly stationary; (—) before the rate, denotes that the population, instead of increasing, *decreased* at the rate stated.

TABLE V.—NUMBER of HOUSES, and AVERAGE NUMBER of PERSONS to each HOUSE, in 1841 and 1851, and VALUE of PROPERTY, in the COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES.

COUNTIES.	HOUSES.						Average Number of Persons to each Inhabited House.		VALUE.	
	1841			1851					Amount of Real Property Assessed to the Property and Income Tax, for the Year ended 5th April, 1851.*	Amount of Property Assessed to the Relief of the Poor for the Year ended 25th March, 1850.†
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	1841	1851		
									£.	£.
ENGLAND and WALES.	2,943,945	173,247	27,444	3,278,039	153,494	26,571	5·4	5·5	94,809,106	67,700,153
ENGLAND.	2,755,699	163,105	25,700	3,076,620	144,499	25,192	5·4	5·5	90,820,728	64,826,092
WALES	188,246	10,142	1,744	201,419	8,995	1,379	4·8	5·0	3,988,378	2,874,061
ENGLAND.										
Bedford	21,235	519	210	24,673	661	127	5·1	5·1	566,029	418,693
Berks	31,758	1,594	201	33,481	1,397	197	5·1	5·1	977,386	784,859
Buckingham	31,191	1,165	206	33,196	1,266	98	5·0	4·9	875,350	711,049
Cambridge	33,095	1,227	236	37,226	1,629	195	5·0	5·0	1,138,314	869,918
Chester	73,444	5,864	547	85,260	4,341	845	5·4	5·3	2,062,283	1,563,157
Cornwall	65,749	4,985	927	67,987	4,544	347	5·2	5·2	1,349,959	926,512
Cumberland	34,574	2,386	200	36,763	1,545	239	5·2	5·3	963,077	708,096
Derby	53,017	2,492	441	59,371	2,498	453	5·1	5·0	1,999,550	1,058,351
Devon	94,608	6,116	903	98,387	6,014	751	5·6	5·7	2,736,361	2,014,925
Dorset	34,589	2,021	297	36,138	1,587	215	5·1	5·1	970,858	751,173
Durham	54,453	3,104	537	64,977	2,794	570	5·7	6·0	1,679,938	1,053,315
Essex	67,618	2,490	499	73,530	3,569	381	5·1	5·0	1,961,308	1,684,506
Gloucester	81,064	5,833	784	86,359	5,318	441	5·3	5·3	2,235,627	1,964,671
Hereford	23,251	1,427	110	23,890	1,191	77	4·9	4·8	816,336	667,308
Hertford	30,049	1,316	186	32,573	1,188	207	5·2	5·1	870,179	736,116
Huntingdon	11,860	377	65	13,285	632	64	4·9	4·8	389,677	305,751
Kent	95,482	5,039	811	107,748	5,460	1,267	5·8	5·7	3,152,173	2,402,874
Lancaster	289,184	23,639	3,680	349,928	17,420	3,463	5·8	5·8	8,640,695	6,616,707
Leicester	44,774	3,273	449	48,953	1,629	211	4·8	4·7	1,364,270	970,375
Lincoln	72,964	2,246	454	81,335	3,450	592	5·0	5·0	3,009,456	2,221,415
Middlesex	207,629	9,779	3,185	239,362	11,874	3,392	7·6	7·9	13,867,829	8,118,969
Monmouth	24,955	1,432	235	28,939	1,353	152	5·4	5·4	710,733	489,442
Norfolk	85,903	3,720	437	93,143	3,505	452	4·8	4·8	2,463,893	1,865,216
Northampton	40,841	1,677	291	43,942	1,538	227	4·9	4·8	1,297,200	974,439
Northumberland	51,644	3,213	480	47,737	2,064	386	5·2	6·3	1,560,876	1,256,799
Nottingham	50,550	2,760	214	55,019	1,502	250	4·9	4·9	1,198,843	937,180
Oxford	32,456	1,446	205	34,398	1,334	105	5·0	5·0	1,012,365	708,946
Rutland	4,294	121	31	4,588	153	14	5·0	5·0	160,284	128,679
Salop	44,660	1,913	244	45,648	2,062	116	5·1	5·0	1,563,311	1,195,032
Somerset	82,523	4,691	768	85,054	4,912	393	5·3	5·2	3,111,703	2,047,336
Southampton	66,559	3,310	502	75,238	3,543	613	5·3	5·3	1,820,316	1,451,719
Stafford	97,558	5,439	900	116,273	4,668	958	5·2	5·2	2,833,602	1,948,790
Suffolk	64,041	2,352	574	69,282	3,107	449	4·9	4·9	1,834,252	1,366,648
Surrey	95,372	3,982	1,203	108,822	5,770	1,540	6·1	6·3	3,964,049	2,392,003
Sussex	54,127	3,651	251	58,663	2,247	606	5·5	5·7	1,795,721	1,360,794
Warwick	81,338	6,904	668	96,731	4,596	992	4·9	4·9	2,430,861	1,749,508
Westmorland	10,849	875	39	11,217	533	87	5·2	5·2	353,032	278,984
Wilts	50,359	2,091	248	51,667	2,250	176	5·1	4·9	1,474,625	1,184,796
Worcester	49,860	3,107	402	55,639	2,723	337	5·0	5·0	1,427,746	1,002,594
York (*East Riding*)	38,644	1,697	430	44,363	2,964	385	5·0	4·9		
,, (*City*)	5,768	190	54	7,077	415	91	5·0	5·1	8,180,661	5,908,447
,, (*North Riding*)	42,511	2,656	290	44,446	2,343	224	4·8	4·8		
,, (*West Riding*)	229,299	18,986	2,306	264,302	10,970	2,507	5·1	5·0		
WALES.										
Anglesey	11,487	751	131	12,124	545	134	4·4	4·7	173,040	124,020
Brecon	11,105	840	78	12,221	731	74	5·0	5·0	229,376	198,523
Cardigan	15,123	792	121	14,978	544	70	4·6	4·7	216,855	165,961
Carmarthen	23,449	1,405	224	22,465	1,176	99	4·5	4·9	385,660	344,853
Carnarvon	16,845	769	133	18,005	590	132	4·8	4·9	288,893	179,225
Denbigh	18,352	994	168	19,124	812	136	4·8	4·8	431,504	284,804
Flint	13,394	431	87	14,041	798	80	5·0	4·8	399,261	222,161
Glamorgan	32,718	1,468	530	43,202	1,557	459	5·2	5·3	850,440	552,095
Merioneth	8,480	546	75	8,159	372	31	4·6	4·8	168,236	121,975
Montgomery	13,728	892	34	13,350	716	25	5·1	5·0	340,192	280,833
Pembroke	18,832	1,028	144	19,136	937	111	4·7	4·9	358,849	288,604
Radnor	4,733	226	19	4,614	217	28	5·4	5·4	146,072	111,007

* From a Return furnished by the Board of Inland Revenue.

† From Parliamentary Paper, No. 539, Session 1852.

TABLE VI.—AREA; with the POPULATION, and INHABITED HOUSES in 1851 to a Square Mile, and NUMBER of ACRES to each PERSON and each INHABITED HOUSE in COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Area.		Persons.	Inhabited Houses.	Acres.	
	In Square Miles.	In Statute Acres.	To a Square Mile.		To a Person.	To an Inhabited House.
ENGLAND and WALES	58,320	37,324,915	307	56	2·1	11·4
ENGLAND	50,922	32,590,429	332	60	1·9	10·6
WALES	7,398	4,734,486	135	27	4·7	23·5
ENGLAND.						
Bedford	462	295,582	270	53	2·4	12·0
Berks	705	451,040	241	48	2·7	13·5
Buckingham	730	466,932	224	46	2·9	14·1
Cambridge	818	523,861	226	45	2·8	14·1
Chester	1,105	707,078	412	77	1·6	8·3
Cornwall	1,365	873,600	259	50	2·5	12·8
Cumberland	1,565	1,001,273	125	23	5·1	27·2
Derby	1,029	658,803	288	58	2·2	11·1
Devon	2,589	1,657,180	218	38	2·9	16·8
Dorset	987	632,025	186	37	3·4	17·5
Durham	973	622,476	399	67	1·6	9·6
Essex	1,657	1,060,549	222	44	2·9	14·4
Gloucester	1,258	805,102	364	69	1·8	9·3
Hereford	836	534,823	138	29	4·6	22·4
Hertford	611	391,141	274	53	2·3	12·0
Huntingdon	361	230,865	178	37	3·6	17·4
Kent	1,627	1,041,479	375	66	1·7	9·7
Lancaster	1,905	1,219,221	1,064	184	·6	3·5
Leicester	803	514,164	287	61	2·2	10·5
Lincoln	2,776	1,776,738	146	29	4·4	21·8
Middlesex	281	180,168	6,683	850	·1	·8
Monmouth	576	368,399	272	50	2·4	12·7
Norfolk	2,116	1,354,301	209	44	3·1	14·5
Northampton	985	630,358	216	45	3·0	14·3
Northumberland	1,952	1,249,299	154	24	4·1	26·2
Nottingham	822	526,076	329	67	1·9	9·6
Oxford	739	472,887	231	47	2·8	13·7
Rutland	150	95,805	154	31	4·2	20·9
Salop	1,291	826,055	178	35	3·6	18·1
Somerset	1,636	1,047,220	271	52	2·4	12·3
Southampton	1,672	1,070,216	240	45	2·7	14·2
Stafford	1,138	728,468	535	102	1·2	6·3
Suffolk	1,481	947,681	228	47	2·8	13·7
Surrey	748	478,792	910	145	·7	4·4
Sussex	1,461	934,851	230	40	2·8	15·9
Warwick	881	563,946	539	110	1·2	5·8
Westmorland	758	485,432	77	15	8·3	43·3
Wilts	1,352	865,092	188	38	3·4	16·7
Worcester	738	472,165	375	75	1·7	8·5
York (*East Riding*)	1,201	768,419	182	37	3·5	17·3
,, (*City*)	4	2,720	8,542	1,665	·7	·4
,, (*North Riding*)	2,109	1,350,121	102	21	6·3	30·4
,, (*West Riding*)	2,669	1,708,026	496	99	1·3	6·5
WALES.						
Anglesey	302	193,453	188	40	3·4	16·0
Brecon	719	460,158	86	17	7·5	37·7
Cardigan	693	443,387	102	22	6·3	29·6
Carmarthen	947	606,331	117	24	5·5	27·0
Carnarvon	579	370,273	151	31	4·2	20·6
Denbigh	603	386,052	153	32	4·2	20·2
Flint	289	184,905	235	49	2·7	13·2
Glamorgan	856	547,494	268	51	2·4	12·7
Merioneth	602	385,291	65	14	9·9	47·2
Montgomery	755	483,323	89	18	7·2	36·2
Pembroke	628	401,691	149	30	4·3	21·0
Radnor	425	272,128	58	11	11·0	59·0

TABLE VII.—HOUSES and POPULATION, in 1851, in the COUNTIES and PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS of COUNTIES, including and excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs, with the Number of Members Returned.

Counties and Divisions of Counties.	Including Represented Cities and Boroughs.			Excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs.			Represented Cities and Boroughs.			
	Total Number of Members returned.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	County Members Returned.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Members Returned by Cities, Boroughs, and Universities.	Number of Cities and Boroughs.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
ENGLAND and WALES	498	3,278,039	17,927,609	159	2,052,637	10,488,930	339	*200	1,225,402	7,438,679
ENGLAND	469	3,076,620	16,921,888	144	1,906,313	9,770,210	325	186	1,170,307	7,151,678
WALES	29	201,419	1,005,721	15	146,324	718,720	14	14	55,095	287,001
ENGLAND.										
Bedford	4	24,673	124,478	2	22,366	112,785	2	1	2,307	11,693
Berks	9	33,481	170,065	3	25,202	125,443	6	4	8,279	44,622
Buckingham	11	33,196	163,723	3	23,491	115,901	8	4	9,705	47,822
Cambridge	7	37,226	185,405	3	32,032	157,590	4	1	5,194	27,815
Chester:—										
Northern Division	6	47,528	249,000	2	31,407	169,756	4	2	16,121	79,244
Southern Division	4	37,732	206,725	2	32,559	178,959	2	1	5,173	27,766
Cornwall:—										
Eastern Division	6	28,486	148,802	2	25,367	130,256	4	3	3,119	18,546
Western Division	8	39,501	206,756	2	31,702	165,167	6	4	7,799	41,589
Cumberland:—										
Eastern Division	4	18,557	103,009	2	14,601	76,699	2	1	3,956	26,310
Western Division	5	18,206	92,483	2	13,073	66,292	3	2	5,133	26,191
Derby:—										
Northern Division	2	25,531	130,067	2	25,531	130,067	.	.	.	.
Southern Division	4	33,840	166,017	2	25,641	125,408	2	1	8,199	40,609
Devon:—										
Northern Division	6	36,049	182,274	2	31,752	159,759	4	2	4,297	22,515
Southern Division	16	62,338	384,824	2	41,857	217,884	14	8	20,481	166,940
Dorset	14	36,138	184,207	3	26,470	133,017	11	7	9,668	51,190
Durham:—										
Northern Division	8	42,878	272,090	2	25,632	136,966	6	4	17,246	135,124
Southern Division	2	22,099	118,907	2	22,099	118,907	.	.	.	.
Essex:—										
Northern Division	6	39,231	189,475	2	34,335	165,541	4	2	4,896	23,894
Southern Division	4	34,299	179,883	2	33,120	173,995	2	1	1,179	5,888
Gloucester:—										
Eastern Division	11	40,361	200,916	2	20,495	99,784	9	5	19,866	101,132
Western Division	4	45,998	257,889	2	28,165	138,159	2	1	17,833	119,730
Hereford	7	23,890	115,489	3	20,312	98,035	4	2	3,578	17,454
Hertford	7	32,573	167,298	3	30,062	153,693	4	2	2,511	13,605
Huntingdon	4	13,285	64,183	2	12,041	57,964	2	1	1,244	6,219
Kent:—										
Eastern Division	9	40,240	218,182	2	28,104	151,666	7	4	12,136	66,516
Western Division	9	67,508	397,584	2	42,280	231,711	7	4	25,228	165,873
Lancaster:—										
Northern Division	9	82,285	460,530	2	57,935	316,804	7	4	24,350	143,726
Southern Division	17	267,653	1,570,706	2	90,920	500,711	15	10	176,733	1,069,995
Leicester:—										
Northern Division	2	19,226	91,308	2	19,226	91,308	.	.	.	.
Southern Division	4	29,727	139,000	2	16,922	78,416	2	1	12,805	60,584
Lincoln:—										
Parts of Lindsey	5	44,831	221,873	2	39,027	192,074	3	2	5,804	29,799
Parts of Kesteven and Holland	8	36,504	185,349	2	29,560	149,626	6	3	6,944	35,723
Middlesex	14	239,362	1,886,576	2	46,377	283,256	12	5	192,985	1,603,320
Monmouth	3	28,939	157,418	2	24,612	130,906	1	1	4,327	26,512
Norfolk:—										
Eastern Division	6	53,608	250,305	2	32,614	155,230	4	2	20,994	95,075
Western Division	6	39,535	192,409	2	34,846	168,979	4	2	4,689	23,430
Northampton:—										
Northern Division	4	19,952	96,801	2	17,935	86,528	2	1	2,017	10,273
Southern Division	4	23,990	115,579	2	18,991	88,413	2	1	4,999	27,166
Northumberland:—										
Northern Division	5	15,698	91,925	2	12,203	66,819	3	2	3,495	25,106
Southern Division	5	32,039	211,643	2	17,303	94,689	3	2	14,736	116,954
Nottingham:—										
Northern Division	6	38,451	190,060	2	17,259	86,599	4	2	21,192	103,461
Southern Division	4	16,568	80,367	2	14,198	69,037	2	1	2,370	11,330
Oxford	9	34,398	170,439	3	25,983	125,216	6	3	8,415	45,223
Rutland	2	4,588	22,983	2	4,588	22,983	.	.	.	.
Salop:—										
Northern Division	4	25,487	128,162	2	21,587	108,481	2	1	3,900	19,681
Southern Division	8	20,161	101,179	2	13,370	67,688	6	3	6,791	33,491

* Exclusive of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which return two Members each, included in the preceding column. The Borough of St. Albans, which returned two Members, has been disfranchised since the Census was taken; it is included in this Table, both in the general total and in the Boroughs of the County of Hertford.

Table VII.—Houses and Population, in 1851, in the Counties and Parliamentary Divisions of Counties, &c.—*continued.*

Counties and Divisions of Counties.	Including Represented Cities and Boroughs.			Excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs.			Represented Cities and Boroughs.			
	Total Number of Members Returned.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	County Members Returned.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Members Returned by Cities, Boroughs, and Universities.	Number of Cities and Boroughs.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
Somerset :—										
Eastern Division	7	48,765	258,911	2	34,953	172,189	5	3	13,812	86,722
Western Division	6	36,289	185,005	2	31,733	160,512	4	2	4,556	24,493
Southampton (Hants) :—										
Northern Division	7	26,003	135,953	2	21,775	111,304	5	3	4,228	24,649
Southern Division	9	40,307	249,093	2	19,161	98,935	7	4	21,146	120,158
Isle of Wight	3	8,928	50,324	1	7,378	42,277	2	1	1,550	8,047
Stafford :—										
Northern Division	8	47,193	245,463	2	27,501	139,038	6	3	19,692	106,425
Southern Division	9	69,080	363,253	2	39,570	206,305	7	4	29,510	156,948
Suffolk :—										
Eastern Division	4	38,536	185,393	2	30,677	148,480	2	1	7,859	36,913
Western Division	5	30,746	151,822	2	26,620	130,391	3	2	4,126	21,421
Surrey :—										
Eastern Division	7	89,536	580,226	2	25,104	147,017	5	3	64,432	433,209
Western Division	4	19,286	102,856	2	18,110	96,116	2	1	1,176	6,740
Sussex :—										
Eastern Division	9	37,996	225,387	2	21,372	120,629	7	4	16,624	104,758
Western Division	9	20,667	111,457	2	10,660	56,526	7	5	10,007	54,931
Warwick :—										
Northern Division	6	76,021	375,264	2	21,527	101,464	4	2	54,494	273,800
Southern Division	4	20,710	99,749	2	18,481	88,776	2	1	2,229	10,973
Westmorland	3	11,217	58,287	2	8,760	46,458	1	1	2,457	11,829
Wilts :—										
Northern Division	12	30,883	151,692	2	18,007	86,024	10	6	12,876	65,668
Southern Division	6	20,784	102,529	2	14,879	73,615	4	3	5,905	28,914
Worcester :—										
Eastern Division	6	32,136	162,508	2	22,692	112,845	4	3	9,444	49,663
Western Division	6	23,503	114,418	2	12,570	61,110	4	3	10,933	53,308
York :—										
East Riding	6	44,363	220,983	2	25,061	123,920	4	2	19,302	97,063
North Riding (*with the City and Ainsty of the City of York.*)	13	53,488	261,116	2	36,323	176,224	11	7	17,165	84,892
West Riding (*exclusive of the Ainsty*).	18	262,337	1,315,896	2	158,247	794,888	16	9	104,090	521,008
WALES.										
Anglesey	2	12,124	57,327	1	9,532	44,575	1	1	2,592	12,752
Brecon	2	12,221	61,474	1	10,511	53,167	1	1	1,710	8,307
Cardigan	2	14,978	70,796	1	12,996	60,954	1	1	1,982	9,842
Carmarthen	3	22,465	110,632	2	18,780	90,315	1	1	3,685	20,317
Carnarvon	2	18,005	87,870	1	13,424	65,660	1	1	4,581	22,210
Denbigh	3	19,124	92,583	2	15,666	75,969	1	1	3,458	16,614
Flint	2	14,041	68,156	1	10,078	49,342	1	1	3,963	18,814
Glamorgan	5	43,202	231,849	2	20,467	105,459	3	3	22,735	126,390
Merioneth	1	8,159	38,843	1	8,159	38,843	.	.	.	.
Montgomery	2	13,350	67,335	1	9,479	49,448	1	1	3,871	17,887
Pembroke	3	19,136	94,140	1	13,988	66,876	2	2	5,148	27,264
Radnor	2	4,614	24,716	1	3,244	18,112	1	1	1,370	6,604

Note.—For the population of the several Represented Cities and Boroughs, *see* Table X.

TABLE VIII.—AREA in Square Miles; HOUSES; FAMILIES or SEPARATE OCCUPIERS of DWELLINGS; and POPULATION, in 1851, in DIVISIONS and in REGISTRATION COUNTIES.*

Divisions and Registration Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	HOUSES.			Families or Separate Occupiers of Dwellings.	Population.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.		
ENGLAND AND WALES . .	58,320	3,278,039	153,494	26,571	3,712,290	17,927,609
1 LONDON DIVISION	122	305,933	16,643	4,815	533,580	2,362,236
2 SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION .	6,352	298,054	12,573	2,492	329,313	1,628,386
3 SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION .	5,002	246,422	9,582	1,360	258,601	1,234,332
4 EASTERN DIVISION	5,022	228,843	9,849	1,254	236,526	1,113,982
5 SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION .	7,804	338,986	19,423	1,886	376,228	1,803,291
6 WEST MIDLAND DIVISION .	6,013	418,205	20,215	2,869	439,766	2,132,930
7 NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION .	5,527	246,645	9,139	1,491	253,623	1,214,538
8 NORTH WESTERN DIVISION .	3,144	435,987	21,746	4,310	472,907	2,490,827
9 YORK DIVISION	5,710	358,663	16,542	3,226	367,197	1,789,047
10 NORTHERN DIVISION . . .	5,457	164,694	7,201	1,310	201,394	969,126
11 WELSH DIVISION	8,167	235,607	10,581	1,558	243,155	1,188,914
1 LONDON DIVISION.						
Middlesex (*part of*) . . .	51	213,279	10,613	3,046	395,703	1,745,601
Surrey (*part of*)	36	72,344	4,524	1,160	110,027	482,435
Kent (*part of*)	35	20,310	1,506	609	27,850	134,200
2 SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION.						
1 Surrey (*extra Metropolitan*).	744	36,839	1,208	387	40,510	202,521
2 Kent (*extra Metropolitan*) .	1,584	88,048	4,033	679	96,373	485,021
3 Sussex	1,484	59,173	2,256	608	67,981	339,604
4 Hampshire	1,658	74,592	3,502	612	82,867	402,016
5 Berkshire	882	39,402	1,574	206	41,582	199,224
3 SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION.						
6 Middlesex (*extra Metropolitan*)	276	28,026	1,332	331	30,857	150,606
7 Hertfordshire	669	33,919	1,192	213	35,504	173,962
8 Buckinghamshire	629	29,181	1,110	88	30,355	143,655
9 Oxfordshire	749	34,459	1,347	105	36,496	170,247
10 Northamptonshire . . .	988	43,928	1,493	235	45,635	213,844
11 Huntingdonshire	321	12,464	648	62	12,616	60,319
12 Bedfordshire	477	25,709	672	124	26,435	129,805
13 Cambridgeshire	893	38,736	1,788	202	40,703	191,894
4 EASTERN DIVISION.						
14 Essex	1,536	68,375	3,383	372	71,306	344,130
15 Suffolk	1,454	69,324	3,106	435	71,451	336,136
16 Norfolk	2,032	91,144	3,360	447	93,769	433,716
5 SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION.						
17 Wiltshire	1,216	49,007	2,210	172	51,145	240,966
18 Dorsetshire	962	34,721	1,476	210	37,146	177,095
19 Devonshire	2,671	99,288	6,054	760	119,407	572,330
20 Cornwall	1,377	68,205	4,557	348	71,919	356,641
21 Somersetshire	1,578	87,765	5,126	396	96,611	456,259

* The Counties of which the eleven statistical Divisions of England and Wales are composed are not strictly identical with the Counties proper, but are aggregates of entire Registration Districts or Poor Law Unions, and are called, for the sake of distinction, "*Registration Counties*."

Table VIII.—Area in Square Miles, Houses, Families or Separate Occupiers of Dwellings, and Population, &c.—*continued.*

Divisions and Registration Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	HOUSES.			Families or Separate Occupiers of Dwellings	Population.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.		
6 WEST MIDLAND DIVISION.						
22 Gloucestershire	1,119	78,319	4,988	403	88,805	419,514
23 Herefordshire	665	20,433	985	69	21,316	99,120
24 Shropshire	1,413	48,792	2,194	118	49,739	244,898
25 Staffordshire	1,179	120,485	4,618	942	122,873	630,545
26 Worcestershire	678	51,943	2,765	362	53,416	258,733
27 Warwickshire	959	98,233	4,665	975	103,617	480,120
7 NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION.						
28 Leicestershire	831	49,963	1,625	201	50,909	234,957
29 Rutlandshire	168	4,955	163	15	5,082	24,272
30 Lincolnshire	2,718	79,735	3,443	584	80,625	400,236
31 Nottinghamshire	937	59,533	1,486	267	63,546	294,380
32 Derbyshire	873	52,459	2,422	424	53,461	260,693
8 NORTH WESTERN DIVISION.						
33 Cheshire	1,083	79,829	4,258	766	82,717	423,526
34 Lancashire	2,061	356,158	17,488	3,544	390,190	2,067,301
9 YORK DIVISION.						
35 West Riding	2,637	267,427	11,124	2,564	271,279	1,340,051
36 East Riding (*with York*)	1,142	50,799	3,285	473	54,298	254,352
37 North Riding	1,931	40,437	2,133	189	41,620	194,644
10 NORTHERN DIVISION.						
38 Durham	1,178	68,959	3,057	598	86,269	411,679
39 Northumberland	1,952	47,737	2,064	386	63,467	303,568
40 Cumberland	1,565	36,763	1,545	239	39,991	195,492
41 Westmorland	762	11,235	535	87	11,667	58,387
11 WELSH DIVISION.						
42 Monmouthshire	676	32,880	1,497	183	34,960	177,130
43 South Wales	4,401	119,481	5,315	849	85,175	607,456
44 North Wales	3,090	83,246	3,769	526	123,020	404,328

TABLE IX.—AREA, HOUSES, and POPULATION, in 1851, of DIOCESES, with the Number of ARCHDEACONRIES, DEANERIES, and BENEFICES in each.

DIOCESE.	Number of Archdeaconries.	Number of Deaneries.	Number of Benefices.	Area in Statute Acres.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
ENGLAND and WALES, including the Channel Islands and Isle of Man	71	463	11,728	37,576,915	3,299,884	18,070,735
PROVINCE of CANTERBURY	56	397	9,669	28,282,850	2,335,191	12,785,048
PROVINCE of YORK	15	66	2,059	9,294,065	964,693	5,285,687
PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.						
Bangor	2	13	129	985,946	39,881	192,964
Bath and Wells	3	13	462	1,043,059	81,658	424,492
Canterbury	2	16	352	914,170	76,449	417,099
Chichester	2	12	311	934,851	58,663	336,844
Ely	4	26	529	1,357,765	97,325	482,412
Exeter	4	32	657	2,530,780	166,374	922,656
Gloucester and Bristol	2	13	426	1,000,503	101,799	538,109
Hereford	2	13	348	986,244	44,284	216,143
Lichfield	3	30	536	1,740,607	198,534	1,022,080
Lincoln	3	31	797	2,302,814	136,354	677,649
Llandaff	2	6	222	797,864	62,034	337,526
London*	2	†1	337	246,157	280,495	2,143,340
Norwich	3	41	910	1,994,525	140,284	671,583
Oxford	3	22	584	1,385,779	100,824	503,042
Peterborough	2	18	536	1,240,327	97,483	465,671
Rochester	4	36	564	1,535,450	112,575	577,298
St. Asaph	2	12	169	1,067,583	48,481	236,298
St. David	4	18	411	2,272,790	82,326	407,758
Salisbury	3	13	449	1,309,617	75,905	379,296
Winchester*	2	18	523	1,598,568	180,986	1,080,412
Worcester	2	13	417	1,037,451	152,477	752,376
PROVINCE OF YORK.						
Carlisle‡	1	3	137	901,052	28,836	154,933
Chester‡	3	18	431	1,630,988	203,038	1,183,497
Durham	3	13	242	1,906,835	113,981	701,381
Manchester	2	15	315	845,904	250,037	1,395,494
Ripon	2	7	373	1,567,793	206,930	1,033,457
Sodor and Man	1	..	27	180,000	8,613	52,387
York	3	10	534	2,261,493	153,258	764,538

* Upon the next avoidance of the See of Winchester, the limits of the Dioceses of London and Winchester will undergo an alteration, which will have the effect of increasing the extent of the former, and diminishing that of the latter, by 22,701 acres. The number of Houses and Population, according to the present Census, within the altered boundaries, would be:—

	Inhabited Houses.	Persons.
London	341,957	2,558,718
Winchester	128,137	717,421

† The only Deanery possessing territorial jurisdiction in the Diocese of London is that of Barking.

‡ Upon the next avoidance of the See of Carlisle, the limits of the Dioceses of Carlisle and Chester will undergo an alteration, which will have the effect of increasing the extent of the former, and diminishing that of the latter, by 662,676 acres. The number of Houses and Population, according to the present Census, within the altered boundaries, would be:—

	Inhabited Houses.	Persons.
Carlisle	51,415	372,306
Chester	180,459	1,066,124

TABLE X.—POPULATION and INHABITED HOUSES in 1851, in the CITIES, BOROUGHS, and PRINCIPAL TOWNS, in ENGLAND and WALES.

*** The letters placed before the figures denote—P. Parliamentary limits; M. Municipal limits; M. & P. Municipal and Parliamentary limits *the same*. Where no letters are inserted, the places are simply Towns, with more than 2,000 inhabitants. The Boroughs distinguished thus (*), only *contribute*, with others, to send Members to Parliament.

City, Borough, or Town.		Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Aberavon*	P.	6,567	1,106
Abergavenny	.	4,797	944
Aberystwith*	M. & P.	5,231	958
Abingdon	M. & P.	5,954	1,244
Accrington	.	7,481	1,414
Adpar*	P.	1,746	369
Alcester	.	2,027	439
Alford	.	2,262	483
Alnwick	.	6,231	835
Alston	.	2,005	413
Alton	.	2,828	530
Altrincham	.	4,488	874
Amersham	.	2,093	389
Amlwch*	P.	3,169	751
Andover	M.	5,187	1,040
	P.	5,395	1,079
Arundel	M. & P.	2,748	552
Ashborne	.	2,418	518
Ashburton	P.	3,472	622
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.	3,762	798
Ashford	.	4,092	737
Ashton-under-Lyne	M.	30,676	5,501
	P.	29,791	5,346
Atherton	.	4,655	963
Aylesbury	P.	26,794	5,472
Aylsham	.	2,184	495
Banbury	M.	4,026	769
	P.	8,715	1,721
Bangor*	P.	6,338	1,228
Barking	.	4,930	968
Barnard Castle	.	4,357	644
Barnsley	.	13,437	2,620
Barnstaple	M. & P.	11,371	2,116
Barton-upon-Humber	.	3,866	860
Basingstoke	M.	4,263	892
Bath	M. & P.	54,240	7,744
Beaminster	.	2,085	456
Beaumaris*	M. & P.	2,599	480
Beaumaris District of Boroughs	P.	12,752	2,592
Beccles	M.	4,398	954
Bedford	M. & P.	11,693	2,307
Bedworth	.	3,012	639
Belper	.	10,082	1,987
Berkhampstead, Great	.	2,943	553
Berwick-upon-Tweed	M. & P.	15,094	2,028
Beverley	M.	8,915	1,934
	P.	10,058	2,183
Bewdley	M.	3,124	718
	P.	7,318	1,582
Bicester	.	2,763	566
Bideford	M.	5,775	1,101
Biggleswade	.	3,976	774
Bingley	.	5,019	961
Birkenhead	.	24,285	3,228
Birmingham	M. & P.	232,841	45,844
Bishop Auckland	.	4,400	839
Bishop Stortford	.	5,280	907
Blackburn	M. & P.	46,536	7,919
Blackpool	.	2,180	410
Blandford	M.	2,504	453
	TOWN	3,913	708
Blyth	.	2,060	365
Bodmin	M.	4,327	722
	P.	6,337	1,103
Bolton	M. & P.	61,171	10,394
Boston	M.	14,733	2,992
	P.	17,518	3,622
Bourn	.	2,789	584
Brackley	.	2,157	430
Bradford (Wilts)	.	4,240	973
Bradford (York)	M. & P.	103,778	19,002
Braintree	.	2,836	609
Brampton	.	3,074	557
Brandon	.	2,022	436
Brecknock	M.	5,673	1,147
	P.	6,070	1,236
Brentford	.	8,870	1,750
Brentwood	.	2,205	444
Bridgnorth	M.	6,172	1,227
	P.	7,610	1,516
Bridgwater	M. & P.	10,317	1,911
Bridlington	.	2,432	504
Bridport	M. & P.	7,566	1,468
Brigg	.	3,097	603
Brighton	P.	69,673	10,843
Bristol	M. & P.	137,328	20,873
Brixham	.	5,627	1,179
Bromsgrove	.	4,426	915
Buckingham	M.	4,020	809
	P.	8,069	1,717
Bungay	.	3,841	852
Burnley	.	20,828	3,741
Burton-upon-Trent	.	7,934	1,604
Bury	P.	31,262	5,825
Bury St. Edmunds	M. & P.	13,900	2,752
Caergwyle*	P.	719	165
Caerwys*	P.	635	142
Calne	M.	2,544	475
	P.	5,195	1,047
Camborne	.	6,547	1,174
Cambridge	M. & P.	27,815	5,194
Canterbury	M. & P.	18,398	3,654
Cardiff*	M. & P.	18,351	2,565
Cardiff District of Boroughs	P.	20,424	3,034
Cardigan*	M. & P.	3,876	922
Cardigan District of Boroughs	P.	11,760	2,436
Carlisle	M. & P.	26,310	3,956
Carmarthen*	M. & P.	10,524	1,800
Carmarthen District of Boroughs	P.	19,234	3,454
Carnarvon*	M. & P.	8,674	1,723
Carnarvon District of Boroughs	P.	22,210	4,581
Castle Donington	.	2,729	615
Cefnllys*	P.	45	6
Chard	M.	2,291	441
Chatham	P.	28,424	4,337
Cheadle	.	2,728	533
Chelmsford	.	6,033	1,204
Cheltenham	P.	35,051	6,356
Chepstow	.	4,295	723
Chertsey	.	2,743	523
Chesham	.	2,496	516
Chester	M. & P.	27,766	5,173
Chesterfield	M.	7,101	1,455
Chichester	M. & P.	8,662	1,653
Chippenham	M.	1,707	309
	P.	6,283	1,139
Chipping Norton	M.	2,932	563
Chipping Wycombe	M.	3,588	690
	P.	7,179	1,441
Chorley	.	8,907	1,545
Christchurch	P.	7,475	1,543
Cirencester	P.	6,096	1,211
Clitheroe	M.	7,244	1,371
	P.	11,480	2,192
Cockermouth	P.	7,275	1,506
Coggeshall	.	3,484	747
Colchester	M. & P.	19,443	4,145
Colne	.	6,644	1,281
Congleton	M.	10,520	2,146
Conway*	P.	2,105	429
Coventry	M.	36,208	7,657
	P.	36,812	7,783
Cowbridge*	P.	1,066	224
Cowes	.	4,786	814
Crediton	.	3,934	864
Crewe	.	4,491	805
Crewkerne	.	3,303	644
Criccieth*	P.	530	118
Cricklade	P.	35,503	7,197
Crowland	.	2,466	534
Crowle	.	2,245	496
Croydon	.	10,260	1,660
Cullompton	.	2,765	607
Darlington	.	11,228	1,921
Dartford	.	5,763	1,033
Dartmouth	M. & P.	4,508	799
Darwen, Over	.	7,020	1,302
Daventry	M.	4,430	889
Dawlish	.	2,671	543
Deal	M.	7,067	1,465
Denbigh*	M. & P.	5,498	1,215
Denbigh District of Boroughs	P.	16,614	3,458
Derby	M. & P.	40,609	8,199
Dereham	.	3,372	738
Devizes	M. & P.	6,554	1,292
Devonport	M.	38,180	3,789
	P.	50,159	4,961
Dewsbury	.	5,033	992
Diss	.	2,419	494
Dolgelly	.	2,041	519
Doncaster	M.	12,052	2,583
Dorchester	M. & P.	6,394	960
Dorking	.	3,490	612
Dover	M. & P.	22,244	3,747
Downham	.	2,867	585
Downton	.	2,727	571
Driffield, Great	.	3,792	811
Droitwich	M.	3,125	582
	P.	7,096	1,407
Dudley	P.	37,962	7,119
Dunstable	.	3,589	688
Durham	M. & P.	13,188	1,768
Dursley	.	2,617	552
East Retford	M.	2,943	587
	P.	46,054	9,643
Eccles	.	4,108	746
Ellesmere	.	2,087	418
Ely	.	6,176	1,302
Epsom	.	3,390	544
Evesham	M. & P.	4,605	918
Exeter	M.	32,818	5,109
	P.	40,688	6,499
Exmouth	.	5,123	1,042
Eye	M.	2,587	480
	P.	7,531	1,374
Falmouth	M.	4,953	600
Falmouth and Penryn	P.	13,656	2,143
Fareham	.	3,451	687
Faringdon, Great	.	2,456	492
Farnham	.	3,515	693
Faversham	M.	4,595	895
Finsbury	P.	323,772	37,427
Fishguard*	P.	1,757	433
Fleetwood-on-Wyre	.	3,121	446
Flint*	M. & P.	3,296	693
Flint District of Boroughs	P.	18,814	3,963
Folkestone	M.	6,726	1,149
Frodsham	.	2,099	376
Frome	P.	10,148	2,122
Gainsborough	.	7,506	1,561
Gateshead	M. & P.	25,568	3,520
Glastonbury	M.	3,125	690
Gloucester	M. & P.	17,572	2,843
Godalming	M.	2,218	479
Godmanchester	M.	2,337	519
Goole	.	4,722	884
Gosport	.	7,414	1,465

Table X.—Population and Inhabited Houses in 1851 in the principal Towns, &c.—*continued.*

City, Borough, or Town.		Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Grantham	M.	5,375	904
	P.	10,873	1,968
Gravesend	M.	16,633	2,722
Great Berkhampstead		2,943	553
Great Bradford		4,240	973
Great Driffield		3,792	811
Great Faringdon		2,456	492
Great Grimsby	M.	8,860	1,634
	P.	12,263	2,354
Great Marlow	P.	6,523	1,211
Great Yarmouth	M. & P.	30,879	6,886
Greenwich	P.	105,784	15,401
Grimsby, Great	M.	8,860	1,634
	P.	12,263	2,354
Guildford	M. & P.	6,740	1,176
Hadleigh		3,338	672
Halesowen		2,412	476
Halesworth		2,529	545
Halifax	M. & P.	33,582	6,528
Halstead		5,658	1,236
Harrogate		3,678	763
Hartlepool	M.	9,503	1,466
Harwich	M. & P.	4,451	751
Haslingden		6,154	1,169
Hastings	M.	16,966	2,471
	P.	17,011	2,477
Haverfordwest*	M. & P.	6,580	1,281
Haverfordwest District of Boroughs	P.	9,729	1,995
Helston	M.	3,355	672
	P.	7,328	1,459
Hemel Hempstead		2,727	509
Henley-on-Thames		3,369	667
Hereford	M. & P.	12,108	2,426
Hertford	M. & P.	6,605	1,150
Hexham		4,607	531
Heywood		12,194	2,426
Hinckley		6,111	1,350
Hindley		5,285	950
Hitchin		5,258	982
Holbeach		2,245	412
Holt* (Denbigh)	P.	1,029	213
Holyhead*	P.	5,622	1,040
Holywell*	P.	5,740	1,190
Honiton	M. & P.	3,427	692
Horncastle		4,921	1,015
Horsham	P.	5,947	1,081
Horwich		2,104	382
Houghton-le-Spring		3,224	591
Hounslow		3,514	761
Howden		2,235	497
Huddersfield	P.	30,880	5,739
Hull	M. & P.	84,690	16,634
Hungerford		2,255	411
Huntingdon	M.	3,882	725
	P.	6,219	1,244
Hyde		10,051	1,802
Hythe	M.	2,857	486
	P.	13,164	2,261
Ilfracombe		2,919	623
Ipswich	M. & P.	32,914	6,979
Keighley		13,050	2,402
Kendal	M. & P.	11,829	2,457
Kenfigg*	P.	433	80
Kenilworth		3,140	692
Keswick		2,618	552
Kettering		5,125	1,046
Kidderminster	M. & P.	18,462	3,656
King's Lynn	M. & P.	19,355	3,845
Kingston-upon-Hull	M. & P.	84,690	16,634
Kingston-upon-Thames	M.	6,279	1,119
Kirkham		2,777	517
Knaresborough	P.	5,536	1,326
Knighton*	P.	1,388	292
Knucklas*	P.	251	55
Knutsford		3,127	603
Lambeth	P.	251,345	39,154
Lampeter*	P.	907	187
Lancaster	M.	14,604	2,583
	P.	16,168	2,891
Launceston	M.	3,397	562
	P.	6,005	1,051
Leamington		15,692	2,732
Ledbury		3,027	584
Leeds	M. & P.	172,270	36,165
Leek		8,877	1,759
Leicester	M. & P.	60,584	12,805
Leigh		5,206	956
Leighton Buzzard		4,465	851
Leominster	M. & P.	5,214	1,118
Lewes	P.	9,533	1,747
Lichfield	M. & P.	7,012	1,412
Lincoln	M. & P.	17,536	3,450
Liskeard	M.	4,386	623
	P.	6,204	965
Littlehampton		2,436	466
Liverpool	M. & P.	375,955	54,310
Llandovery	M.	1,927	391
Llanelly*	P.	8,710	1,654
Llanfyllin*	P.	1,116	246
Llangefni*	P.	1,362	321
Llanidloes*	M. & P.	3,045	652
Llantrisaint*	P.	1,007	245
London (City)	M. & P.	127,869	14,580
Longtown		2,142	372
Loughborough		10,900	2,324
Loughor*	P.	821	171
Louth	M.	10,467	2,209
Lowestoft		6,580	1,265
Ludlow	M.	4,691	1,003
	P.	5,376	1,133
Luton		10,648	1,959
Lutterworth		2,446	545
Lyme Regis	M.	2,661	522
	P.	3,516	708
Lymington	M.	2,651	487
	P.	5,282	1,029
Macclesfield	M. & P.	39,048	8,312
Machynlleth*	P.	1,673	357
Maidenhead	M.	3,607	676
Maidstone	M.	20,740	3,667
	F.	20,801	3,676
Maldon	M.	4,558	902
	P.	5,888	1,179
Malmsbury	P.	6,998	1,420
Malton	P.	7,661	1,545
Manchester	M.	303,382	50,731
	P.	316,213	53,204
Mansfield		10,012	2,141
March		4,171	731
Margate		9,107	1,825
Market Harborough		2,325	480
Marlborough	M.	3,908	608
	P.	5,135	781
Marlow, Great	P.	6,523	1,211
Marylebone	P.	370,957	40,513
Maryport		5,698	1,242
Melbourne		2,227	495
Melcombe Regis and Weymouth	M. & P.	9,458	1,722
Melksham		2,931	648
Melton Mowbray		4,391	835
Merthyr Tydfil	P.	63,080	11,684
Middlesborough		7,431	1,262
Middleton		5,740	1,179
Midhurst	P.	7,021	1,300
Milford*	P.	2,837	497
Mold*	P.	3,432	719
Monmouth*	M. & P.	5,710	1,110
Monmouth District of Boroughs	P.	26,512	4,327
Montgomery*	P.	1,248	260
Montgomery District of Boroughs	P.	17,887	3,871
Morpeth	M.	4,096	559
	P.	10,012	1,467
Nantwich		5,426	1,120
Narberth*	P.	1,392	281
Neath*	M. & P.	5,841	1,133
Nevin*	P.	1,854	448
Newark	M. & P.	11,330	2,370
Newbury	M.	6,574	1,362
Newcastle-under-Lyme	M. & P.	10,569	2,153
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	M. & P.	87,784	10,441
New Malton	P.	7,661	1,545
Newmarket		3,356	631
Newport (Isle of Wight)	M. & P.	8,047	1,550
Newport* (Monmouth)	M. & P.	19,323	2,908
Newport (Salop)		2,906	553
Newport Pagnell		3,312	705
New Radnor*	P.	2,345	467
New Radnor District of Boroughs	P.	6,653	1,381
New Shoreham	P.	30,553	5,421
Newton Abbot		3,147	584
Newtown*	P.	6,371	1,421
Northallerton	P.	4,995	1,064
Northampton	M. & P.	26,657	4,886
Norwich	M. & P.	68,195	14,988
Nottingham	M. & P.	57,407	11,549
Nuneaton		4,859	1,125
Oakham		2,800	570
Oldbury		5,114	907
Oldham	M.	52,820	9,900
	P.	72,357	13,658
Ormskirk		5,548	911
Oswestry	M.	4,817	995
Otley		4,522	846
Ottery, St. Mary		2,534	536
Oundle		2,689	545
Over Darwen		7,020	1,302
Overton*	P.	1,479	310
Oxford	M. & P.	27,843	4,933
Pembroke*	M. & P.	10,107	1,792
Pembroke District of Boroughs	P.	16,700	2,930
Penrith		6,668	1,307
Penryn	M.	3,959	779
Penryn and Falmouth	P.	13,656	2,143
Penzance	M.	9,214	1,878
Pershore		2,717	565
Peterborough	P.	8,672	1,755
Petersfield	P.	5,550	1,072
Petworth		2,427	436
Pickering		2,511	552
Plymouth	M. & P.	52,221	5,171
Pocklington		2,546	559
Pontefract	M.	5,106	1,069
	P.	11,515	2,496
Pontypool		3,708	689
Poole	M. & P.	9,255	1,903
Portsmouth	M. & P.	72,096	12,825
Prescot		7,393	1,209
Presteigne*	P.	1,617	345
Preston	M. & P.	69,542	11,348
Pwllheli*	M. & P.	2,709	635
Radcliffe		5,002	927
Radnor, New, District of Boroughs	P.	6,653	1,381
Ramsey		2,641	583
		11,838	2,022
Ramsgate	M. & P.	21,456	4,098
Reading		7,095	1,232
Redruth	P.	4,927	792
Reigate	M.	2,943	587
Retford, East	P.	46,054	9,643
	P.	1,007	216
Rhayader*	P.	1,472	313
Rhuddlan*		9,065	1,534
Richmond (Surrey)	M.	4,106	843
Richmond (York)	P.	4,969	1,032
Ripon	M. & P.	6,080	1,345
Rochdale	P.	29,195	5,829
Rochester	M. & P.	14,938	2,549
Romford		3,791	767
Romsey	M.	2,080	434

Table X.—Population and Inhabited Houses in 1851 in the principal Towns, &c.—*continued.*

City, Borough, or Town.		Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Ross		2,674	517
Rotherham		6,325	1,269
Rugby		6,317	1,103
Rugeley		3,054	569
Runcorn		8,049	1,591
Ruthin*	M. & P.	3,373	768
Ryde		7,147	1,265
Rye	M.	4,071	726
	P.	8,541	1,557
Saffron Walden	M.	5,911	1,173
St. Albans†	M. & P.	7,000	1,361
St. Asaph*	P.	2,041	431
St. Austell		3,565	697
St. Helens		14,866	2,291
St. Ives (Cornwall)	M.	6,525	1,403
	P.	9,872	2,003
St. Ives (Hunts)		3,522	730
St. Neots		2,951	603
Salford	M.	63,850	11,447
	P.	85,108	15,342
Salisbury	M. & P.	11,657	2,311
Sandbach		2,752	553
Sandwich	M.	2,966	602
Sandwich and Deal	P.	12,710	2,474
Scarborough	M. & P.	12,915	2,838
Selby		5,109	1,079
Shaftesbury	M.	2,503	481
	P.	9,404	1,894
Sheerness		8,549	1,458
Sheffield	M. & P.	135,310	27,099
Shepton Mallet		3,885	825
Sherborne		3,878	732
Shoreham, New	P.	30,553	5,421
Shrewsbury	M. & P.	19,681	3,900
Sidmouth		2,516	496
Skipton		4,962	979
Sleaford		3,729	747
Soham		2,756	640
Southampton	M. & P.	35,305	5,749
Southmolton	M.	4,482	929
South Petherton		2,165	439
Southport		4,765	878
South Shields	M. & P.	28,974	3,439
Southwark	P.	172,863	23,751
Southwell		3,516	724
Southwold	M.	2,109	501
Sowerby Bridge		4,365	867
Spalding		7,627	1,503
Stafford	M. & P.	11,829	1,977
Staines		2,430	469
Stalybridge		20,760	3,670
Stamford	M. & P.	8,933	1,616
Stockport	M. & P.	53,835	10,568
Stockton	M.	1,867	342
	TOWN.	9,808	1,907
Stoke-upon-Trent	P.	84,027	15,562
Stone		3,443	666
Stourbridge		7,847	1,523
Stowmarket		3,161	657
Stratford		10,586	1,817
Stratford-on-Avon	M.	3,372	694
Stroud	P.	36,535	8,182
Sudbury	M.	6,043	1,280
Sunderland	M.	63,897	7,975
	P.	67,394	8,519
Swaffham		3,858	764
Swanage		2,014	485
Swansea*	M. & P.	31,461	6,001
Swansea District of Boroughs	P.	45,123	8,491
Tadcaster		2,527	592
Tamworth	M.	4,059	826
	P.	8,655	1,760
Taunton	P.	14,176	2,645
Tavistock	P.	8,086	1,009
Teignmouth		5,013	990
Tenby*	M. & P.	2,982	499
Tenterden	M.	3,901	708
Tetbury		2,615	539
Tewkesbury	M. & P.	5,878	1,274
Thame		2,869	544
Thetford	M. & P.	4,075	844
Thirsk	P.	5,319	1,154
Thorne		2,829	664
Tiverton	M. & P.	11,144	2,181
Todmorden		4,532	920
Topsham		2,717	563
Torquay		7,903	1,097
Torrington	M.	3,308	666
Totnes	M. & P.	4,419	728
Towcester		2,478	547
Tower Hamlets	P.	539,111	75,710
Tranmere		6,519	1,187
Tredegar		8,305	1,495
Tring		3,218	610
Trowbridge		10,157	2,080
Truro	M. & P.	10,733	2,194
Tunbridge		4,539	827
Tunbridge Wells		10,587	1,868
Tyldesley		3,608	658
Tynemouth	M. & P.	29,170	4,295
Ulverstone		6,443	1,249
Uppingham		2,068	405
Upwell		2,091	490
Usk*	P.	1,479	309
Uttoxeter		3,468	730
Uxbridge		3,236	627
Ventnor		2,569	435
Wakefield	M.	22,065	4,391
	P.	22,057	4,390
Wallingford	M.	2,819	522
	P.	8,064	1,635
Walsall	M. & P.	25,680	4,921
Waltham Abbey		2,329	461
Wantage		2,951	625
Ware		4,882	993
Wareham	P.	7,218	1,351
Warminster		4,220	872
Warrington	M.	22,894	4,285
	P.	23,363	4,380
Warwick	M. & P.	10,973	2,229
Watford		3,800	790
Wednesbury		11,914	2,189
Wellingborough		5,061	1,055
Wellington (Salop)		4,601	946
Wellington (Somerset)		3,926	766
Wells	M. & P.	4,736	906
Wells-next-the-Sea		3,633	836
Welshpool*	M.	6,564	1,376
	P.	4,434	935
Wenlock	M.	18,728	3,810
	P.	20,588	4,165
Westbury	P.	7,029	1,535
Westminster	P.	241,611	24,755
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	M. & P.	9,458	1,722
Whitby	P.	10,989	2,239
Whitchurch		3,619	772
Whitehaven	P.	18,916	3,627
Whitstable		3,086	614
Whittlesey		5,472	1,239
Wigan	M. & P.	31,941	5,686
Wigton		4,244	957
Wilton	P.	8,607	1,721
Wimborne		2,295	391
Winchcomb		2,052	429
Winchester	M. & P.	13,704	2,077
Windsor	M. & P.	9,596	1,417
Wirksworth		2,632	637
Wisbeach	M.	10,594	2,141
Wiston*	P.	774	142
Witney		3,099	630
Wokingham		2,272	469
Wolverhampton	M.	49,985	9,184
	P.	119,748	22,284
Woodbridge		5,161	1,147
Woodstock	P.	7,983	1,623
Worcester	M. & P.	27,528	5,695
Workington		5,837	1,360
Worksop		6,058	1,322
Worthing		5,370	964
Wrexham*	P.	6,714	1,262
Wycombe, High, or Chipping Wycombe	M.	3,588	690
	P.	7,179	1,441
Wymondham		2,970	685
Yarmouth	M. & P.	30,879	6,886
Yeovil		5,985	1,005
York	M.	36,303	7,077
	P.	40,359	7,778

† St. Albans, by its disfranchisement since the Census was taken, has become a Municipal Borough only.

TABLE XI.—POPULATION of Principal CITIES and TOWNS in ENGLAND and WALES, 1801-51.
(The limits of 1851 are preserved throughout, or as nearly as is practicable.)

COUNTY.	City or Town.	POPULATION.					
		1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
ENGLAND.							
Middlesex, Surrey, & Kent.	LONDON, within the Registrar-General's Bills of Mortality	958,863	1,138,815	1,378,947	1,654,994	1,948,417	2,362,236
Berks	Reading	9,742	10,788	12,867	15,595	18,937	21,456
Cambridge	Cambridge	10,087	11,108	14,142	20,917	24,453	27,815
Chester	Birkenhead	110	105	200	2,569	8,223	24,285
	Chester	15,052	16,140	19,949	21,344	23,866	27,766
	Macclesfield	10,613	14,582	21,034	30,408	32,629	39,048
	Stalybridge (*Chesh. & Lan.*)	Not ascertainable 1801-41.					20,760
	Stockport	14,830	17,545	21,726	25,469	50,154	53,835
Cumberland	Carlisle	9,415	11,476	14,416	18,865	21,550	26,310
Derby	Derby	10,832	13,043	17,423	23,627	32,741	40,609
Devon	Devonport	23,747	30,083	33,578	34,883	33,820	38,180
	Exeter	17,412	18,896	23,479	28,242	37,231	40,688
	Plymouth	16,040	20,803	21,591	31,080	36,520	52,221
Durham	Gateshead	8,597	8,782	11,767	15,177	20,123	25,568
	South Shields	11,011	15,165	16,503	18,756	23,072	28,974
	Sunderland	24,998	25,821	31,891	40,735	53,335	67,394
Gloucester	Bristol	61,153	71,433	85,108	104,408	125,146	137,328
	Cheltenham	3,076	8,325	13,396	22,942	31,411	35,051
Kent	Chatham	12,940	15,787	19,177	21,124	24,269	28,424
	Dover	8,028	11,230	12,664	15,645	19,189	22,244
	Maidstone	8,027	9,443	12,508	15,790	18,086	20,801
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne	6,391	7,959	9,222	14,035	22,678	29,791
	Blackburn	11,980	15,083	21,940	27,091	36,629	46,536
	Bolton	17,966	24,799	32,045	42,245	51,029	61,171
	Burnley	3,918	5,405	8,242	10,026	14,224	20,828
	Bury	9,152	11,302	13,480	19,140	24,846	31,262
	Liverpool	82,295	104,104	138,354	201,751	286,487	375,955
	Manchester with Salford	94,876	115,874	161,763	237,832	311,269	401,321
	Oldham	21,677	29,479	38,201	50,513	60,451	72,357
	Preston	12,174	17,360	24,859	33,871	50,887	69,542
	Rochdale	8,542	10,753	14,017	19,041	24,272	29,195
	Warrington	11,321	12,682	14,822	18,784	21,116	23,363
	Wigan	10,989	14,060	17,716	20,774	25,517	31,941
Leicester	Leicester	17,005	23,453	31,036	40,639	50,806	60,584
Norfolk	Norwich	36,238	36,748	49,705	60,505	61,846	68,195
	Yarmouth	16,573	20,448	21,007	24,535	27,865	30,879
Northampton	Northampton	7,020	8,427	10,793	15,351	21,242	26,657
Northumberland.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	33,048	32,573	41,794	53,613	70,337	87,784
	Tynemouth	13,171	17,548	23,173	23,206	25,416	29,170
Nottingham	Nottingham	28,801	34,030	40,190	50,220	52,360	57,407
Oxford	Oxford	11,694	12,931	16,364	20,649	24,258	27,843
Somerset	Bath	33,196	38,408	46,700	50,800	53,196	54,240
Southampton	Portsmouth	33,226	41,587	46,743	50,389	53,032	72,096
	Southamptom	7,913	9,617	13,353	19,324	27,744	35,305
Stafford	Stoke-upon-Trent	23,278	31,557	40,237	51,589	68,444	84,027
	Walsall	10,399	11,189	11,914	15,066	19,857	25,680
	Wolverhampton	30,584	43,190	53,011	67,514	93,245	119,748
Suffolk	Ipswich	11,277	13,670	17,186	20,201	25,384	32,914
Sussex	Brighton	7,440	12,205	24,741	41,994	49,170	69,673
Warwick	Birmingham	70,670	82,753	101,722	143,986	182,922	232,841
	Coventry	16,034	17,923	21,448	27,298	31,032	36,812
Worcester	Dudley	10,107	13,925	18,211	23,430	31,232	37,962
	Worcester	11,460	13,814	17,023	18,610	27,004	27,528
York	Bradford	13,264	16,012	26,307	43,527	66,715	103,778
	Halifax	12,010	12,766	17,056	21,552	27,520	33,582
	Huddersfield	7,268	9,671	13,284	19,035	25,068	30,880
	Hull	29,580	37,005	44,520	51,911	67,308	84,690
	Leeds	53,162	62,534	83,796	123,393	152,074	172,270
	Sheffield	45,755	53,231	65,275	91,692	111,091	135,310
	Wakefield	10,581	11,393	14,164	15,932	18,842	22,057
	York	16,846	19,099	21,711	26,260	28,842	36,303
WALES.							
Glamorgan	Merthyr Tydfil	10,127	14,945	20,959	27,281	43,031	63,080
	Swansea	10,117	11,963	14,896	19,672	24,604	31,461

TABLE XII.—AREA, HOUSES, and POPULATION, in 1841 and 1851, in the Districts of LONDON within the Registrar-General's BILLS of MORTALITY.

DISTRICT OR UNION.	Area in Statute Acres.	HOUSES. 1841 Inhabited.	1841 Uninhabited.	1841 Building.	HOUSES. 1851 Inhabited.	1851 Uninhabited.	1851 Building.	POPULATION. 1841	POPULATION. 1851
LONDON . . .	78,029	262,737	11,324	4,032	305,933	16,643	4,815	1,948,369*	2,362,236
WEST DISTRICTS, 1–6 . .	10,786	36,708	1,398	1,003	45,882	2,489	1,144	300,711	376,427
NORTH DISTRICTS, 7–11 .	13,533	46,046	1,845	1,014	59,475	2,614	1,132	375,971	490,396
CENTRAL DISTRICTS, 12–19	1,938	42,947	2,711	257	41,239	2,719	100	373,605	393,256
EAST DISTRICTS, 20–25 . .	6,230	58,673	2,328	696	66,683	2,791	670	392,444	485,522
SOUTH DISTRICTS, 26–36 .	45,542	78,363	3,042	1,062	92,654	6,030	1,769	502,548	616,635
MIDDLESEX (*part of*).									
WEST DISTRICTS.									
1 Kensington	7,374	10,962	485	656	17,151	1,118	813	74,779	120,004
2 Chelsea	865	5,648	178	100	7,591	264	98	40,179	56,538
3 St. George, Hanover Square	1,161	7,630	339	186	8,792	450	162	66,552	73,230
4 Westminster	917	6,439	208	52	6,642	281	55	56,712	65,609
5 St. Martin-in-the-Fields.	305	2,439	70	4	2,307	147	11	25,091	24,640
6 St. James, Westminster .	164	3,590	118	5	3,399	229	5	37,398	36,406
NORTH DISTRICTS.									
7 Marylebone	1,509	14,169	583	193	15,826	564	58	138,164	157,696
8 Hampstead	2,252	1,411	72	6	1,719	77	26	10,093	11,986
9 Pancras	2,716	14,766	579	313	18,584	808	306	129,763	166,956
10 Islington	3,127	8,508	293	314	13,528	659	549	55,690	95,329
11 Hackney	3,929	7,192	318	188	9,818	506	193	42,261	58,429
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.									
12 St. Giles	245	4,959	186	29	4,700	282	14	54,292	54,214
13 Strand.	174	4,327	537	8	3,962	244	4	43,598	44,460
14 Holborn	196	4,603	390	16	4,306	194	14	44,461	46,571
15 Clerkenwell	380	6,946	209	79	7,224	306	19	56,708	64,778
16 St. Luke	220	6,385	243	24	6,349	247	20	49,829	54,055
17 East London	153	4,796	236	7	4,739	198	8	39,655	44,406
18 West London	136	3,010	337	12	2,662	189	4	29,142	28,840
19 London City	434	7,921	573	82	7,297	1,059	17	55,920	55,932
EAST DISTRICTS.									
20 Shoreditch	646	12,642	456	199	15,337	702	143	83,432	109,257
21 Bethnal Green . . .	760	11,782	396	180	13,298	394	127	74,088	90,193
22 Whitechapel	406	8,834	495	44	8,812	316	33	71,765	79,759
23 St. George-in-the-East .	243	5,985	243	24	6,146	182	23	41,350	48,376
24 Stepney	1,257	14,364	557	128	16,259	867	222	90,687	110,775
25 Poplar.	2,918	5,066	181	121	6,831	330	122	31,122	47,162
SURREY (*part of*).									
SOUTH DISTRICTS.									
26 St. Saviour, Southwark .	250	4,659	182	29	4,600	244	12	32,975	35,731
27 St. Olave, Southwark .	169	2,523	91	25	2,360	75	1	19,837	19,375
28 Bermondsey	688	5,674	263	33	7,007	379	80	34,947	48,128
29 St. George, Southwark .	282	6,663	357	38	6,992	421	100	46,644	51,824
30 Newington	624	9,370	257	92	10,458	579	168	54,606	64,816
31 Lambeth	4,015	17,791	544	351	20,447	1,100	212	115,888	139,325
32 Wandsworth	11,695	6,459	271	89	8,276	600	287	39,855	50,764
33 Camberwell	4,342	6,843	278	119	9,412	927	233	39,868	54,667
34 Rotherhithe	886	2,420	112	16	2,792	199	67	13,917	17,805
KENT (*part of*).									
35 Greenwich	5,367	11,995	497	186	14,383	1,074	344	80,997	99,365
36 Lewisham.	17,224	3,966	190	84	5,927	432	265	23,014	34,835

* Including 3090 police on duty, not referred to particular localities.

SCOTLAND.

TABLE XIII.—POPULATION and its RATE of INCREASE, in the COUNTIES of SCOTLAND, 1801—1851.

COUNTIES.	1801	Increase per Cent.	1811	Increase per Cent.	1821	Increase per Cent.	1831	Increase per Cent.	1841	Increase per Cent.	1851	Increase per Cent. in 50 Years.	Annual Rate of Increase per Cent.
SCOTLAND . . .	1,608,420	12	1,805,864	16	2,091,521	13	2,364,386	11	2,620,184	10	2,888,742	. .	. .
Aberdeen	121,065	10	133,871	16	155,049	15	177,657	8	192,387	10	212,032	75	1·12
Argyll	81,277	6	86,541	12	97,316	4	100,973	—4	97,371	—9	89,298	10	·19
Ayr	84,207	23	103,839	23	127,299	14	145,055	13	164,356	15	189,858	125	1·63
Banff	37,216	3	38,433	14	43,663	11	48,337	3	49,679	9	54,171	45	·75
Berwick	30,206	2	30,893	8	33,385	2	34,048	1	34,438	5	36,297	20	·37
Bute	11,791	2	12,033	15	13,797	3	14,151	11	15,740	5	16,608	41	·68
Caithness	22,609	4	23,419	25	29,181	18	34,529	5	36,343	6	38,709	71	1·08
Clackmannan	10,858	10	12,010	10	13,263	11	14,729	30	19,155	20	22,951	111	1·58
Dumbarton	20,710	16	24,189	13	27,317	22	33,211	33	44,296	1	45,103	117	1·56
Dumfries	54,597	15	62,960	13	70,878	4	73,770	—1	72,830	7	78,123	43	·72
Edinburgh	122,597	21	148,607	29	191,514	15	219,345	2	225,454	15	259,435	111	1·51
Elgin or Moray . . .	27,760	1	27,967	12	31,398	10	34,498	1	35,012	11	38,959	40	·68
Fife	93,743	8	101,272	13	114,556	12	128,839	9	140,140	10	153,546	64	·99
Forfar	99,053	8	107,187	6	113,355	23	139,606	22	170,453	12	191,264	93	1·32
Haddington	29,986	3	31,050	13	35,127	3	36,145	—1	35,886	1	36,386	21	·39
Inverness	72,672	7	77,671	16	89,961	5	94,797	3	97,799	—2	96,500	33	·57
Kincardine	26,349	4	27,439	6	29,118	8	31,431	5	33,075	5	34,598	31	·55
Kinross	6,725	8	7,245	7	7,762	17	9,072	—3	8,763	2	8,924	33	·57
Kirkcudbright (*Stewartry*)	29,211	15	33,684	15	38,903	4	40,590	1	41,119	5	43,121	48	·78
Lanark	147,692	29	191,291	28	244,387	30	316,819	34	426,972	24	530,169	258	2·58
Linlithgow	17,844	9	19,451	17	22,685	3	23,291	15	26,872	12	30,135	68	1·05
Nairn	8,322	2	8,496	9	9,268	1	9,354	—1	9,217	8	9,956	19	·35
Orkney and Shetland	46,824	—1	46,153	15	53,124	10	58,239	5	61,065	2	62,533	33	·57
Peebles	8,735	13	9,935	1	10,046	5	10,578	—1	10,499	2	10,738	23	·41
Perth	125,583	7	134,390	3	138,247	3	142,166	—3	137,457	1	138,660	10	·20
Renfrew	78,501	18	93,172	20	112,175	19	133,443	16	155,072	4	161,091	105	1·44
Ross and Cromarty .	56,318	8	60,853	13	68,762	9	74,820	5	78,685	5	82,707	47	·77
Roxburgh	33,721	10	37,230	10	40,892	7	43,663	5	46,025	12	51,642	53	·86
Selkirk	5,388	9	5,889	13	6,637	3	6,833	17	7,990	23	9,809	82	1·20
Stirling	50,825	14	58,174	12	65,376	11	72,621	13	82,057	5	86,237	69	1·06
Sutherland	23,117	2	23,629	1	23,840	7	25,518	—3	24,782	4	25,793	12	·22
Wigtown	22,918	17	26,891	24	33,240	6	36,258	8	39,195	11	43,389	89	1·28

Note. (—) before the rate denotes that the Population, instead of increasing, *decreased* at the rate stated.

TABLE XIV.—AREA in SQUARE MILES, HOUSES, PERSONS to a HOUSE, and FAMILIES in 1851, and VALUE of PROPERTY, in the COUNTIES of SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	HOUSES. 1851			Average Number of Persons to a House.	Persons	Inhabited Houses	Families or separate Occupiers in 1851.	VALUE.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.		To a Square-Mile.			Annual Amount of Real Property Assessed to the Property and Income Tax.*
									£.
SCOTLAND	31,324	370,308	12,146	2,420	7·8	92	12	600,098	10,715,385
Aberdeen	1,970	31,743	768	173	6·7	108	16	46,447	621,821
Argyll	3,255	15,039	484	61	5·9	27	5	17,922	283,079
Ayr	1,016	23,554	824	129	8·0	187	23	38,195	608,704
Banff	686	10,662	377	62	5·1	79	16	11,612	130,032
Berwick	483	6,363	251	44	5·7	75	13	7,696	265,890
Bute	171	2,335	77	30	7·1	97	14	3,460	40,570
Caithness	712	6,952	103	54	5·6	54	10	7,983	71,441
Clackmannan	46	2,950	96	53	7·8	494	63	4,734	60,125
Dumbarton	297	4,792	238	67	9·4	152	16	8,695	150,122
Dumfries	1,129	13,306	412	92	5·9	69	12	16,162	309,470
Edinburgh	397	20,946	851	195	12·4	653	53	53,477	1,389,111
Elgin or Moray	531	7,642	223	88	5·1	73	14	8,667	119,891
Fife	503	24,610	1,062	147	6·2	305	49	34,799	597,774
Forfar	889	22,446	725	138	8·5	215	25	40,881	627,345
Haddington	291	6,444	424	41	5·6	125	22	7,957	246,244
Inverness	4,256	17,536	390	79	5·5	23	4	19,732	196,825
Kincardine	394	6,636	260	40	5·2	88	17	7,657	135,584
Kinross	77	1,662	67	12	5·4	115	21	2,129	48,791
Kirkcudbright (*Stewartry*)	954	7,009	225	36	6·1	45	7	8,890	192,474
Lanark	987	37,504	1,279	328	14·1	537	38	102,738	2,140,839
Linlithgow	101	4,059	116	10	7·4	300	40	6,236	122,242
Nairn	215	2,022	27	19	4·9	46	9	2,298	20,156
Orkney and Shetland	1,545	11,334	321	23	5·5	40	7	12,931	40,054
Peebles	354	1,796	98	31	6·0	30	5	2,093	78,260
Perth	2,835	22,528	852	87	6·2	49	8	31,636	706,878
Renfrew	234	10,760	300	78	14·9	687	46	33,620	512,825
Ross and Cromarty	3,151	15,941	321	121	5.2	26	5	17,629	153,165
Roxburgh	720	7,255	224	50	7·1	72	10	10,578	306,315
Selkirk	266	1,331	25	9	7·4	37	5	1,912	52,839
Stirling	462	11,312	510	89	7·6	187	24	17,450	307,445
Sutherland	1,886	4,943	52	27	5·2	14	3	5,244	39,470
Wigtown	511	6,902	164	27	6·3	85	14	8,638	139,598

* From a Return, furnished by the Board of Inland Revenue, of the Annual Value of Real Property assessed to the Property and Income Tax for the year ending 5th April, 1849, being the latest period up to which it can be given.

TABLE XV.—HOUSES and POPULATION in 1851 in the COUNTIES of SCOTLAND, inclusive and exclusive of CITIES, BURGHS, and DISTRICTS of BURGHS, sending MEMBERS to PARLIAMENT; with the NUMBER of MEMBERS Returned.

COUNTIES.	Including Represented Cities and Burghs.			Excluding Represented Cities and Burghs.			Represented Cities and Burghs.		
	Total Number of Members Returned.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	County Members Returned.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Members Returned by Cities and Burghs.*	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
SCOTLAND	53	370,308	2,888,742	30	289,802	1,752,620	23	80,506	1,136,122
Aberdeen	2	31,743	212,032	1	24,587	130,021	1	7,156	82,011
Argyll	1	15,039	89,298	1	14,136	79,612	.	903	9,686
Ayr	3	23,554	189,858	1	19,236	143,257	2	4,318	46,601
Banff	1	10,662	54,171	1	9,233	46,474	.	1,429	7,697
Berwick	1	6,363	36,297	1	6,169	35,192	.	194	1,105
Bute	1	2,335	16,608	1	2,335	16,608	.	.	.
Caithness	1	6,952	38,709	1	6,067	31,987	.	885	6,722
Clackmannan†	1	2,950	22,951	1	2,950	22,951	.	.	.
Dumbarton	1	4,792	45,103	1	4,479	39,658	.	313	5,445
Dumfries	2	13,300	78,123	1	11,000	61,871	1	2,300	16,252
Edinburgh	4	20,946	259,435	1	9,605	57,625	3	11,341	201,810
Elgin‡	2	7,642	38,959	1	5,833	29,154	1	1,809	9,805
Fife	3	24,610	153,546	1	18,001	98,172	2	6,609	55,374
Forfar	3	22,446	191,264	1	12,418	64,161	2	10,028	127,103
Haddington	2	6,444	36,386	1	5,433	28,602	1	1,011	7,784
Inverness	2	17,536	96,500	1	15,832	83,707	1	1,704	12,793
Kincardine	1	6,636	34,598	1	6,465	33,664	.	171	934
Kinross†	.	1,662	8,924	.	1,662	8,924	.	.	.
Kirkcudbright (*Stewartry*)	1	7,009	43,121	1	6,070	36,174	.	939	6,947
Lanark	4	37,504	530,169	1	22,229	167,506	3	15,275	362,663
Linlithgow	1	4,059	30,135	1	3,569	24,727	.	490	5,408
Nairn‡	.	2,022	9,956	.	1,460	6,979	.	562	2,977
Orkney and Shetland	1	11,334	62,533	1	10,877	59,082	.	457	3,451
Peebles	1	1,796	10,738	1	1,796	10,738	.	.	.
Perth	2	22,528	138,660	1	20,427	114,220	1	2,101	24,440
Renfrew	3	10,760	161,091	1	5,604	64,466	2	5,156	96,625
Ross and Cromarty	1	15,941	82,707	1	14,723	75,532	.	1,218	7,175
Roxburgh	1	7,255	51,642	1	6,853	48,027	.	402	3,615
Selkirk	1	1,331	9,809	1	1,331	9,809	.	.	.
Stirling	2	11,312	86,237	1	9,093	64,648	1	2,219	21,589
Sutherland	2	4,943	25,793	1	4,834	25,194	1	109	599
Wigtown	2	6,902	43,389	1	5,495	33,878	1	1,407	9,511

* Where a District of Burghs extends into two or more Counties, the Member is ascribed to the County in which the larger portion of the Population of such District is returned.

† The Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross conjointly return one Member. For Parliamentary purposes, certain detached parts of the Counties of Perth and Stirling are annexed to Kinross and Clackmannan; in the numbers here given, however, those parts are returned with their respective Counties.

‡ The Counties of Elgin and Nairn unite to return one representative.

TABLE XVI.—POPULATION and INHABITED HOUSES in 1851 in the CITIES, BURGHS, and PRINCIPAL TOWNS in SCOTLAND.

*** The letters placed before the figures denote—P. Parliamentary limits; M. Municipal limits; M. & P. Municipal and Parliamentary limits *the same*. Where no letters are inserted, the places are simply Towns, with more than 2,000 inhabitants. The Burghs distinguished thus (•), only *contribute* with others to return Members to Parliament.

City, Burgh, or Town.		Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Aberdeen	M.	53,808	3,889
	P.	71,973	5,839
Airdrie*	M. & P.	14,435	1,239
Alexandria	•	3,781	306
Alloa	•	6,676	618
Alva	•	3,058	330
Annan*	M.	4,570	829
	P.	3,426	611
Anstruther Easter*	M. & P.	1,161	194
Anstruther Wester*	M. & P.	365	53
Arbroath*	M.	8,302	855
	P.	16,986	1,734
Ardrossan	•	2,071	170
Auchterarder	•	2,526	325
Auchtermuchty	M.	2,673	561
Ayr*	M.	9,110	1,040
	P.	17,624	1,855
Ayr District of Burghs	P.	34,844	3,569
Banff*	M.	3,557	615
	P.	6,000	1,073
Bannockburn	•	2,627	345
Barrhead	•	6,069	348
Bathgate	•	3,341	354
Beith	•	4,012	326
Bervie or Inverbervie*	M.	878	159
	P.	934	171
Blairgowrie	•	2,914	387
Bonhill	•	2,327	166
Borrowstownness	•	2,645	171
Brechin*	M.	4,515	520
	P.	6,637	758
Broughtyferry	•	2,772	460
Buckie	•	2,789	532
Burntisland*	M.	2,329	242
	P.	2,724	293
Calderbank	•	2,872	206
Campbeltown*	M. & P.	6,880	653
Carluke	•	2,845	355
Coatbridge	•	8,564	955
Coldstream	•	2,238	281
Coupar-Angus	•	2,004	368
Crail*	M. & P.	1,247	259
Crieff	•	3,824	539
Cromarty*	M. & P.	1,988	327
Cullen*	M.	3,165	642
	P.	1,697	356
Culross*	M. & P.	605	110
Cumnock, Old	•	2,395	360
Cupar* (Fife)	M.	4,005	526
	P.	5,686	761
Dalkeith	•	5,086	462
Dalry	•	2,706	240
Denny	•	2,446	261
Dingwall*	M. & P.	1,990	314
Dornoch*	M. & P.	599	109
Dumbarton*	M.	4,590	274
	P.	5,445	313
Dumfries*	M.	11,107	1,373
	P.	13,166	1,582
Dumfries District of Burghs	P.	22,752	3,151
Dunbar*	M.	2,965	394
	P.	3,038	405
Dundee	M.	61,449	3,548
	P.	78,931	5,040
Dunfermline*	M.	8,577	883
	P.	13,836	1,487
Dunoon	•	2,229	345
Dunse	•	2,567	392
Duntocher	•	2,446	183
Dysart*	M.	1,610	198
	P.	8,041	1,064
Earlsferry	M.	436	89
Edinburgh	M.	66,734	2,780
	P.	160,302	7,786
Elgin*	M.	5,383	926
	P.	6,337	1,091
Elgin District of Burghs	P.	24,072	3,837
Falkirk*	M. & P.	8,752	949
Falkirk District of Burghs	P.	42,038	4,104
Falkland	M.	1,336	231
Ferryport-on-Craig	•	2,051	331
Forfar*	M. & P.	9,311	1,023
Forres*	M.	3,339	690
	P.	3,468	718
Fortrose*	M. & P.	1,148	228
Fraserburgh	•	3,093	395
Galashiels	•	5,918	562
Galloway, New*	M. & P.	447	88
Galston	•	2,538	253
Girvan	•	7,319	982
Glasgow	M.	148,116	5,091
	P.	329,097	11,905
Govan	•	3,131	296
Greenock	M. & P.	36,689	1,714
Haddington*	M.	2,887	353
	P.	3,883	473
Haddington District of Burghs	P.	12,504	1,607
Hamilton*	M. & P.	9,630	967
Hawick	•	6,683	456
Helensburgh	•	2,841	362
Huntly	•	3,131	564
Inverary*	M.	1,164	113
	P.	1,664	94
Inverbervie*	M.	878	159
	P.	934	171
Inverkeithing*	M.	1,497	206
	P.	1,852	240
Inverness*	M.	9,969	1,255
	P.	12,793	1,704
Inverness District of Burghs	P.	20,386	3,212
Inverury*	M.	2,084	316
	P.	2,264	340
Irvine*	M.	4,790	533
	P.	7,534	811
Jedburgh*	M.	2,948	311
	P.	3,015	402
Johnstone	•	5,872	311
Keith	•	2,101	446
Kelso	•	4,783	491
Kilbarchan	•	2,467	220
Kilbirnie	•	3,399	186
Kilmarnock*	M.	19,201	1,374
	P.	21,443	1,652
Kilmarnock District of Burghs	P.	43,365	3,263
Kilrenny*	M. & P.	1,862	251
Kilsyth	•	3,949	422
Kilwinning	•	3,265	360
Kincardine	•	2,697	513
Kinghorn*	M.	1,377	158
	P.	1,568	174
Kinross	•	2,590	389
Kintore*	M. & P.	476	91
Kirkcaldy*	M.	5,093	422
	P.	10,475	894
Kirkcaldy District of Burghs	P.	22,808	2,425
Kirkcudbright*	M.	2,778	414
	P.	2,687	397
Kirkintilloch	•	6,342	512
Kirkwall*	M.	2,448	333
	P.	3,451	457
Kirriemuir	•	3,518	498
Lanark*	M.	5,304	651
	P.	5,008	601
Largs	•	2,824	392
Lauder*	M. & P.	1,105	194
Leith*	M. & P.	30,919	2,084
Leith District of Burghs	P.	41,508	3,555
Lennoxtown	•	3,108	229
Lerwick	•	2,904	331
Leven	•	2,083	338
Linlithgow*	M.	4,071	328
	P.	4,213	348
Lockmaben*	M.	1,498	288
	P.	1,992	222
Lochwinnoch	•	2,271	213
Maybole	•	3,862	394
Montrose*	M.	14,328	1,330
	P.	15,238	1,473
Montrose District of Burghs	P.	49,106	5,159
Musselburgh*	M. & P.	7,092	890
Nairn*	M.	3,401	646
	P.	2,977	562
Neilston	•	2,075	118
Newburgh	M.	2,638	292
New Galloway*	M. & P.	447	88
Newmilns	•	2,211	220
Newton Stewart	•	2,599	411
North Berwick*	M.	498	72
	P.	863	133
Oban*	M. & P.	1,742	156
Old Cumnock	•	2,395	360
Paisley	M.	31,752	1,662
	P.	47,952	2,647
Peebles	M.	1,982	310
Perth	M.	14,681	1,170
	P.	23,835	1,991
Peterhead*	M.	4,819	593
	P.	7,298	886
Pittenweem*	M. & P.	1,450	264
Pollockshaws	•	6,086	387
Port Glasgow*	M. & P.	6,986	418
Portobello*	M. & P.	3,497	581
Portsoy	•	2,062	431
Queensferry*	M.	720	87
	P.	1,195	142
Renfrew*	M.	2,722	295
	P.	2,977	317
Renton	•	2,398	218
Rothesay	M.	7,104	632
Rutherglen*	M.	6,947	605
	P.	6,514	563
St. Andrews*	M.	4,730	599
	P.	5,107	675
St. Andrews District of Burghs	P.	16,878	2,457
Saltcoats	•	4,238	537
Sanquhar*	M.	1,884	282
	P.	2,381	339
Selkirk	M.	3,314	380
Stevenston	•	2,095	272
Stewarton	•	3,164	313
Stirling*	M.	9,361	767
	P.	12,837	1,270
Stirling District of Burghs	P.	30,325	3,249
Stonehaven	•	3,240	484
Stonehouse	•	2,086	311
Stornoway	•	2,391	291
Stranraer*	M.	3,877	523
	P.	5,738	793
Strathaven	•	4,274	448
Stromness	•	2,955	379
Tain*	M.	2,588	450
	P.	2,049	349
Thurso	•	2,908	417
Tillicoultry	•	3,217	268
Tranent	•	2,096	365
Troon	•	2,404	200
Whithorn*	M. & P.	1,652	291
Wick*	M.	1,514	171
	P.	6,722	885
Wick District of Burghs	P.	16,799	2,441
Wigtown*	M.	2,232	339
	P.	2,121	323
Wigtown District of Burghs	P.	9,958	1,495
Wishawton	•	3,373	363

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

TABLE XVII.—AREA, HOUSES 1841 and 1851, POPULATION Enumerated in 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851, in the ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS.

ISLANDS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Houses. 1841 Inhabited.	1841 Uninhabited.	1841 Building.	1851 Inhabited.	1851 Uninhabited.	1851 Building.	Population. Persons. 1821	1831	1841	1851
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	252,000	19,190	869	220	21,845	1,095	203	89,508	103,710	124,040	143,126
Isle of Man	180,000	7,978	370	56	8,613	434	62	40,081	41,000	47,975	52,387
Island of Jersey *	40,000	6,684	255	134	7,913	333	69	28,600	36,582	47,544	57,020
Island of Guernsey and Adjacent Islands	32,000	4,162	211	30	4,747	260	66	20,302	24,349	26,649	29,757
		366	33	..	572	68	6	525	1,779	1,872	3,962

* Enumerations of the Population of the Island of Jersey were made in the Years 1806 and 1815, with the following results:—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1806	22,855	10,312	12,543
1815	22,763	10,496	12,267

TABLE XVIII.—POPULATION and INHABITED HOUSES in 1851 in the TOWNS of the ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS.

TOWN.	Island.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Castletown	Man	2,531	393
Douglas	,,	9,880	1,193
Peel	,,	2,342	366
Ramsey	,,	2,701	434
St. Helier (Town and Parish)	Jersey	29,644	3,945
St. Peter Port (Town and Parish)	Guernsey	17,070	2,441

TABLE XIX.—BAPTISMS and BURIALS in ENGLAND and WALES, 1801–1840: also BIRTHS and DEATHS, 1841–1850.

YEARS.	Number of		Excess of Baptisms over Burials.	YEARS.	Number of		Excess of Baptisms over Burials.
	Baptisms.	Burials.			Baptisms.	Burials.	
1801	237,029	204,434	32,595	1826	380,413	268,161	112,252
1802	273,837	199,889	73,948	1827	374,186	251,871	122,315
1803	294,108	203,728	90,380	1828	392,454	255,333	137,121
1804	294,592	181,177	113,415	1829	380,245	264,230	116,015
1805	292,201	181,240	110,961	1830	382,060	254,067	127,993
1806	291,929	183,452	108,477	1831	389,122	278,619	110,503
1807	300,294	195,851	104,443	1832	387,971	298,161	89,810
1808	296,074	200,763	95,311	1833	400,043	290,508	109,535
1809	299,989	191,471	108,518	1834	405,875	283,097	122,778
1810	298,853	208,184	90,669	1835	405,067	281,545	123,522
1811	304,857	188,543	116,314	1836	405,137	281,685	123,452
1812	301,954	190,402	111,552	1837	462,893?	336,994	89,278
1813	314,432	186,477	127,955	1838	377,114?	292,650	133,620
1814	318,806	206,403	112,403	1839	368,063?	286,855	139,415
1815	344,931	197,408	147,523	1840	364,440?	304,407	121,863
					Births.	Deaths.	Excess.
1816	330,199	205,959	124,240	1841	512,158	343,847	168,311
1817	331,583	199,269	132,314	1842	517,739	349,519	168,220
1818	331,384	213,624	117,760	1843	527,325	346,445	180,880
1819	333,261	213,564	119,697	1844	540,763	356,933	183,830
1820	343,660	208,349	135,311	1845	543,521	349,366	194,155
1821	355,307	212,352	142,955				
1822	372,571	220,415	152,156	1846	572,625	390,315	182,310
1823	369,760	237,386	132,374	1847	539,965	423,304	116,661
1824	371,444	244,074	127,370	1848	563,059	399,833	163,226
1825	375,053	255,018	120,035	1849	578,159	440,853	137,306
				1850	593,422	368,986	224,436

NOTE.—From 1841–50, the above numbers show the Births and Deaths registered under the Registration Act. The returns of Baptisms and Burials from 1801–1840 were procured by Mr. Rickman, and the Census Commissioners (1841) from the clergy of the Established Church.

TABLE XX.—RETURN of the EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM during the Twenty-six Years from 1825 to 31st March 1851.

YEARS.	To North American Colonies.	To United States.	To Australian Colonies, and New Zealand.	To all other Places.	TOTAL.	YEARS.	To North American Colonies.	To United States.	To Australian Colonies, and New Zealand.	To all other Places.	TOTAL.
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891	1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900	1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003	1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092	1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198	1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907	1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160	1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140	1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527	1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222	1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478	1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417	1851	1,197	53,142	2,962	736	58,037
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034	To Mar. 31					
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222						
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207	Total .	842,898	1,536,467	204,385	40,320	2,624,070

NOTE.—The Return does not distinguish the Emigrants born in Great Britain from those born in Ireland. From later returns, it appears that the number of Emigrants in the Year 1851 was 335,966, and that in 1852 it amounted to 368,764, being at the rate of more than 1000 daily.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

TABLE XXI.—GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.—

—	All Ages. Both Sexes.	All Ages. Males and Females.	Under 5 Years.	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–
GREAT BRITAIN, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	20,959,477	M. 10,223,558 F. 10,735,919	1,374,444 1,362,515	1,230,590 1,218,109	1,134,290 1,111,594	1,025,419 1,045,317	930,048 1,030,456	808,705 903,733
ENGLAND AND WALES	17,927,609	M. 8,781,225 F. 9,146,384	1,176,753 1,171,354	1,050,228 1,042,131	963,995 949,362	873,236 883,953	795,455 871,152	699,345 771,130
SCOTLAND	2,888,742	M. 1,375,479 F. 1,513,263	189,055 182,452	172,106 167,747	162,554 154,896	145,855 153,989	128,612 151,806	104,332 125,966
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	143,126	M. 66,854 F. 76,272	8,636 8,709	8,256 8,231	7,741 7,336	6,328 7,375	5,981 7,498	5,028 6,637

The Table is read thus:—In Great Britain, with the Islands in the British Seas, there were 20,959,477 persons of both 1,134,290 aged 10 and under 15 years,—and so on; and 10,735,919 *Females*, of whom

TABLE XXII.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—AGES of MALES and FEMALES

Registration Counties.*	All Ages. Both Sexes.	All Ages. Males and Females.	Under 5 Years.	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–
ENGLAND AND WALES	17,927,609	M. 8,781,225 F. 9,146,384	1,176,753 1,171,354	1,050,228 1,042,131	963,995 949,362	873,236 883,953	795,455 871,152	699,345 771,130
LONDON, AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.								
I. LONDON.								
London (*Middlesex Part*)	1,745,601	M. 814,594 F. 931,007	107,029 107,209	87,439 88,512	77,160 79,092	73,301 85,752	80,471 100,976	76,575 94,311
,, (*Surrey Part*)	482,435	M. 225,617 F. 256,818	30,880 31,157	26,578 26,537	23,138 23,755	19,966 22,904	20,384 25,894	19,720 24,146
,, (*Kent Part*)	134,200	M. 66,347 F. 67,853	8,540 8,747	7,237 7,345	6,933 6,291	5,812 5,959	7,226 6,450	5,591 6,289
II. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.								
1. Surrey (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	202,521	M. 100,412 F. 102,109	12,895 12,887	12,186 11,865	11,588 10,950	9,807 9,318	8,446 9,121	7,494 8,362
2. KENT (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	485,021	M. 242,282 F. 242,739	31,973 31,870	29,135 28,700	26,880 26,103	24,490 22,575	21,732 21,869	18,101 19,118
3. Sussex	339,604	M. 167,189 F. 172,415	22,611 22,038	21,001 20,507	19,317 18,677	16,362 16,927	13,947 15,697	12,174 13,786
4. Hampshire	402,016	M. 200,301 F. 201,715	26,138 26,124	23,618 23,234	20,902 20,456	20,045 18,866	18,523 18,382	16,164 16,871
5. Berkshire	199,224	M. 99,486 F. 99,738	12,888 12,784	12,119 12,140	11,149 10,628	10,135 9,364	8,313 8,546	7,208 7,073
III. SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
6. Middlesex (*Extra-Metrop.*)	150,606	M. 73,331 F. 77,275	9,456 9,155	8,976 8,769	8,665 7,876	6,886 6,633	6,053 7,127	5,634 6,418
7. Hertfordshire	173,962	M. 86,465 F. 87,497	11,730 11,892	10,979 10,699	9,867 9,495	8,805 8,343	7,459 7,423	6,325 6,723
8. Buckinghamshire	143,655	M. 70,928 F. 72,727	9,891 9,716	8,837 8,738	8,170 7,736	7,312 6,685	5,576 6,181	4,932 5,575
9. Oxfordshire	170,247	M. 85,550 F. 84,697	11,169 11,063	10,380 10,068	9,337 9,110	8,813 8,055	7,718 7,398	6,026 6,508
10. Northamptonshire	213,844	M. 106,747 F. 107,097	14,084 14,403	12,861 12,878	11,691 11,538	10,629 10,025	9,494 9,517	8,271 8,331
11. Huntingdonshire	60,319	M. 30,024 F. 30,295	4,235 4,210	3,882 3,921	3,452 3,438	3,006 2,915	2,449 2,544	2,240 2,291
12. Bedfordshire	129,805	M. 62,539 F. 67,266	9,165 9,189	8,214 8,075	7,233 7,338	6,393 7,169	5,155 6,266	4,565 5,448
13. Cambridgeshire	191,894	M. 95,704 F. 96,190	13,120 12,979	12,071 11,819	10,453 10,446	9,922 9,497	8,959 8,719	7,185 7,605

* For definition of Registration

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

AGES of MALES and FEMALES enumerated March 31st, 1851.

30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85–	90–	95–	100 and upwards.
710,890	612,374	548,694	452,542	402,533	293,416	262,461	174,935	133,187	75,474	37,648	12,390	2,823	584	111
768,711	649,642	581,437	475,268	431,146	318,237	301,114	206,636	160,664	95,479	51,356	18,203	4,964	1,130	208
617,889	532,680	474,211	392,882	346,104	254,892	227,240	151,640	114,730	65,016	31,690	10,423	2,282	456	78
658,237	555,879	494,408	406,107	362,697	271,395	254,070	175,879	135,432	81,086	42,150	14,982	3,969	874	137
88,540	75,862	70,895	56,559	53,572	36,489	33,317	22,043	17,525	9,915	5,689	1,880	525	122	32
104,966	89,072	82,711	65,509	65,029	44,352	44,734	29,241	24,043	13,664	8,770	3,045	951	249	71
4,461	3,832	3,588	3,101	2,857	2,035	1,904	1,252	932	543	269	87	16	6	1
5,508	4,691	4,318	3,652	3,420	2,490	2,310	1,516	1,189	729	436	176	44	7	.

sexes; viz., 10,223,558 *Males*, of whom 1,374,444 were under 5 years of age,—1,230,590 aged 5 and under 10 years,—1,362,515 were under 5 years of age,—1,218,109 aged 5 years and under 10,—and so on.

enumerated March 31st, 1851.—In REGISTRATION COUNTIES.*

30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85–	90–	95–	100 and upwards.
617,889	532,680	474,211	392,882	346,104	254,892	227,240	151,640	114,730	65,016	31,690	10,423	2,282	456	78
658,237	555,879	494,408	406,107	362,697	271,395	254,070	175,879	135,432	81,086	42,150	14,982	3,969	874	137
69,756	57,267	50,296	38,606	33,258	21,106	18,542	10,919	7,365	3,454	1,480	418	116	28	8
81,023	65,776	57,385	43,913	39,904	25,869	24,640	15,133	11,189	5,950	3,039	974	287	62	11
18,344	15,540	13,683	10,450	9,078	5,879	5,140	3,119	2,127	984	447	118	36	5	1
21,499	17,263	15,733	11,946	10,923	7,348	6,957	4,354	3,292	1,834	856	324	69	21	6
5,208	4,221	3,484	2,536	2,131	1,654	1,849	1,607	1,223	690	294	87	18	5	1
5,661	4,521	3,780	2,975	2,643	2,047	1,915	1,308	972	562	255	104	27	2	.
6,694	5,983	5,401	4,600	4,119	3,234	2,893	2,074	1,526	872	424	137	31	7	1
7,244	6,218	5,527	4,628	4,263	3,183	3,057	2,126	1,642	971	526	172	38	10	1
16,394	14,393	12,728	10,706	9,588	7,432	6,781	4,859	3,500	2,160	995	344	71	17	3
16,815	14,740	12,831	10,850	9,747	7,443	7,054	4,972	3,849	2,377	1,253	426	121	25	1
10,902	9,445	8,807	7,512	6,709	5,231	4,627	3,367	2,601	1,525	768	232	43	6	2
11,983	10,532	9,265	7,509	6,961	5,192	4,834	3,360	2,432	1,537	826	277	62	11	2
14,164	11,965	10,472	8,606	7,666	6,095	5,723	4,122	3,115	1,767	844	288	70	12	2
14,551	12,445	10,748	8,850	8,173	6,213	6,052	4,166	3,186	1,935	996	349	96	21	1
6,374	5,892	5,228	4,536	4,145	3,243	2,913	1,964	1,637	973	538	181	45	5	.
6,642	5,960	5,283	4,464	4,022	3,244	2,989	2,210	1,861	1,083	580	195	58	10	2
4,950	4,432	4,025	3,425	3,122	2,263	2,113	1,368	1,037	558	262	87	15	4	.
5,761	4,922	4,409	3,712	3,357	2,534	2,388	1,552	1,305	747	400	159	43	8	.
5,530	4,990	4,528	3,816	3,431	2,652	2,318	1,591	1,302	666	330	116	27	3	.
6,026	5,175	4,720	3,839	3,427	2,706	2,516	1,734	1,360	815	427	144	25	7	1
4,277	4,086	3,573	3,189	2,895	2,227	2,151	1,486	1,194	667	326	115	19	5	.
4,702	4,313	3,802	3,263	3,060	2,363	2,366	1,631	1,314	781	358	112	22	9	.
5,385	4,871	4,499	3,913	3,481	2,761	2,476	1,854	1,457	821	420	127	36	5	1
5,652	4,896	4,547	3,783	3,399	2,719	2,626	1,824	1,515	914	419	159	36	5	1
7,313	6,318	5,463	4,786	4,235	3,460	2,978	1,998	1,640	908	446	142	27	2	1
7,327	6,222	5,436	4,860	4,281	3,371	3,268	2,250	1,662	1,013	492	171	45	7	.
1,934	1,771	1,447	1,295	1,210	966	818	507	380	272	114	39	4	3	.
2,019	1,673	1,465	1,293	1,189	951	890	582	404	283	158	57	12	.	.
4,021	3,577	3,086	2,753	2,456	1,801	1,575	969	753	503	242	64	14	.	.
4,624	3,803	3,358	2,725	2,493	1,993	1,833	1,176	891	531	266	65	20	3	.
6,409	5,353	4,669	4,228	3,827	2,840	2,685	1,583	1,123	772	357	117	25	6	.
6,565	5,636	4,774	4,075	3,727	2,919	2,764	1,676	1,336	950	485	166	39	11	2

Counties, *see* note, page 95.

Table XXII.—England and Wales.—

Registration Counties.	All Ages. Both Sexes.	All Ages. Males and Females.	Under 5 Years.	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–
IV. Eastern Counties.								
14. Essex	344,130	M. 172,717	23,375	21,861	19,261	16,653	14,642	12,377
		F. 171,413	23,412	21,317	18,909	15,497	14,694	13,205
15. Suffolk	336,136	M. 165,701	22,609	20,470	18,824	16,550	13,432	11,628
		F. 170,435	22,533	20,333	18,279	16,169	14,989	13,044
16. Norfolk	433,716	M. 210,759	27,557	25,439	23,311	21,015	17,448	15,339
		F. 222,957	27,654	25,428	22,821	20,987	20,068	17,963
V. South-Western Counties.								
17. Wiltshire	240,966	M. 118,959	15,821	14,712	13,710	12,667	9,648	8,126
		F. 122,007	15,461	14,528	13,091	11,731	10,376	9,278
18. Dorsetshire	177,095	M. 85,828	11,407	10,626	9,751	9,018	7,154	5,961
		F. 91,267	11,478	10,661	9,428	9,114	8,120	6,932
19. Devonshire	572,330	M. 272,063	35,766	33,687	30,084	27,190	22,496	19,501
		F. 300,267	35,565	33,248	29,627	28,456	27,383	24,168
20. Cornwall	336,641	M. 172,193	24,308	23,518	20,605	18,553	14,567	11,915
		F. 184,448	23,541	22,611	20,184	18,442	16,341	13,854
21. Somersetshire	456,259	M. 217,050	28,916	27,415	25,112	21,791	17,306	14,447
		F. 239,209	28,740	27,286	24,736	22,682	21,482	18,581
VI. West-Midland Counties.								
22. Gloucestershire	419,514	M. 198,569	25,892	23,939	21,712	19,706	17,025	14,630
		F. 220,945	25,549	24,055	21,380	21,279	21,724	18,586
23. Herefordshire	99,120	M. 49,809	6,000	5,773	5,172	4,803	4,077	3,466
		F. 49,311	5,906	5,589	5,134	4,423	4,048	3,597
24. Shropshire	244,898	M. 122,297	14,984	14,566	13,730	12,235	10,377	8,852
		F. 122,601	15,290	14,411	13,360	11,631	10,487	9,038
25. Staffordshire	630,545	M. 320,903	45,028	38,189	36,298	32,376	30,978	27,337
		F. 309,642	45,173	38,383	35,389	30,107	29,330	25,220
26. Worcestershire	258,733	M. 127,038	17,169	15,249	14,258	12,215	11,027	9,696
		F. 131,695	17,044	15,193	13,974	12,764	12,548	10,663
27. Warwickshire	480,120	M. 235,859	31,557	27,179	25,911	23,496	22,502	19,474
		F. 244,261	31,600	27,265	26,064	24,143	24,172	20,819
VII. North-Midland Counties.								
28. Leicestershire	234,957	M. 115,451	15,601	13,941	12,854	11,495	9,812	8,298
		F. 119,506	15,442	13,710	12,760	11,729	11,030	9,512
29. Rutlandshire	24,272	M. 12,286	1,556	1,466	1,415	1,250	1,014	891
		F. 11,986	1,464	1,457	1,285	1,119	1,038	939
30. Lincolnshire	400,236	M. 201,416	26,782	25,201	22,319	20,244	16,925	15,533
		F. 198,820	26,726	24,733	21,743	19,259	17,360	15,479
31. Nottinghamshire	294,380	M. 144,600	18,726	17,353	16,064	14,820	12,808	10,732
		F. 149,780	18,694	17,245	16,212	15,069	14,180	11,920
32. Derbyshire	260,693	M. 129,501	16,685	15,642	14,582	13,237	11,687	9,930
		F. 131,192	16,966	15,352	14,668	12,993	12,012	10,639
VIII. North-Western Counties.								
33. Cheshire	423,526	M. 207,008	27,723	24,973	23,335	20,877	18,830	16,820
		F. 216,518	27,553	24,662	23,258	22,132	21,846	18,941
34. Lancashire	2,067,301	M. 1,008,824	137,948	117,774	110,776	103,251	98,965	88,424
		F. 1,058,477	138,274	117,993	110,370	108,098	111,598	97,409
IX. Yorkshire.								
35. West Riding	1,340,051	M. 666,912	90,236	79,256	76,316	68,811	63,053	55,460
		F. 673,139	90,333	79,162	74,875	68,948	65,228	57,421
36. East Riding (*with York*)	254,352	M. 124,572	16,130	14,355	12,836	12,577	11,455	10,190
		F. 129,780	15,994	14,294	12,871	12,623	12,488	10,913
37. North Riding	194,644	M. 96,620	12,765	11,611	10,653	9,345	7,867	6,903
		F. 98,024	12,717	11,310	10,136	8,948	8,312	7,385
X. Northern Counties.								
38. Durham	411,679	M. 207,088	30,220	25,427	22,818	20,552	19,836	17,311
		F. 204,591	29,708	24,635	22,073	19,608	18,842	16,944
39. Northumberland	303,568	M. 149,515	20,703	17,730	15,951	14,669	14,112	12,292
		F. 154,053	20,070	17,359	15,906	15,028	14,486	12,928
40. Cumberland	195,492	M. 96,244	12,707	11,314	10,981	9,835	8,507	7,346
		F. 99,248	12,385	11,348	10,412	9,602	9,008	7,920
41. Westmoreland	58,387	M. 29,134	3,870	3,369	3,206	2,969	2,412	2,140
		F. 29,253	3,709	3,317	3,215	2,970	2,625	2,200

Ages of Males and Females, &c.—*continued.*

30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60—	65—	70—	75—	80—	85—	90—	95—	100 and upwards.
11,538	10,037	9,127	7,619	7,033	5,444	5,208	3,352	2,519	1,574	755	260	49	10	3
11,705	9,970	8,812	7,412	6,746	5,417	5,211	3,494	2,608	1,684	896	335	76	13	.
10,489	9,194	8,424	7,463	6,698	5,388	5,081	3,486	2,823	1,816	922	319	66	20	1
11,373	9,634	8,524	7,451	6,786	5,427	5,218	3,786	3,047	2,070	1,159	459	137	14	3
13,450	11,710	10,793	9,859	9,227	7,197	6,526	4,134	3,502	2,488	1,234	413	99	14	4
15,264	12,638	11,508	10,236	9,361	7,426	6,908	5,020	4,271	3,009	1,598	615	141	38	3
7,359	6,394	6,025	5,266	5,011	3,907	3,591	2,535	2,152	1,172	614	209	34	4	2
7,842	6,815	6,292	5,511	5,152	4,145	3,986	2,943	2,462	1,380	695	248	58	12	1
5,329	4,774	4,606	3,745	3,538	2,649	2,391	1,827	1,364	875	424	155	30	4	.
5,931	5,265	4,930	4,119	3,736	2,950	2,830	2,208	1,757	1,028	533	182	45	17	3
17,324	15,488	14,119	12,238	11,142	9,086	8,648	6,152	4,540	2,682	1,320	477	98	23	2
20,876	18,074	16,179	13,978	12,703	10,214	10,215	7,592	5,601	3,481	1,919	735	196	52	5
9,977	8,992	8,223	7,433	6,578	5,259	4,388	3,167	2,423	1,378	659	198	41	11	.
11,603	10,213	9,283	8,266	7,576	6,156	5,452	4,156	3,235	1,976	1,029	426	85	16	3
13,580	12,001	11,493	9,788	9,219	7,155	6,696	4,688	3,691	2,132	1,129	380	91	18	2
16,257	13,761	12,818	10,803	10,110	7,840	8,143	5,822	4,790	2,897	1,604	604	197	45	11
13,351	11,621	11,006	9,364	8,482	6,121	5,796	3,712	3,207	1,758	877	276	75	15	4
15,826	13,458	12,646	10,049	9,510	7,059	6,746	4,808	4,065	2,351	1,210	462	144	36	2
3,242	2,976	2,884	2,523	2,193	1,807	1,696	1,168	1,015	602	280	113	16	3	.
3,247	2,904	2,718	2,334	2,235	1,673	1,741	1,330	1,111	695	415	143	56	14	.
7,798	7,047	6,726	5,822	5,304	4,153	3,808	2,570	2,174	1,239	669	191	42	9	1
7,754	7,055	6,598	5,681	5,257	4,066	3,977	2,758	2,444	1,559	842	293	70	29	1
22,972	19,675	17,004	13,410	11,379	8,267	7,071	4,511	3,444	1,726	890	280	57	9	2
21,384	17,889	15,805	12,449	10,783	7,959	7,295	4,979	3,835	2,094	1,089	356	103	19	1
8,395	7,630	6,995	5,840	5,186	3,837	3,410	2,266	1,844	1,122	484	171	38	5	1
8,934	7,787	6,876	5,907	5,203	4,007	3,661	2,565	2,205	1,297	704	276	71	11	5
17,073	14,601	12,893	10,689	9,267	6,652	5,780	3,529	2,794	1,406	743	248	54	10	1
17,883	14,941	13,070	10,774	9,389	7,123	6,289	4,126	3,369	1,912	917	315	70	17	3
7,533	6,522	6,002	5,368	4,867	3,869	3,395	2,244	1,876	1,061	528	149	30	6	.
8,039	7,009	6,228	5,333	4,957	3,835	3,480	2,530	1,968	1,177	552	173	35	7	.
792	673	643	589	504	465	355	224	209	151	64	22	3	.	.
751	662	619	606	516	412	385	270	210	151	71	27	3	1	.
13,747	11,691	10,368	9,129	8,018	6,448	5,586	3,580	2,787	1,771	917	291	70	8	1
13,211	11,511	9,952	8,814	7,847	6,003	5,616	3,834	3,056	2,086	1,097	381	96	15	1
9,256	8,359	7,865	6,973	6,004	4,628	3,981	2,745	2,175	1,295	583	187	38	6	2
9,926	8,881	8,165	6,914	6,111	4,664	4,182	3,012	2,334	1,349	643	210	53	16	.
8,492	7,684	6,938	6,053	5,306	3,969	3,486	2,459	1,706	948	495	165	31	5	1
8,827	7,597	7,139	5,950	5,299	4,070	3,484	2,605	1,863	1,038	471	177	31	10	1
14,775	12,645	11,283	9,316	8,079	5,491	5,026	3,218	2,407	1,390	581	194	44	7	.
15,646	12,919	11,662	9,387	8,133	5,976	5,490	3,698	2,675	1,467	744	242	77	8	2
76,307	63,582	57,370	44,393	37,064	23,991	20,386	12,685	8,955	4,351	1,880	578	107	30	7
81,901	65,990	59,361	45,748	37,856	25,831	23,366	15,034	10,465	5,615	2,531	789	191	46	11
46,966	41,249	34,577	29,227	24,740	18,293	15,279	10,297	7,110	3,737	1,653	550	88	14	.
47,360	39,912	34,514	28,935	24,733	18,819	16,190	11,307	7,985	4,427	2,159	658	142	29	2
9,200	7,831	6,757	5,633	4,974	3.635	3,202	2,304	1,742	1,052	500	163	31	3	2
9,372	7,945	7,211	5,921	5,437	4,060	3,660	2,694	2,070	1,270	663	233	52	7	2
6,299	5,502	4,799	4,269	4,071	3,323	3,101	2,342	1,774	1,164	564	215	43	7	3
6,297	5,633	4,991	4,454	4,086	3,400	3,299	2,569	2,034	1,340	735	278	82	15	3
14,977	12,445	10,713	8,611	7,416	5,134	4,450	2,966	2,113	1,193	661	187	41	14	3
14,294	12,048	10,577	8,648	7,510	5,492	4,901	3,571	2,620	1,744	897	349	98	26	6
10,842	9,039	7,957	6,398	5,718	4,165	3,604	2,626	1,862	1,019	549	211	51	12	5
10,830	9,256	8,149	6,775	6,171	4,616	4,203	3,166	2,455	1,437	739	274	78	18	9
6,284	5,642	5,042	4,163	3,837	2,963	2,799	1,944	1,430	818	447	140	36	6	3
6,697	5,871	5,295	4,345	4,140	3,194	2,996	2,336	1,797	1,072	531	228	57	14	.
1,923	1,681	1,482	1,338	1,175	1,013	836	623	545	319	159	60	10	4	.
1,873	1,653	1,492	1,308	1,171	958	868	701	542	353	185	89	20	4	.

Table XXII.—England and Wales.—

Registration Counties.	All Ages. Both Sexes.	All Ages. Males and Females.		Under 5 Years.	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.									
42. Monmouthshire	177,130	M.	92,301	12,202	10,307	9,250	8,998	9,443	8,149
		F.	84,829	11,849	10,479	9,190	8,034	8,005	7,026
43. South Wales:—									
Glamorganshire	240,095	M.	125,087	16,654	14,292	12,737	12,231	13,512	11,933
		F.	115,008	16,383	14,175	12,285	11,090	11,525	9,912
Carmarthenshire	94,672	M.	45,519	6,297	6,164	5,590	4,752	3,684	2,996
		F.	49,153	6,183	5,997	5,422	5,025	4,526	3,500
Pembrokeshire	84,472	M.	39,620	5,562	5,488	4,887	3,964	2,862	2,538
		F.	44,852	5,475	5,345	4,763	4,410	3,975	3,423
Cardiganshire	97,614	M.	45,155	6,247	6,108	5,649	4,560	3,383	2,724
		F.	52,459	6,068	6,115	5,533	5,183	4,449	3,879
Brecknockshire	59,178	M.	29,993	3,768	3,428	3,098	2,916	2,887	2,388
		F.	29,185	3,651	3,353	2,997	2,917	2,717	2,325
Radnorshire	31,425	M.	16,118	2,147	1,967	1,700	1,629	1,424	1,144
		F.	15,307	1,962	1,827	1,670	1,515	1,356	1,159
44. North Wales:—									
Montgomeryshire	77,142	M.	38,541	4,636	4,654	4,444	4,122	3,354	2,590
		F.	38,601	4,646	4,568	4,405	3,895	3,254	2,690
Flintshire	41,047	M.	20,787	2,787	2,739	2,555	2,118	1,666	1,471
		F.	20,260	2,661	2,630	2,396	1,761	1,506	1,384
Denbighshire	96,915	M.	48,639	6,280	5,812	5,694	4,953	4,027	3,523
		F.	48,276	6,011	5,674	5,311	4,540	4,102	3,602
Merionethshire	51,307	M.	25,389	3,306	3,241	2,879	2,479	1,952	1,697
		F.	25,918	3,242	2,993	2,867	2,417	1,986	1,840
Carnarvonshire	94,674	M.	46,472	6,173	5,883	5,316	4,558	3,668	3,421
		F.	48,202	5,957	5,636	5,184	4,702	4,004	3,756
Anglesey	43,243	M.	21,172	2,851	2,597	2,416	2,072	1,726	1,547
		F.	22,071	2,862	2,647	2,250	2,016	1,824	1,681

TABLE XXIII.—SCOTLAND.—AGES of MALES and FEMALES

Counties.	All Ages. Both Sexes.	All Ages. Males and Females.		Under 5 Years.	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–
SCOTLAND	2,888,742	M.	1,375,479	189,055	172,106	162,554	145,855	128,612	104,332
		F.	1,513,263	182,452	167,747	154,896	153,989	151,806	125,966
SOUTHERN COUNTIES*	1,813,562	M.	869,445	122,374	108,574	101,387	91,853	84,838	69,882
		F.	944,117	117,888	105,914	97,006	96,963	98,395	81,543
NORTHERN COUNTIES*	1,075,180	M.	506,034	66,681	63,532	61,167	54,002	43,774	34,450
		F.	569,146	64,564	61,833	57,890	57,026	53,411	44,423
SOUTHERN COUNTIES.									
1. Dumfries-shire	78,123	M.	37,186	5,309	4,823	4,579	3,777	3,034	2,566
		F.	40,937	5,175	4,745	4,269	3,928	3,616	3,055
2. Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	43,121	M.	20,223	2,790	2,736	2,625	2,078	1,581	1,252
		F.	22,898	2,627	2,676	2,518	2,237	2,082	1,711
3. Wigtownshire	43,389	M.	20,335	2,892	2,818	2,667	2,241	1,488	1,258
		F.	23,054	2,827	2,801	2,591	2,257	2,054	1,680
4. Ayrshire	189,858	M.	92,930	14,121	12,568	11,217	9,479	8,290	7,100
		F.	96,928	13,291	12,220	10,685	9,587	9,254	7,635
5. Buteshire	16,608	M.	7,518	972	923	1,035	791	615	464
		F.	9,090	892	922	904	967	879	705
6. Renfrewshire	161,091	M.	75,690	10,728	9,492	9,076	7,920	7,509	5,970
		F.	85,401	10,105	9,277	8,737	9,687	9,802	7,455
7. Dumbartonshire	45,103	M.	22,400	2,966	2,814	2,692	2,361	2,408	1,826
		F.	22,703	2,825	2,755	2,458	2,374	2,389	1,814
8. Lanarkshire	530,169	M.	257,060	35,905	30,394	28,210	28,032	28,456	23,439
		F.	273,109	35,250	29,768	27,405	29,594	31,562	25,987
9. Stirlingshire	86,237	M.	42,234	6,076	5,550	5,035	4,427	3,850	3,088
		F.	44,003	5,731	5,442	4,788	4,355	4,043	3,477

* In this topographical arrangement of the Counties, Scotland is divided, on the same principle as England, into *two* Divisions the Lowlands of Scotland; the latter comprises the Highlands and

Ages of Males and Females, &c.—*continued.*

30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60—	65—	70—	75—	80—	85—	90—	95—	100 and upwards.
7,108	6,064	5,153	4,016	3,478	2,407	2,197	1,401	1,034	601	347	112	27	7	.
6,069	5,046	4,412	3,542	2,939	2,182	2,131	1,465	1,109	697	403	186	52	11	2
10,012	8,278	6,709	5,275	4,175	3,001	2,379	1,602	1,082	668	355	140	39	10	3
8,248	6,951	5,657	4,552	3,826	2,932	2,573	1,849	1,363	923	528	212	84	24	6
2,715	2,488	2,181	1,844	1,770	1,366	1,264	863	712	456	234	107	28	8	.
3,038	2,682	2,319	2,110	1,848	1,563	1,517	1,201	943	626	407	160	66	13	7
2,428	2,183	1,887	1,590	1,564	1,273	1,153	813	645	406	244	95	32	5	1
2,780	2,529	2,218	1,890	1,889	1,497	1,443	1,105	891	584	403	154	63	13	2
2,610	2,423	2,102	1,908	1,875	1,478	1,399	996	802	507	262	92	26	4	.
3,361	3,058	2,765	2,370	2,187	1,879	1,876	1,282	1,069	728	440	151	47	17	2
2,040	1,860	1,608	1,315	1,117	970	901	629	501	289	189	60	23	5	1
1,897	1,671	1,490	1,146	1,101	944	948	705	598	356	245	93	24	7	.
1,003	873	825	722	610	544	512	386	302	203	70	43	11	3	.
911	855	696	687	573	519	513	357	340	196	120	38	10	1	2
2,282	2,071	1,937	1,748	1,552	1,388	1,319	942	777	411	220	70	16	7	1
2,198	2,096	1,945	1,708	1,555	1,351	1,400	1,030	877	527	303	117	30	5	1
1,393	1,230	1,027	932	834	692	535	322	228	140	84	28	3	2	1
1,313	1,074	1,059	955	823	693	698	460	336	243	172	71	21	3	1
3,199	2,799	2,497	2,089	2,017	1,628	1,492	1,010	792	467	248	79	29	4	.
3,155	2,749	2,529	2,170	1,952	1,647	1,641	1,086	934	633	382	113	37	6	2
1,508	1,538	1,341	1,107	1,029	804	845	597	479	318	173	73	18	5	.
1,625	1,520	1,297	1,173	1,018	922	928	708	598	415	261	78	25	3	2
3,047	2,897	2,387	1,982	1,817	1,514	1,390	935	701	465	226	73	14	5	.
3,138	2,937	2,437	2,097	2,004	1,644	1,609	1,092	883	611	343	127	33	5	3
1,419	1,187	1,054	878	885	674	702	403	312	254	150	37	6	1	1
1,507	1,325	1,107	914	899	735	752	571	407	305	179	71	13	5	1

enumerated March 31st, 1851.—In COUNTIES.*

30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60—	65—	70—	75—	80—	85—	90—	95—	100 and upwards.
88,540	75,862	70,895	56,559	53,572	36,489	33,317	22,043	17,525	9,915	5,689	1,880	525	122	32
104,966	89,072	82,711	65,509	65,029	44,352	44,734	29,241	24,043	13,664	8,770	3,045	951	249	71
58,694	49,539	45,159	34,809	31,747	21,401	18,978	12,245	9,293	5,083	2,585	781	180	36	7
67,734	56,407	51,866	40,009	38,387	25,786	24,960	16,121	12,502	6,955	3,830	1,380	378	75	18
29,846	26,323	25,736	21,750	21,825	15,088	14,339	9,798	8,232	4,832	3,104	1,099	345	86	25
37,232	32,665	30,845	25,500	26,642	18,566	19,774	13,120	11,541	6,709	4,940	1,665	573	174	53
2,243	2,059	1,836	1,531	1,442	1,036	1,034	733	580	353	177	59	12	3	.
2,703	2,451	2,232	1,782	1,763	1,275	1,333	941	781	488	267	100	27	5	1
1,096	1,074	1,019	815	829	586	583	408	353	231	117	37	9	4	.
1,441	1,316	1,275	1,063	1,036	729	777	532	450	256	153	55	20	2	2
1,121	1,084	997	745	759	580	609	356	352	205	102	40	18	3	.
1,456	1,351	1,205	939	974	677	732	510	458	293	159	63	23	3	1
5,771	5,150	4,578	3,510	3,215	2,316	2,057	1,377	1,092	632	324	102	27	4	.
6,484	5,494	5,158	3,980	3,604	2,532	2,468	1,703	1,355	772	452	190	54	7	3
427	392	372	325	325	239	211	159	140	70	38	14	4	.	2
589	556	546	466	431	346	311	205	182	114	75	25	3	2	.
5,214	4,323	4,104	3,014	2,761	1,687	1,601	932	741	358	195	46	10	7	2
6,343	4,834	4,769	3,573	3,329	2,147	2,205	1,196	1,015	513	284	97	26	6	1
1,434	1,190	1,170	940	885	568	478	265	201	111	62	25	4	.	.
1,589	1,306	1,219	963	927	586	546	339	303	170	100	33	5	2	.
19,455	15,270	13,888	9,691	8,567	5,198	4,504	2,634	1,832	957	471	126	27	3	1
20,981	16,418	14,924	10,419	10,150	6,174	6,056	3,468	2,611	1,335	698	214	70	19	6
2,712	2,263	2,180	1,746	1,644	1,079	934	657	475	303	152	54	7	2	.
2,920	2,643	2,389	1,901	1,727	1,247	1,194	839	634	351	208	86	24	3	1

or groups of Counties, designated *Southern Counties* and *Northern Counties*. The former division includes the greater part of part of the Lowlands. The returns are for the Counties *proper*.

Table XXIII.—Scotland.—Ages of

Counties.	All Ages. Both Sexes.	All Ages. Males and Females.	Under 5 Years.	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–
SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—*cont.*								
10. Linlithgowshire	30,135	M. 15,194	2,201	1,964	1,667	1,431	1,583	1,292
		F. 14,941	2,160	1,844	1,572	1,373	1,350	1,221
11. Edinburghshire	259,435	M. 119,384	15,759	13,974	13,313	12,535	12,396	10,322
		F. 140,051	15,490	13,623	12,779	14,115	15,506	13,339
12. Peebles-shire	10,738	M. 5,364	710	668	673	634	464	341
		F. 5,374	683	631	574	574	545	411
13. Selkirkshire	9,809	M. 4,850	704	600	558	534	435	365
		F. 4,959	679	604	582	457	478	399
14. Roxburghshire	51,642	M. 25,212	3,549	3,238	2,839	2,690	2,295	1,974
		F. 26,430	3,336	3,066	2,703	2,663	2,564	2,237
15. Berwickshire	36,297	M. 17,433	2,429	2,205	2,009	1,849	1,457	1,283
		F. 18,864	2,330	2,176	1,926	1,893	1,821	1,439
16. Haddingtonshire	36,386	M. 17,610	2,394	2,279	2,182	1,940	1,484	1,123
		F. 18,776	2,322	2,091	2,031	1,742	1,768	1,424
17. Fifeshire	153,546	M. 73,175	10,598	9,464	9,066	7,477	6,132	5,067
		F. 80,371	10,095	9,327	8,657	7,580	7,200	6,298
18. Kinross-shire	8,924	M. 4,305	584	521	528	462	313	277
		F. 4,619	528	530	475	413	390	335
19. Clackmannanshire	22,951	M. 11,342	1,687	1,543	1,416	1,195	1,048	875
		F. 11,609	1,572	1,476	1,352	1,167	1,092	921
NORTHERN COUNTIES.								
20. Perthshire	138,660	M. 66,337	8,216	7,961	7,874	6,876	5,746	4,444
		F. 72,323	7,975	7,764	7,856	6,974	6,424	5,476
21. Forfarshire	191,264	M. 88,324	12,151	11,085	10,797	9,225	8,054	6,462
		F. 102,940	11,808	10,812	10,492	10,789	10,969	8,924
22. Kincardineshire	34,598	M. 17,008	2,420	2,115	1,956	1,679	1,400	1,207
		F. 17,590	2,212	2,063	1,923	1,604	1,445	1,256
23. Aberdeenshire	212,032	M. 100,255	14,110	12,656	11,730	10,666	8,983	7,158
		F. 111,777	13,573	12,129	11,274	11,010	10,490	8,886
24. Banffshire	54,171	M. 25,575	3,816	3,336	3,185	2,548	2,053	1,648
		F. 28,595	3,576	3,272	2,964	2,829	2,513	2,007
25. Elginshire	38,959	M. 18,191	2,480	2,222	2,076	1,964	1,585	1,286
		F. 20,768	2,520	2,222	1,952	2,005	1,972	1,635
26. Nairnshire	9,956	M. 4,695	580	494	514	551	408	351
		F. 5,261	531	530	452	553	495	435
27. Inverness-shire	96,500	M. 44,961	5,523	5,790	5,502	4,923	3,879	2,990
		F. 51,539	5,489	5,589	5,412	5,258	5,070	4,069
28. Argyllshire	89,298	M. 43,935	5,491	5,727	5,596	4,835	3,491	2,705
		F. 45,363	5,386	5,546	5,225	4,530	3,332	3,059
29. Ross and Cromartyshire	82,707	M. 39,012	4,659	4,860	4,622	4,091	3,534	2,765
		F. 43,695	4,615	4,698	4,209	4,335	4,240	3,470
30. Sutherlandshire	25,793	M. 11,917	1,449	1,390	1,348	1,368	1,065	848
		F. 13,876	1,378	1,449	1,316	1,399	1,286	1,099
31. Caithness-shire	38,709	M. 18,329	2,306	2,355	2,213	2,135	1,664	1,193
		F. 20,380	2,128	2,238	2,064	2,198	1,990	1,478
32. Orkney and Shetland	62,533	M. 27,495	3,480	3,571	3,754	3,141	1,912	1,393
		F. 35,038	3,373	3,521	3,251	3,542	3,185	2,629

TABLE XXIV.—ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.—AGES of

Islands.	All Ages. Both Sexes.	All Ages. Males and Females.	Under 5 Years.	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	143,126	M. 66,854	8,636	8,256	7,741	6,328	5,981	5,028
		F. 76,272	8,709	8,231	7,336	7,375	7,498	6,637
1. Isle of Man	52,387	M. 24,915	3,345	3,425	3,214	2,572	1,953	1,574
		F. 27,472	3,302	3,324	2,979	2,854	2,427	2,134
2. Jersey	57,020	M. 26,238	3,310	3,038	2,856	2,377	2,516	2,232
		F. 30,782	3,401	3,121	2,744	2,955	3,345	2,890
3. Guernsey and adjacent Islands*	33,719	M. 15,701	1,981	1,793	1,671	1,379	1,512	1,222
		F. 18,018	2,006	1,786	1,613	1,566	1,726	1,613

* The Islands referred to as adjacent to Guernsey are, Alderney (population 3,333); Sark, Great and Little

Males and Females, &c.—*continued.*

30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85–	90–	95–	100 and upwards.
1,052	863	746	590	536	375	343	225	182	76	47	15	5	.	1
1,017	839	700	626	634	436	442	276	218	118	76	33	6	.	.
8,362	7,203	6,333	5,049	4,580	3,089	2,594	1,702	1,210	590	278	73	18	3	1
10,888	9,020	8,225	6,626	6,305	4,226	3,835	2,564	1,803	971	509	166	49	9	1
303	283	261	250	192	156	149	120	81	54	19	6	.	.	.
356	313	260	238	228	162	132	112	77	49	18	7	2	2	.
338	274	221	207	173	147	109	65	60	35	16	7	2	.	.
341	292	273	210	175	154	105	84	60	37	17	9	3	.	.
1,671	1,383	1,249	1,020	914	695	656	446	296	182	75	29	10	1	.
1,825	1,604	1,370	1,116	1,089	780	765	525	382	226	124	45	6	3	1
1,050	932	864	791	695	519	507	330	259	150	84	25	5	.	.
1,211	1,125	941	848	804	629	576	468	330	217	93	29	8	.	.
1,162	976	896	792	687	577	425	309	237	146	65	33	2	1	.
1,184	1,157	1,048	866	842	628	588	429	310	194	108	34	7	3	.
4,409	3,976	3,651	3,119	2,947	2,156	1,839	1,298	1,026	532	312	84	18	4	.
5,344	4,796	4,402	3,677	3,638	2,616	2,435	1,659	1,298	719	414	165	41	9	1
229	208	210	203	219	158	138	99	74	43	28	8	2	1	.
287	243	269	228	274	171	186	88	97	58	32	12	3	.	.
745	636	584	471	377	240	207	130	102	55	23	8	.	.	.
775	649	661	488	455	271	274	183	138	74	43	17	1	.	.
3,785	3,547	3,501	3,172	3,127	2,156	1,959	1,469	1,194	672	400	187	42	8	1
4,638	4,259	4,190	3,445	3,679	2,522	2,607	1,756	1,518	907	543	225	48	16	1
5,327	4,855	4,999	3,894	3,676	2,334	2,127	1,391	992	560	289	109	22	4	1
7,168	5,975	6,012	4,734	4,570	2,981	2,823	1,924	1,476	794	489	156	37	6	1
1,047	928	853	734	710	509	485	355	260	184	127	31	7	1	.
1,049	981	870	770	808	607	607	469	399	256	171	71	26	2	1
6,071	5,225	4,873	4,337	3,788	2,854	2,524	2,089	1,522	896	521	190	45	13	4
7,226	6,037	5,776	4,993	4,865	3,654	3,453	2,837	2,236	1,343	901	331	127	31	5
1,440	1,229	1,185	1,044	1,050	789	646	582	494	258	197	51	20	4	.
1,719	1,453	1,406	1,252	1,290	1,018	924	791	687	419	323	107	34	10	2
1,066	945	879	763	772	547	519	356	340	217	125	39	9	1	.
1,296	1,159	1,016	974	958	701	756	534	484	293	193	66	21	9	2
300	243	237	185	217	144	133	119	100	64	39	13	2	1	.
361	294	263	240	256	182	228	143	147	78	51	15	6	1	.
2,859	2,264	2,302	1,747	1,994	1,267	1,482	744	722	451	349	109	40	18	6
3,468	2,829	2,839	2,006	2,438	1,494	2,047	1,013	1,051	598	570	165	81	33	20
2,645	2,249	2,159	1,796	2,016	1,330	1,444	802	761	431	310	88	42	13	4
2,856	2,631	2,477	1,977	2,042	1,470	1,749	983	914	520	463	140	41	20	2
2,281	2,041	1,940	1,462	1,811	1,123	1,367	706	764	415	307	95	50	15	4
3,056	2,467	2,371	1,772	2,188	1,381	1,852	936	950	491	470	110	60	15	9
664	601	621	512	552	390	373	227	230	124	95	34	22	2	2
912	807	777	603	723	488	620	296	306	166	180	53	11	7	.
943	882	893	885	793	579	477	325	296	180	135	53	17	3	2
1,243	1,100	1,042	956	970	702	748	455	462	269	206	71	38	15	7
1,318	1,314	1,294	1,219	1,319	1,066	803	633	557	380	210	100	27	3	1
2,240	2,073	1,806	1,778	1,855	1,366	1,360	983	911	575	380	155	43	9	2

MALES and FEMALES enumerated March 31st, 1851.

30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85–	90–	95–	100 and upwards.
4,461	3,832	3,588	3,101	2,857	2,035	1,904	1,252	932	543	269	87	26	6	1
5,508	4,691	4,318	3,652	3,420	2,490	2,310	1,516	1,189	729	436	176	44	7	.
1,433	1,321	1,277	1,016	1,016	795	775	429	395	226	109	29	8	3	.
1,773	1,539	1,519	1,266	1,123	877	867	544	451	265	165	53	8	2	.
1,949	1,566	1,410	1,271	1,173	776	677	467	316	178	92	27	4	2	1
2,385	1,980	1,730	1,505	1,410	934	825	550	463	291	167	66	19	1	.
1,079	945	901	814	668	464	452	356	221	139	68	31	4	1	.
1,350	1,172	1,069	881	887	679	618	422	275	173	104	57	17	4	.

(population 580); Herm (population 46); Jethou (population 3); and Le Marchant (uninhabited in 1851).

TABLE XXV.—PROPORTIONAL NUMBER of FEMALES to 100 MALES at different Periods of Age, 31st March 1851.

DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.	To 100 Males at each Age, the Proportion of Females at the same Age. AGES. All Ages.	0–	20–	40–	60–	80 & upwards.
ENGLAND.						
I.—LONDON	113·5	104·1	119·3	116·8	136·9	197·2
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.						
1 Surrey (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	101·7	96·9	108·1	101·4	105·8	124·5
2 Kent (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	100·2	97 1	102·7	101·0	105·5	127·7
3 Sussex	103·1	98·6	111·9	102·4	100·3	112·1
4 Hampshire	100·7	97·8	102·4	103·5	104·2	120·3
5 Berkshire	100·2	97·0	103·7	99·2	108·7	109·9
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.						
6 Middlesex (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	105·4	95·4	115·0	109·2	118·1	165·8
7 Hertfordshire	101·2	97·7	104·3	101·8	109·3	126·9
8 Buckinghamshire	102·5	96·1	110·1	105·1	110·8	107·7
9 Oxfordshire	99·0	96·5	101·9	98 6	104·1	105·3
10 Northamptonshire	100·3	99·1	100·0	100·0	108·9	115·7
11 Huntingdonshire	100·9	99·4	101·6	99·6	109·2	141·9
12 Bedfordshire	107·6	102·5	116·3	104·7	116 6	110·6
13 Cambridgeshire	100·5	98·2	102·2	99·6	109·1	139·2
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.						
14 Essex	99·2	97·5	102·0	97·1	102·7	120·3
15 Suffolk	102·9	98·5	109·6	100·8	106·9	133·4
16 Norfolk	105·8	99·6	113·8	103·9	115·4	135·8
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.						
17 Wiltshire	102·6	96·3	108·8	104·4	114·0	117·5
18 Dorsetshire	106·3	99·7	113·0	108·2	117·5	127·2
19 Devonshire	110·4	100·1	121·0	114·0	122·1	151·4
20 Cornwall	107·1	97·5	114·4	113·8	130·5	171·5
21 Somersetshire	110·2	100·2	122·2	110·4	125·8	151·9

DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.	To 100 Males at each Age, the Proportion of Females at the same Age. AGES. All Ages.	0–	20–	40–	60–	80 & upwards
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.						
22 Gloucestershire	111·3	101·1	122·9	112·3	124·2	148 7
23 Herefordshire	99·0	96·8	100·2	95·2	108 8	152·4
24 Shropshire	100·2	98·5	100·8	98·8	109·7	135·4
25 Staffordshire	96 5	98·1	92·9	93·9	108·7	126·7
26 Worcestershire	103·7	100·1	108·1	100·6	112·8	152·7
27 Warwickshire	103·6	100·9	105·7	102·2	116·2	125·2
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.						
28 Leicestershire	103·5	99.5	110·6	101·2	106·7	107·6
29 Rutlandshire	97·6	93·6	100·6	97 8	108·2	114·6
30 Lincolnshire	98·7	97·8	99·4	96·0	106·3	123·5
31 Nottinghamshire	103·6	100·4	109·1	101·5	106·7	113·0
32 Derbyshire	101·3	99·7	103·4	100·9	104·6	99·0
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.						
33 Cheshire	104·6	100·7	110·0	102·9	110·8	129·9
34 Lancashire	104·9	101·0	109·0	103·6	117·5	137·1
IX.—YORKSHIRE.						
35 West Riding	100·9	99·6	101·5	100·1	109·6	129·7
36 East Riding (*with York*)	104·2	99·8	105·3	107·8	116 8	136·9
37 North Riding	101·4	97·1	103·9	102·8	110·2	133·7
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.						
38 Durham	98·8	97·0	96·2	101·1	119·7	151·9
39 Northumberland	103·0	99 0	102·6	106·1	124·7	135·0
40 Cumberland	103·1	97·6	106·2	106·1	117·3	131·3
41 Westmorland	100·4	98·5	102·4	98·4	106·1	127·9
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.						
42 Monmouthshire	91·9	97·0	85·0	86·9	103·2	132·7
43 South Wales	101·5	98·2	100·4	101·9	123·2	159·7
44 North Wales	101·2	96·5	101·9	102·4	118·4	153·3

DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.	To 100 Males at each Age, the Proportion of Females at the same Age. AGES. All Ages.	0–	20–	40–	60–	80– & upwards.
SCOTLAND.						
SOUTHERN COUNTIES.						
1 Dumfries-shire	110·1	98·0	119·4	120·6	131·2	159·4
2 Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	113·2	97·7	130·9	126·3	127·9	138·9
3 Wigtownshire	113·4	98·7	132·1	123·1	130·9	152·7
4 Ayrshire	104·3	96 6	109·7	112·1	122·1	154·5
5 Buteshire	120·9	98·2	143·8	141 9	140·0	181·0
6 Renfrewshire	112·8	101 6	123·5	119·5	135·7	159·2
7 Dumbartonshire	101·3	96·1	103·5	103·7	128 7	153·8
8 Lanarkshire	106·2	99·6	109·6	111·6	135·7	160·3
9 Stirlingshire	104 2	96·3	109 8	109·2	127·4	149·8
10 Linlithgowshire	98·3	95·7	92·4	106·6	127·6	169·1
11 Edinburghshire	117·3	100·7	127·3	133·2	150·5	196·8
12 Peebles-shire	100·2	91·7	116 8	103·4	91·6	116·0
13 Selkirkshire	102·2	96·9	106 9	108·6	106·3	116·0
14 Roxburghshire	104·8	95·5	112·4	112·3	120·1	155·6
15 Berwickshire	108·2	98·0	118·5	112·3	127·7	125·0
16 Haddingtonshire	106·6	93·1	119·1	114·6	130·2	150·5
17 Fifeshire	109·8	97·4	120·7	120·7	130·2	150·7
18 Kinross-shire	107·3	92·9	122·2	119·2	121·2	120·5
19 Clackmannanshire	102·4	95·3	104·0	112·1	135·4	196·8
NORTHERN COUNTIES.						
20 Perthshire	109·0	97·2	118·7	115·7	128·2	130·6
21 Forfarshire	116·5	101·6	133·7	122·8	138·4	162·1
22 Kincardineshire	103·4	95·5	103·2	108·9	134·8	163·2
23 Aberdeenshire	111 5	97·6	121·1	121 7	140·4	180·5
24 Banffshire	111·8	98·1	120·7	122·1	142·5	175·0
25 Elginshire	114·2	99·5	124·2	123·2	144·3	167·2
26 Nairnshire	112·1	96 6	121·7	120·2	143·3	132·7
27 Inverness-shire	114 6	100·0	128·7	120·1	138·5	166·5
28 Argyllshire	103·2	95·6	107·1	109·1	121·2	145·7
29 Ross & Cromartyshire	112·0	97·9	123·4	121·7	130·0	141·0
30 Sutherlandshire	116·4	99·8	129·1	124 9	145 5	161·9
31 Caithness-shire	111·2	95·8	124·1	116·5	151·3	160·5
32 Orkney and Shetland	127·4	98·1	170·6	138·9	161·4	173·0
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.						
Isle of Man	110·3	99·2	125·3	116·6	116·5	153·0
Jersey	117·3	105·5	128·3	120·5	130·0	200·8
Guernsey	114·8	102·1	123·2	123·5	127·4	175·0

This Table may be read thus:—In Surrey (*Extra-Metropolitan*), to every 100 Males of all ages there were 101·7 Females; at the age 0 and under 20, there were 96·9 Females to every 100 Males of the same age; at the age 20 and under 40, there were 108·1 Females to every 100 Males of the same age; and so for the other ages.

CONJUGAL OR CIVIL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER and AGES of UNMARRIED, MARRIED, and WIDOWED PERSONS.

	ALL AGES. *	Under 15 Years.	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85–	90–	95–	100 and upwards.
GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.																				
Unmarried { Males . .	6,449,318	3,739,324	1,020,878	746,143	364,278	189,675	113,816	80,933	56,485	44,947	30,435	25,789	15,403	11,446	5,969	2,567	916	228	72	14
Unmarried { Females .	6,478,805	3,692,218	1,019,393	717,955	368,301	198,375	122,594	90,760	65,241	57,081	40,213	39,331	25,530	20,441	11,795	6,605	2,173	624	133	42
Married . { Husbands	3,391,271	.	4,460	181,443	435,004	504,884	477,264	439,362	364,679	318,297	225,695	189,050	116,752	76,982	37,444	15,169	3,875	728	153	30
Married . { Wives . .	3,461,524	.	25,607	307,395	518,127	538,519	484,812	430,418	343,565	288,042	197,015	155,366	89,278	51,947	22,276	7,265	1,568	268	51	5
Widowed . { Widowers	382,969	.	81	2,462	9,423	16,331	21,294	28,399	31,378	39,289	37,286	47,622	42,780	44,759	32,061	19,912	7,599	1,867	359	67
Widowed . { Widows .	795,590	.	317	5,106	17,305	31,817	42,236	60,259	66,462	86,023	81,009	106,417	91,828	88,276	61,408	37,486	14,462	4,072	946	161
ENGLAND AND WALES.																				
Unmarried { Males . .	5,488,735	3,190 976	869,325	633,842	308,363	159,956	95,889	67,380	47,522	37,155	25,815	21,649	13,055	9,629	5,068	2,107	752	188	52	12
Unmarried { Females .	5,468,856	3,162,847	861,453	598,732	306,607	163,604	99,443	71,520	51,044	43,102	30,823	29,550	19,319	15,217	8,837	4,630	1,580	456	77	15
Married . { Husbands	2,958,564	.	3,835	159,445	382,692	443,684	418,207	382,255	318,188	274,892	196,491	163,866	101,018	65,817	31,809	12,528	3,164	550	105	18
Married . { Wives . .	3,015,634	.	22,240	268,094	450,220	468,305	421,597	373,681	300,195	249,562	173,391	136,237	78,862	45,590	19,722	6,312	1,355	222	44	5
Widowed . { Widowers	333,926	.	76	2,168	8,290	14,249	18,584	24,576	27,172	34,057	32,586	41,725	37,567	39,284	28,139	17,055	6,507	1,544	299	48
Widowed . { Widows .	661,894	.	260	4,326	14,303	26,328	34,839	49,207	54,868	70,033	67,181	88,283	77,698	74,625	52,527	31,208	12,047	3,291	753	117
SCOTLAND.																				
Unmarried { Males . .	918,384	523,715	145,248	107,304	53,497	28,466	17,179	12,960	8,611	7,531	4,408	3,947	2,237	1,760	866	443	152	39	18	2
Unmarried { Females .	964,182	505,095	150,713	113,611	58,665	33,200	22,159	18,485	13,681	13,449	9,079	9,429	5,980	5,064	2,848	1,901	578	164	54	27
Married . { Husbands	410,349	. .	603	21,028	49,748	58,074	56,096	54,261	43,916	41,027	27,593	23,761	14,876	10,567	5,350	2,533	683	176	45	12
Married . { Wives . .	422,296	.	3,224	27,463	64,448	66,586	59,948	53,737	40,878	36,390	22,153	18,059	9,835	6,018	2,404	910	194	43	6	.
Widowed . { Widowers	46,746	.	4	280	1,087	2,000	2,587	3,674	4,032	5,014	4,488	5,609	4,930	5,198	3,699	3,713	1,045	310	58	18
Widowed . { Widows .	126,785	.	52	732	2,853	5,180	6,965	10,489	10,950	15,190	13,120	17,246	13,426	12,961	8,412	5,959	2,273	744	189	44
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.																				
Unmarried { Males . .	42,199	24,633	6,305	4,997	2,418	1,253	748	593	352	261	212	193	111	57	35	17	12	1	1	.
Unmarried { Females .	45,767	24,276	7,227	5,612	3,029	1,571	992	755	516	530	311	352	231	160	110	74	15	4	2	.
Married . { Husbands	22,358	. .	22	970	2,564	3,126	2,961	2,846	2,575	2,378	1,611	1,423	858	598	285	108	28	2	3	.
Married . { Wives . .	23,594	.	143	1,838	3,459	3,628	3,267	3,000	2,492	2,090	1,471	1,070	581	339	150	43	19	3	1	.
Widowed . { Widowers	2,297	.	1	14	46	82	123	149	174	218	212	288	283	277	223	144	47	13	2	1
Widowed . { Widows .	6,911	.	5	48	149	309	432	563	644	800	708	888	704	690	469	319	142	37	4	.

The Table is read thus:—In Great Britain with the Islands in the British Seas there were *unmarried* 6,449,318 *males*, of whom 3,739,324 were under 15 years of age,—1,020,878 aged 15 and under 20 years,—746,143 aged 20 and under 25 years,—and so on; and 6,478,805 *females*, of whom 3,692,218 were under 15 years of age,—1,019,393 aged 15 and under 20 years,—717,955 aged 20 and under 25 years,—and so on. There were of *married* persons, 3,391,271 *Husbands*, 4,460 under 20 years of age,—181,443 aged 20 and under 25 years,—and so on; and 3,461,524 *Wives*, 25,607 under 20 years of age,—307,395 aged 20 and under 25 years,—and so on. And there were of *widowed* persons 382,969 *Widowers*, 81 under 20 years of age,—2,462 aged 20 and under 25 years,—and so on; and 795,590 *Widows*, 317 under 20 years of age,—5,106 aged 20 and under 25 years,—and so on.

Note.—In the few instances in which persons described as married have been returned at any age *under* 15, they have been classified with the persons *aged* 15 and under 20 years.

* The Civil Condition of Persons *above* 20 *years of age* is given in subsequent Tables, pp. 119–121.

TABLE XXVII.—GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.—AGES of HUSBANDS and WIVES in COMBINATION.

AGE OF HUSBAND. Years of Age.	AGE OF WIFE. 15–	16–	17–	18–	19–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85–	90–	95–	100 and upwds	Husbands whose Wives were resident with them.	Husbands whose Wives were Absent.	Total of Husbands enumerated.
15–	.	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	39	45
16–	1	.	.	2	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	85	95
17–	1	7	13	20	12	19	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	155	233
18–	4	19	42	149	110	205	36	5	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	577	363	940
19–	10	30	133	413	611	1,124	175	29	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,534	613	3,147
20–	24	182	966	3,890	8,991	109,795	35,921	5,843	1,100	337	88	38	10	8	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	167,197	14,246	181,443
25–	10	57	278	1,228	3,367	118,842	212,490	59,537	11,739	2,433	599	188	48	22	11	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	410,856	24,148	435,004
30–	2	17	64	312	689	34,908	152,654	212,092	59,609	14,495	3,114	943	195	78	17	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	479,200	25,684	504,884
35–	.	7	21	72	160	8,692	50,444	139,622	184,165	53,879	12,936	3,097	740	253	79	16	4	1	.	.	.	.	454,188	23,076	477,264
40–	1	3	11	31	57	3,056	14,700	53,035	123,384	158,673	46,346	13,245	2,583	891	205	76	14	6	1	.	.	.	416,318	23,044	439,362
45–	4	3	9	19	21	1,024	5,223	16,434	45,847	102,496	124,155	38,078	9,126	2,488	618	157	46	18	5	.	.	.	345,771	18,908	364,679
50–	1	7	3	9	21	523	2,122	6,991	15,717	44,439	83,516	105,136	29,255	9,335	1,846	566	131	30	9	1	.	.	299,658	18,639	318,297
55–	1	2	.	4	4	193	849	2,790	5,657	13,363	30,398	61,112	70,124	22,158	5,340	1,263	308	60	12	2	.	.	213,140	12,555	225,695
60–	1	1	2	3	5	105	395	1,327	2,499	6,515	11,849	29,907	45,242	58,176	15,657	4,567	797	220	34	4	2	.	177,308	11,742	189,050
65–	.	.	1	1	1	47	182	446	1,024	2,122	4,498	9,208	17,569	31,165	31,779	8,881	2,145	375	63	12	4	.	109,523	7,229	116,752
70–	1	1	.	1	1	29	92	261	454	988	1,660	4,060	5,867	14,044	18,855	19,902	4,861	1,098	154	23	3	2	72,354	4,628	76,982
75–	.	.	.	.	.	9	51	77	197	312	646	1,276	2,074	4,062	7,024	9,497	8,114	1,716	301	40	5	.	35,401	2,043	37,444
80–	.	.	.	.	.	6	22	40	58	145	212	418	579	1,410	1,753	3,298	3,609	2,391	360	58	9	1	14,360	809	15,169
85–	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	14	11	35	52	102	120	278	412	551	872	754	393	42	11	.	3,654	221	3,875
90–	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	6	9	30	35	55	56	160	106	135	90	38	5	.	670	58	728
95–	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	7	17	18	16	19	29	18	9	3	.	141	12	153
100 and upwards	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	5	5	4	5	1	1	1	30	.	30
Wives whose Husbands were resident with them.	61	336	1,544	6,157	14,051	278,587	475,367	498,044	451,477	400,240	320,083	266,841	183,567	144,443	83,674	48,909	21,035	6,834	1,445	232	43	4	3,202,974	188,297	3,391,271
Wives whose Husbands were absent	62	157	369	1,019	1,851	28,808	42,760	40,475	33,335	30,178	23,482	21,201	13,448	10,923	5,604	3,038	1,241	431	123	36	8	1			
Total of Wives enumerated.	123	493	1,913	7,176	15,902	307,395	518,127	538,519	484,812	430,418	343,565	288,042	197,015	155,366	89,278	51,947	22,276	7,265	1,568	268	51	5			

3,202,974 Wives whose Husbands were resident with them.
258,550 Wives whose Husband were absent.
3,461,524 Total of Wives enumerated.

Note.—The Table read *vertically* shows the number of *Wives* at each age, with the ages of their Husbands:—Thus, in Great Britain with the Islands in the British Seas, *One hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-five* Wives of the age of 20 and under 25 years had Husbands aged 20 and under 25 years; *One hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and forty-two* had Husbands aged 25 and under 30 years.

Read *horizontally* the Table shows the number of *Husbands* at each Age, with the ages of their Wives:—Thus, *Eight thousand six hundred and ninety-two* Husbands aged 35 and under 40 years had Wives aged 20 and under 25 years; *Fifty thousand four hundred and forty-four* had Wives aged 25 and under 30 years.

At all ages 3,202,974 Husbands and 3,202,974 Wives were enumerated as residing together on the night of March 30th, 1851.

There were also 188,297 Husbands whose Wives were absent (*i.e.*, the Wives were not returned in the same houses as their Husbands), making in all 3,391,271 Husbands enumerated; and 258,550 Wives whose Husbands were absent (*i.e.*, the Husbands were not returned in the same Houses as their Wives), making a total of 3,461,524 Wives enumerated in Great Britain and the Islands in the British Seas.

*** In the few instances in which persons described as married have been returned at any age *under* 15, they have been classified in this Table of Husbands and Wives with the persons *aged* 15 and under 16 years.

TABLE XXVIII.—GREAT BRITAIN.—CONJUGAL CONDITION of PERSONS aged 20 YEARS and upwards.

	Total.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.
	Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS . . . M.	5,458,815	1,689,116	3,386,811	382,888
F.	5,998,384	1,767,194	3,435,917	795,273
ENGLAND AND WALES . . . . . M.	4,717,013	1,428,434	2,954,729	333,850
F.	5,099,584	1,444,556	2,993,394	661,634
SCOTLAND . . . . . M.	705,909	249,421	409,746	46,742
F.	854,179	308,374	419,072	126,733
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS . . M.	35,893	11,261	22,336	2,296
F.	44,621	14,264	23,451	6,906

The Table is read thus:—In Great Britain and the Islands in the British Seas, there were, of the age of 20 years and upwards, 5,458,815 Males, of whom 1,689,116 were Bachelors, 3,386,811 Husbands, and 382,888 Widowers; and 5,998,384 Females, of whom 1,767,194 were Spinsters, 3,435,917 Wives, and 795,273 Widows.

TABLE XXIX.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—CONJUGAL CONDITION of PERSONS aged 20 YEARS and upwards.

Divisions and Registration Counties.	Total.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.
	Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.			
ENGLAND AND WALES . . . M.	4,717,013	1,428,434	2,954,729	333,850
F.	5,099,584	1,444,556	2,993,394	661,634
I. LONDON . . . M.	632,549	196,857	398,624	37,664
F.	762,418	246,124	406,266	110,028
II. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES . . . M.	434,433	140,341	260,909	33,181
F.	452,703	130,510	265,680	56,513
III. SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES . M.	321,604	89,474	206,232	25,898
F.	339,171	89,513	206,779	42,879
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES . . . M.	292,254	79,189	189,522	23,543
F.	311,466	79,719	192,094	39,653
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES . M.	451,436	128,395	291,037	32,004
F.	526,588	154,852	300,330	71,406
VI. WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES . M.	567,038	169,129	358,639	39,270
F.	593,349	159,970	359,284	74,095
VII. NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES . M.	322,021	92,604	205,028	24,389
F.	332,658	87,334	205,263	40,061
VIII. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES . M.	649,175	200,492	404,334	44,349
F.	702,655	206,467	409,504	86,684
IX. YORKSHIRE . . . M.	473,213	140,330	298,984	33,899
F.	488,732	127,933	300,519	60,280
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES . . . M.	255,660	86,054	151,995	17,611
F.	265,800	72,899	156,358	36,543
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE & WALES . M.	317,636	105,569	189,425	22,642
F.	324,044	89,235	191,317	43,492
I.—LONDON.				
London (*Middlesex Pt.*) . . M.	469,665	148,829	294,437	26,399
F.	570,442	188,293	300,307	81,842
,, (*Surrey Part*) . . . M.	125,055	34,896	82,197	7,962
F.	152,465	46,483	83,715	22,267
,, (*Kent Part*) . . . M.	37,825	13,132	21,990	2,703
F.	39,511	11,348	22,244	5,919
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.				
1. Surrey (*Extra-Metropolitan*) . . M.	53,936	17,440	32,406	4,090
F.	57,089	17,665	32,351	7,073
2. Kent (*Extra-Metropolitan*) . . M.	129,804	42,847	77,460	9,497
F.	133,491	37,629	79,051	16,811
3. Sussex . . . . M.	87,898	26,842	54,028	7,028
F.	94,266	28,233	54,860	11,173
4. Hampshire . . . M.	109,598	36,983	64,452	8,163
F.	113,035	31,614	66,899	14,522
5. Berkshire . . . . M.	53,195	16,229	32,563	4,403
F.	54,822	15,369	32,519	6,934
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.				
6. Middlesex (*Extra-Metropolitan*) . M.	39,348	12,430	24,235	2,683
F.	44,842	14,662	24,289	5,891
7. Hertfordshire . . M.	45,084	13,005	28,489	3,590
F.	47,068	12,418	28,563	6,087
8. Buckinghamshire . M.	36,718	9,011	24,391	3,316
F.	39,852	10,378	24,422	5,052
9. Oxfordshire . . M.	45,851	13,828	27,858	4,165
F.	46,401	12,492	27,883	6,026
10. Northamptonshire M.	57,482	15,803	37,026	4,653
F.	58,253	14,170	37,045	7,038
11. Huntingdonshire . M.	15,449	3,822	10,438	1,189
F.	15,811	3,419	10,358	2,034
12. Bedfordshire . . M.	31,534	7,236	21,709	2,589
F.	35,495	9,462	21,865	4,168
13. Cambridgeshire . M.	50,138	14,339	32,086	3,713
F.	51,449	12,512	32,354	6,583
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.				
14. Essex . . . . M.	91,567	27,067	57,003	7,497
F.	92,278	22,673	57,956	11,649
15. Suffolk . . . . M.	87,250	22,532	57,395	7,323
F.	93,121	23,518	57,876	11,727
16. Norfolk . . . . M.	113,437	29,590	75,124	8,723
F.	126,067	33,528	76,262	16,277
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.				
17. Wiltshire . . . M.	62,049	16,673	40,168	5,208
F.	67,196	18,127	40,444	8,625
18. Dorsetshire . . M.	45,026	12,615	28,881	3,530
F.	50,586	14,879	29,185	6,522
19. Devonshire . . M.	145,336	43,219	92,269	9,848
F.	173,371	52,519	97,439	23,413
20. Cornwall . . . M.	85,209	25,213	54,866	5,130
F.	99,670	27,916	57,299	14,455
21. Somersetshire . M.	113,816	30,675	74,853	8,288
F.	135,765	41,411	75,963	18,391
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.				
22. Gloucestershire . M.	107,320	30,850	68,655	7,815
F.	128,682	40,773	70,380	17,529
23. Herefordshire . M.	28,061	9,793	16,038	2,230
F.	28,259	8,220	16,051	3,988
24. Shropshire . . M.	66,782	22,038	39,655	5,089
F.	67,909	19,415	39,555	8,939

Table XXIX.—England and Wales.—Conjugal Condition of Persons aged 20 Years and upwards—*continued.*

Divisions and Registration Counties.		Total.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.
		Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.			
VI.—West-Midland Counties.—*cont.*					
25. Staffordshire	M.	169,012	50,624	107,532	10,856
	F.	160,590	35,959	106,528	18,103
26. Worcestershire	M.	68,147	20,091	43,158	4,898
	F.	72,720	20,493	43,255	8,972
27. Warwickshire	M.	127,716	35,733	83,601	8,382
	F.	135,189	35,110	83,515	16,564
VII.—North-Midland Counties.					
28. Leicestershire	M.	61,560	15,994	40,426	5,140
	F.	65,865	17,206	40,529	8,130
29. Rutlandshire	M.	6,599	2,129	3,940	530
	F.	6,661	1,830	3,941	890
30. Lincolnshire	M.	106,870	33,193	66,278	7,399
	F.	106,359	26,919	66,436	13,004
31. Nottinghamshire	M.	77,637	21,088	50,643	5,906
	F.	82,560	22,188	50,589	9,783
32. Derbyshire	M.	69,355	20,200	43,741	5,414
	F.	71,213	19,191	43,768	8,254
VIII.—North-Western Counties.					
33. Cheshire	M.	110,100	32,897	69,186	8,017
	F.	118,913	34,676	69,939	14,298
34. Lancashire	M.	339,075	167,595	335,148	36,332
	F.	583,742	171,791	339,565	72,386
IX.—Yorkshire.					
35. West Riding	M.	352,293	101,368	225,980	24,945
	F.	359,821	91,706	225,442	42,673
36. East Riding (*with York*)	M.	68,694	21,897	42,174	4,603
	F.	73,998	20,501	43,407	10,090
37. North Riding	M.	52,246	17,065	30,830	4,351
	F.	54,913	15,726	31,670	7,517
X.—Northern Counties.					
38. Durham	M.	108,071	33,507	67,602	6,962
	F.	108,567	24,484	69,805	14,278
39. Northumberland	M.	80,462	28,362	46,598	5,502
	F.	85,690	25,492	47,996	12,202
X.—Northern Counties.—*continued.*					
40. Cumberland	M.	51,407	18,472	29,172	3,763
	F.	55,501	17,635	29,942	7,924
41. Westmorland	M.	15,720	5,713	8,623	1,384
	F.	16,042	5,288	8,615	2,139
XI.—Monmouthshire and Wales.					
42. Monmouthshire	M.	51,544	18,011	30,127	3,406
	F.	45,277	9,929	29,872	5,476
43. South Wales	M.	159,657	53,344	95,179	11,134
	F.	166,710	47,934	96,485	22,291
Glamorganshire	M.	69,173	25,055	39,719	4,399
	F.	61,165	14,590	39,008	7,567
Carmarthenshire	M.	22,716	6,541	14,523	1,652
	F.	26,526	7,895	14,827	3,804
Pembrokeshire	M.	19,719	5,607	12,745	1,367
	F.	24,859	8,133	13,311	3,415
Cardiganshire	M.	22,591	6,859	13,961	1,771
	F.	29,560	10,189	15,125	4,246
Brecknockshire	M.	16,783	5,953	9,538	1,292
	F.	16,267	4,518	9,542	2,207
Radnorshire	M.	8,675	3,329	4,693	653
	F.	8,333	2,609	4,672	1,052
44. North Wales	M.	106,435	34,214	64,119	8,102
	F.	112,057	31,372	64,960	15,725
Montgomeryshire	M.	20,685	7,155	11,867	1,663
	F.	21,087	6,191	11,902	2,994
Flintshire	M.	10,588	3,430	6,465	693
	F.	10,812	2,500	6,521	1,791
Denbighshire	M.	25,900	8,138	15,655	2,107
	F.	26,740	7,391	15,635	3,714
Merionethshire	M.	13,484	4,332	8,072	1,080
	F.	14,399	4,123	8,250	2,026
Carnarvonshire	M.	24,542	7,662	15,120	1,760
	F.	26,723	7,631	15,503	3,589
Anglesey	M.	11,236	3,497	6,940	799
	F.	12,296	3,536	7,149	1,611

Table XXX.—Scotland.—Conjugal Condition of Persons aged 20 Years and upwards.

Divisions and Counties.		Total.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.
		Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.			
SCOTLAND	M.	705,909	249,421	409,746	46,742
	F.	854,179	308,374	419,072	126,733
Southern Counties	M.	445,257	153,735	261,748	29,774
	F.	526,346	180,178	267,118	79,050
Northern Counties	M.	260,652	95,686	147,998	16,968
	F.	327,833	128,196	151,954	47,683
Southern Counties.					
1. Dumfries	M.	18,698	6,620	10,686	1,392
	F.	22,820	8,697	10,938	3,185
2. Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	M.	9,994	3,500	5,761	733
	F.	12,900	5,208	5,899	1,793
3. Wigtown	M.	9,717	3,143	5,940	634
	F.	12,578	4,641	6,111	1,826
4. Ayr	M.	45,545	14,812	27,704	3,029
	F.	51,145	15,832	28,162	7,151
5. Bute	M.	3,797	1,504	2,048	245
	F.	5,435	2,269	2,253	913
6. Renfrew	M.	38,474	12,605	23,264	2,605
	F.	47,595	15,667	24,186	7,742
7. Dumbarton	M.	11,567	4,608	6,256	703
	F.	12,291	4,285	6,253	1,753
8. Lanark	M.	134,519	46,813	79,195	8,511
	F.	151,092	47,278	80,181	23,633
Southern Counties.—*cont.*					
9. Stirling	M.	21,146	7,550	12,188	1,408
	F.	23,687	7,788	12,361	3,538
10. Linlithgow	M.	7,931	2,927	4,486	518
	F.	7,992	2,408	4,446	1,138
11. Edinburgh	M.	63,803	23,292	36,110	4,401
	F.	84,044	33,015	37,385	13,644
12. Peebles	M.	2,679	1,013	1,459	207
	F.	2,912	1,149	1,453	310
13. Selkirk	M.	2,454	824	1,446	184
	F.	2,637	908	1,437	292
14. Roxburgh	M.	12,896	4,608	7,375	913
	F.	14,662	5,478	7,304	1,880
15. Berwick	M.	8,941	3,101	5,197	643
	F.	10,539	3,960	5,227	1,352
16. Haddington	M.	8,815	2,976	5,213	626
	F.	10,590	3,813	5,252	1,525
17. Fife	M.	36,570	11,310	22,726	2,534
	F.	44,712	15,005	23,529	6,178
18. Kinross	M.	2,210	723	1,309	178
	F.	2,673	987	1,312	374
19. Clackmannan	M.	5,501	1,806	3,385	310
	F.	6,042	1,790	3,429	823

Table XXX.—Scotland.—Conjugal Condition of Persons aged 20 Years and upwards—*continued*

Divisions and Counties.		Total.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.
		Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.			
NORTHERN COUNTIES.					
20. Perth	M.	35,410	13,720	18,988	2,702
	F.	42,254	16,986	19,177	6,091
21. Forfar	M.	45,096	14,554	27,502	3,040
	F.	59,039	21,551	28,625	8,863
22. Kincardine	M.	8,838	3,211	5,052	575
	F.	9,788	3,425	5,034	1,329
23. Aberdeen	M.	51,093	18,936	28,569	3,588
	F.	63,791	24,504	29,666	9,621
24. Banff	M.	12,690	4,472	7,380	838
	F.	15,955	5,921	7,710	2,324
25. Elgin	M.	9,449	3,504	5,385	560
	F.	12,069	4,982	5,470	1,617
Northern Counties.—*cont.*					
26. Nairn	M.	2,556	1,036	1,357	163
	F.	3,195	1,377	1,365	453
27. Inverness	M.	23,223	9,427	12,469	1,327
	F.	29,791	12,981	12,696	4,114
28. Argyll	M.	22,286	8,789	12,094	1,403
	F.	24,676	8,466	12,294	3,916
29. Ross and Cromarty	M.	20,780	7,859	11,792	1,129
	F.	25,838	10,470	11,836	3,532
30. Sutherland	M.	6,362	2,579	3,434	349
	F.	8,334	3,817	3,448	1,069
31. Caithness	M.	9,320	3,694	5,140	486
	F.	11,752	4,924	5,151	1,677
32. Orkney and Shetland	M.	13,549	3,905	8,836	808
	F.	21,351	8,792	9,482	3,077

Islands.		Total.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.
		Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.			
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	M.	35,893	11,261	22,336	2,296
	F.	44,621	14,264	23,451	6,906
1. Isle of Man	M.	12,359	3,872	7,642	845
	F.	15,013	4,792	7,985	2,236
2. Jersey	M.	14,657	4,587	9,193	877
	F.	18,561	5,849	9,739	2,973
3. Guernsey and adjacent Islands	M.	8,877	2,802	5,501	574
	F.	11,047	3,623	5,727	1,697

TABLE XXXI.—PROPORTION of UNMARRIED, MARRIED, and WIDOWED PERSONS at Six Periods of Age, to 100 MALES and 100 FEMALES living at each of the Ages in GREAT BRITAIN, 31st March, 1851.

MALES.

UNMARRIED. Years.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.	HUSBANDS. Years.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.	WIDOWERS. Years.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.
All Ages.	63·1	62·5	66·8	63·1	All Ages.	33·2	33·7	29·8	33·4	All Ages.	3·8	3·8	3·4	3·4
Aged 20 & upwards.	30·9	30·3	35·3	31·4	Aged 20 & upwards.	62·0	62·6	58·0	62·2	Aged 20 & upwards.	7·0	7·1	6·6	6·4
0–	99·9	99·9	99·9	99·9	0–	·1	·1	·1	·1	0–	·0	·0	·0	·0
20–	46·2	45·3	52·0	48·8	20–	52·2	53·1	46·5	49·8	20–	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·4
40–	12·5	12·1	15·4	12·2	40–	79·4	79·8	76·7	81·3	40–	8·0	8·1	7·9	6·5
60–	9·1	8·8	10·6	8·6	60–	65·0	64·9	65·9	68·3	60–	25·9	26·3	23·5	23·1
80–	7·1	6·9	7·9	8·2	80–	37·3	36·4	41·8	37·3	80–	55·6	56·6	50·2	54·5
100 & upwards.	•	•	•	•	100 & upwards.	27·0	23·1	37·5	•	100 & upwards.	•	•	•	•

FEMALES.

UNMARRIED.					WIVES.					WIDOWS.				
All Ages.	60·3	59·8	63·7	60·0	All Ages.	32·2	33·0	27·9	30·9	All Ages.	7·4	7·2	8·4	9·1
Aged 20 & upwards.	29·5	28·3	36·1	32·0	Aged 20 & upwards.	57·3	58·7	49·1	52·6	Aged 20 & upwards.	13·3	13·0	14·8	15·5
0–	99·5	99·4	99·5	99·5	0–	·5	·6	·5	·5	0–	·0	·0	·0	·0
20–	42·0	40·9	48·2	46·0	20–	55·1	56·3	48·4	50·1	20–	2·9	2·8	3·3	3·9
40–	14·0	12·8	21·2	15·2	40–	69·7	71·5	59·5	65·2	40–	16·3	15·7	19·3	19·6
60–	12·7	11·3	20·9	14·9	60–	41·7	43·4	32·5	37·3	60–	45·5	45·3	46·6	47·9
80–	12·6	10·9	20·7	14·3	80–	12·1	12·8	8·9	10·0	80–	75·3	76·3	70·4	75·7
100 & upwards.	•	•	•	•	100 & upwards.	2·4	3·7	•	•	100 & upwards.	•	•	•	•

Table XXXI. may be read thus:—At the age 20 and under 40 there were 46·2 unmarried men to every 100 of that age in Great Britain; 45·3 in every 100 in England and Wales; 52 in every 100 in Scotland; and 48·8 of every 100 men of that age in the Channel Islands. The proportion of Husbands to 100 men of the same age was 53·1 in England and Wales, 46·5 in Scotland, 49·8 in the Islands in the British Seas.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

TABLE XXXII.—GREAT BRITAIN.—OCCUPATIONS IN 1851 of MALES and FEMALES—Under 20 Years,—20 Years and upwards, in Classes and Sub-Classes.

OCCUPATIONS.	GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.			
	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and *upwards*.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL	4,764,743	4,737,535	5,458,815	5,998,384
PERSONS OF SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS AND CONDITIONS	4,750,536	4,704,455	5,404,029	5,924,604
CLASSES.				
THE QUEEN	. .	. .	. .	1
Class I. Persons engaged in the general or local *Government* of the Country	1,486	89	71,191	2,526
„ II. Persons engaged in the *Defence* of the Country	7,793	. .	88,714	. .
„ III. Persons in the *Learned Professions* (with their immediate *Subordinates*), either filling Public Offices, or in private Practice	12,451	53	98,279	1,410
„ IV. Persons engaged in *Literature*, the *Fine Arts*, and the *Sciences*	4,692	8,318	41,618	64,336
„ V. Persons engaged in the *Domestic Offices*, or *Duties* of *Wives*, *Mothers*, Mistresses of Families, *Children*, Relatives*	3,389,492	3,780,565	21,779	3,227,150
„ VI. Persons engaged in *entertaining*, *clothing*, and performing *personal Offices* for Man	120,504	458,168	512,209	1,329,292
„ VII. Persons who *buy* or *sell*, *keep*, *let*, or *lend*, Money, Houses, or Goods of *various Kinds*	20,372	2,690	130,389	56,010
„ VIII. Persons engaged in the *Conveyance* of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages	100,345	5,423	285,686	7,479
„ IX. Persons possessing or working the *Land*, and engaged in growing *Grain*, *Fruits*, *Grasses*, *Animals*, and other Products	385,193	129,600	1,421,354	454,421
„ X. Persons engaged about *Animals*	12,454	225	86,528	1,055
„ XI. Persons engaged in *Art* and *Mechanic* Productions, in which Matters of various Kinds are employed *in combination*	121,928	5,288	624,503	11,617
„ XII. Persons working and dealing in *Animal Matters*	91,087	84,383	293,531	162,862
„ XIII. Persons working and dealing in matters derived from the *Vegetable Kingdom*	192,976	185,229	654,859	341,950
„ XIV. Persons working and dealing in *Minerals*	209,970	24,428	677,476	34,330
„ XV. Labourers and others—Branch of Labour undefined	61,320	2,461	322,788	9,217
„ XVI. Persons of *Rank* or *Property* not returned under any Office or Occupation	614	1,868	33,681	136,536
„ XVII. Persons supported by the community, and of *no specified Occupation**	17,879	15,667	39,444	84,412
Other Persons of no stated Occupations or Conditions	14,207	33,080	54,786	73,780
SUB-CLASSES.				
THE QUEEN	. .	. .	. .	1
Class I. Persons engaged in the general or local *Government* of the Country:				
Sub-class 1. Officers of National Government	1,209	77	37,698	1,412
„ 2. Officers of Local Government	211	12	29,785	1,114
„ 3. Officers of East India Government	66	. .	3,708	. .
Class II. Persons engaged in the *Defence* of the Country:				
Sub-class 1. Army—at home	5,546	. .	64,823	. .
„ 2. Navy—ashore or in port	2,227	. .	23,891	. .
Class III. Persons in the *Learned Professions* (with their immediate *Subordinates*), either filling Public Offices, or in private practice:				
Sub-class 1. Clergymen and Ministers	70	. .	29,977	. .
„ 2. Lawyers	713	. .	17,709	. .
„ 3. Physicians and Surgeons	2,094	. .	20,289	. .
„ 4. Church Officers	172	8	4,401	893
„ 5. Law Clerks, Court Officers, and Stationers	5,664	1	13,495	12
„ 6. Chemists and Surgical Instrument Makers	3,738	44	12,408	505
Class IV. Persons engaged in *Literature*, the *Fine Arts*, and the *Sciences*:				
Sub-class 1. Authors	138	3	2,728	112
„ 2. Artists	954	62	7,646	486
„ 3. Scientific Persons	24	3	442	22
„ 4. Teachers	3,576	8,250	30,802	63,716
Class V. Persons engaged in the *Domestic Offices*, or *Duties* of *Wives*, *Mothers*, Mistresses of Families, *Children*, Relatives:*				
Sub-class 1. Wives (not otherwise described)	. .	17,492	. .	2,613,888
„ 2. Widows (not otherwise described)	. .	94	. .	289,558
„ 3. Children and Relatives at home (not otherwise returned)	1,984,665	2,421,969	16,238	322,345
„ 4. Scholars†	1,404,827	1,341,010	5,541	1,359

* Classes V. and XVII. include only those of the Persons described who are not returned in any of the other Classes.
† The return of scholars here given,—derived from the statements of the householders respecting their children,—will

Table XXXII.—Great Britain.—Occupations of Males and Females, in Classes and Sub-Classes, &c.—*continued.*

Occupations.	Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas.			
	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and *upwards.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Sub-Classes—*continued.*				
Class VI. Persons engaged in *entertaining, clothing,* and performing *personal Offices* for Man:				
Sub-class 1. In Boarding and Lodging	299	197	29,717	46,402
„ 2. „ Attendance (Domestic Servants, &c.)	36,689	324,430	96,933	664,467
„ 3. „ Providing Dress	83,516	133,541	385,559	618,423
Class VII. Persons who *buy* or *sell, keep, let,* or *lend,* Money, Houses, or Goods of *various Kinds*	20,372	2,690	130,389	56,010
Class VIII. Persons engaged in the *Conveyance* of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages:				
Sub-class 1. Carriers on Railways	2,738	6	26,043	54
„ 2. „ on Roads	8,378	72	79,546	2,426
„ 3. „ on Canals	5,190	442	34,925	2,095
„ 4. „ on Seas and Rivers	14,570	8	101,193	378
„ 5. Warehousemen and Storekeepers	2,954	1,292	12,416	1,889
„ 6. Messengers and Porters	66,515	3,603	31,563	637
Class IX. Persons possessing or working the *Land,* and engaged in growing *Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals,* and other Products:*				
Sub-class 1. In Fields and Pastures	375,742	129,381	1,339,569	452,094
„ 2. „ Woods	1,174	. .	8,896	18
„ 3. „ Gardens	8,277	219	72,898	2,309
Class X. Persons engaged about *Animals*	12,454	225	86,528	1,055
Class XI. Persons engaged—in *Art* and *Mechanic* Productions:				
Sub-class 1. In Books	10,390	1,909	31,034	3,655
„ 2. „ Plays (Actors)	116	179	1,389	640
„ 3. „ Music	1,782	180	8,989	719
„ 4. „ Pictures and Engravings	2,126	129	7,934	299
„ 5. „ Carving and Figures	744	1,567	2,426	1,655
„ 6. „ Shows and Games	615	218	2,311	841
„ 7. „ Plans and Designs	863	15	4,925	31
„ 8. „ Medals and Dies	123	6	372	8
„ 9. „ Watches and Philosophical Instruments	4,008	135	17,899	336
„ 10. „ Arms	1,820	46	5,945	187
„ 11. „ Machines	10,256	263	44,563	370
„ 12. „ Carriages	2,591	20	14,040	169
„ 13. „ Harness	2,871	187	15,037	544
„ 14. „ Ships	5,981	. .	25,905	28
„ 15. „ Houses	66,729	19	389,147	747
„ 16. „ Implements	6,583	2	34,541	110
„ 17. „ Chemicals	4,329	413	18,046	1,278
Class XII. Persons working and dealing—in *Animal Matters:*				
Sub-class 1. In Animal Food	16,566	1,167	84,526	37,739
„ 2. „ Grease, Bones, Horn, Ivory, Whalebone, Intestines	2,255	334	10,344	709
„ 3. „ Skins	4,007	85	23,647	424
„ 4. „ Feathers and Quills	71	68	563	334
„ 5. „ Hair and Fur	1,958	1,473	7,117	2,270
„ 6. „ Wool	50,879	50,826	125,814	67,757
„ 7. „ Silk	15,357	30,430	41,520	53,629
Class XIII. Persons working and dealing—in Matters derived from the *Vegetable* Kingdom:				
Sub-class 1. In Vegetable Food	22,864	1,668	101,529	17,987
„ 2. „ Drinks and Stimulants	18,670	1,313	142,918	55,437
„ 3. „ Gums and Resins	1,318	518	6,442	898
„ 4. „ Timber	1,033	161	6,409	317
„ 5. „ Bark	497	18	1,830	96

from various causes, generally differ, more or less, from the Returns of the *Educational* Census. From the latter, it appears that there were on the day of the Census, *belonging to the various schools,* in Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas, 1,353,338 male and 1,139,503 female children; *viz.,* in England and Wales, 1,139,324 male and 969,268 female children; in Scotland, 205,348 male and 163,169 female children; and in the Islands in the British Seas, 8,666 male and 7,066 female children besides those "under tuition at home," whose education was superintended by a private tutor or governess.

* A certain number of persons connected with the land, as proprietors or otherwise, are returned in several of the other classes, where they are referred to the respective occupations which they have described themselves as following. This observation applies especially to persons included in Classes VII. and XVI.

Table XXXII.—Great Britain—Occupations of Males and Females, in Classes and Sub-Classes, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.			
	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and *upwards.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
SUB-CLASSES—*continued.*				
Class XIII. Persons working and dealing—in Matters derived from the *Vegetable* Kingdom—*continued.*				
Sub-class 6. In Wood	3,271	2	34,016	38
„ 7. „ „ Furniture	11,258	1,191	45,937	5,763
„ 8. „ „ Utensils	3,290	7	18,339	102
„ 9. „ „ Tools	2,018	135	6,399	447
„ 10. „ Cane, Rush, and Straw	5,626	13,362	14,854	15,874
„ 11. „ Hemp	7,098	1,713	17,567	4,986
„ 12. „ Flax, Cotton	111,425	161,427	244,596	233,401
„ 13. „ Paper	4,608	3,714	14,023	6,604
Class XIV. Persons working and dealing—in *Minerals*:				
Sub-class 1. In Coal	71,554	1,711	189,094	2,839
„ 2. „ Stone, Clay	18,170	1,091	114,457	1,088
„ 3. „ Earthenware	10,728	5,782	22,312	8,080
„ 4. „ Glass	3,332	386	8,622	618
„ 5. „ Salt	229	16	1,666	74
„ 6. „ Water	114	3	1,618	48
„ 7. „ Precious Stones	186	47	639	89
„ 8. „ Gold and Silver	4,166	673	14,643	839
„ 9. „ Copper	6,555	2,378	16,646	1,600
„ 10. „ Tin	8,435	1,738	20,756	1,376
„ 11. „ Zinc	82	. .	391	9
„ 12. „ Lead	6,343	577	20,325	519
„ 13. „ Brass and other Mixed Metals	10,072	3,384	27,634	4,986
„ 14. „ Iron and Steel	70,003	6,642	238,673	12,165
Class XV. Labourers and others—Branch of Labour undefined:				
Sub-class 1. Labourers	54,803	1,645	312,669	7,434
„ 2. Other Persons of indefinite Employments	6,517	816	10,119	1,783
Class XVI. Persons of *Rank* or *Property* not returned under any Office or Occupation	614	1,868	33,681	136,536
Class XVII. Persons supported by the community, and of *no specified Occupation* :*				
Sub-class 1. Living on Income from voluntary Sources and Rates	12,934	12,501	29,461	78,046
„ 2. Prisoners of no specified Occupations	659	554	913	1,287
„ 3. Vagrants of no specified Occupations	4,286	2,612	9,070	5,079
Persons of no specified Occupations or Conditions	14,207	33,080	54,786	73,780

* Paupers, prisoners, and other persons in public institutions, as well as persons described as *superannuated* or *retired*, are referred to specific occupations when the nature of their former employment is stated, the residue only being returned in Class XVII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF OCCUPATIONS

TABLE XXXIII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE of GREAT BRITAIN in 1851, arranged in ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Her Majesty THE QUEEN	1	-	-	-	1	I.	1
Other members of the Royal Family	14	4	5	2	3	I.	1
Accountant	6,605	459	1	6,138	7	VII.	1
Accoutrement-maker	279	14	20	133	112	VI.	3
Actor, Actress	2,041	113	130	1,285	513	XI.	2
Actuary	45	-	-	45	-	VII.	1
Advocate, Barister, Special Pleader, Conveyancer	3,111	-	-	3,111	-	III.	2
Agent, Factor	6,747	308	-	6,419	20	VII.	1
Agricultural implement, machine—maker	653	91	-	550	12	XI.	16
Agricultural implement proprietor	55	-	-	50	5	IX.	1
Agricultural labourer (out-door)	1,077,627	198,226	14,826	808,502	56,073	IX.	1
Agricultural student	164	94	-	70	-	IX.	1
Agricultural Society, officer of	7	-	-	7	-	IX.	1
Alabaster—miner, manufacture	12	1	1	6	4	XIV.	2
Ale, Porter—merchant	470	16	2	438	14	XIII.	2
Alkali, Soda—manufacture, merchant	818	102	8	701	7	XI.	17
Almsperson	8,589	98	177	1,920	6,394	XVII.	1
Alum manufacture	682	102	-	564	16	XI.	17
Anchorsmith, Chainsmith	4,222	1,245	226	2,516	235	XIV.	14
Animal, bird—dealer, keeper	319	29	3	241	46	X.	1
——— preserver, Taxidermist	94	3	-	88	3	XI.	5
Annatto maker	5	1	-	3	1	XI.	17
Annuitant	146,096	362	1,480	23,032	121,222	XVI.	1
Anti-Dry-rot works	6	-	-	6	-	XIII.	4
Anvil-maker	184	35	-	149	-	XIV.	14
Apiarian, Bee-dealer	2	-	-	1	1	X.	1
Apothecary, Surgeon	15,163	-	-	15,163	-	III.	3
Apparitor	2	-	-	2	-	III.	2
Appraiser, Auctioneer, Valuer	3,996	249	-	3,747	-	VII.	1
Apprentice (not otherwise described)	938	776	78	77	7	XV.	2
Archery-goods maker	45	11	-	32	2	XI.	6
Architect	2,971	502	-	2,469	-	IV.	2
Armourer	11	-	-	11	-	XI.	10
Army agent	45	-	-	45	-	II.	1
——— clothier	128	4	3	72	49	VI.	3
——— officer (*a*)	4,516	191	-	4,325	-	II.	1
——— Non-commissioned officer, and private	40,241	5,349	-	34,892	-	II.	1
——— Half-pay officer (*a*)	1,735	1	-	1,734	-	II.	1
Artificer, Labourer—in H. M. Dockyards	5,032	303	-	4,729	-	I.	1
Artificial Flower maker	3,510	90	1,452	427	1,541	XI.	5
Artificial Limb and Eye maker	20	2	1	13	4	III.	6
Artificial Stone, Scagliola—manufacture	139	25	-	114	-	XIV.	2
Artist in Hair	210	20	100	40	50	XI.	5
Artist (Painter)	5,444	365	61	4,550	468	IV.	2

Note.—In consulting this Alphabetical List of Occupations, reference should also be made to the Classified Arrangement shown in the next Table, in which kindred employments are brought together under the Classes and Sub-classes here indicated by numbers in the columns headed "Reference to Classified Arrangement." Occupations closely connected with each other are necessarily separated in an alphabetical arrangement, which should be used with caution by those who wish to arrive at general results.

Persons engaged in more than one occupation have been referred to that which appeared to be their chief or leading pursuit; hence it frequently happens that an understatement is made of the numbers following particular employments. In some cases, where small numbers are returned as engaged in making or selling articles of general consumption, the accuracy of the returns will, perhaps, be questioned; but it should be remembered that a great subdivision of trades is required and supported only in the principal towns, and that the apparent deficiencies in all probability arise from many persons employed in connexion with such articles being merged in other returns.

The numbers returned under trades and manufactures comprise generally all persons employed in them—labourers and apprentices, as well as masters—thus furnishing a more correct test than any other of the relative importance of each trade. Many young persons are thus referred to occupations usually followed by adults. Women also, chiefly widows who carry on the trades of their deceased husbands, are sometimes returned under employments commonly followed by men. The wives of Innkeepers, Shoemakers, Butchers, Farmers, and Shopkeepers are returned apart from the wives generally, as they are usually engaged in the same businesses as their husbands. Superannuated persons, and others described as *retired*, as well as the inmates of public institutions, are classed under their former occupations, when they are stated.

(*a*) The items "Army Officer" and "Army Half-pay Officer," should be taken together, as many officers omitted to state the fact of their being on half-pay, and were classed with the effectives.

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Artist's Brush, Hair-pencil—maker	62	8	14	38	2	XII.	5
Artists' colourman—woman	113	16	1	90	6	XI.	4
Assayer	132	17	-	115	-	XIV.	8
Attorney, Solicitor, Writer to the Signet	13,256	-	-	13,256	-	III.	2
Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer	3,996	249	-	3,747	-	VII.	1
Aurist	4	1	-	3	-	III.	3
Author	524	7	3	429	85	IV.	1
Awl, Bodkin—maker	378	107	7	255	9	XIV.	14
Axe and Auger maker	8	1	-	7	-	XIV.	14
Axletree maker	163	28	-	135	-	XI.	12
Baby-linen maker and dealer	359	4	66	25	264	VI.	3
Baize, Listing, Serge—manufacture	51	-	6	17	28	XII.	6
Baker	62,472	12,291	373	43,372	6,436	XIII.	1
Ballad seller and singer	3	-	-	3	-	XI.	3
Ballast—master, agent, heaver	375	21	-	354	-	VIII.	4
Bandbox, Hatbox, Matchbox—maker	498	11	184	36	267	XIII.	7
Bank—agent, officer	305	2	-	303	-	VII.	1
Banker	1,833	38	-	1,793	2	VII.	1
Barge, Boat—builder	3,622	680	-	2,929	13	XI.	14
——— man, woman	37,683	4,813	525	30,637	1,708	VIII.	3
Bark—worker, dealer	99	12	14	20	53	XIII.	5
Barrister, Advocate, Special Pleader, Conveyancer	3,111	-	-	3,111	-	III.	2
Barytes manufacture	8	2	-	6	-	XIV.	2
——— miner	12	1	-	11	-	XIV.	2
Basket-maker	8,520	1,385	141	6,448	546	XIII.	10
Bat, Ball—maker, &c.	294	35	23	208	28	XI.	6
Bath—keeper, attendant	447	16	7	242	182	VI.	1
Bath-maker	16	3	-	12	1	XIV.	13
Bayonet—forger, maker	50	4	3	34	9	XI.	10
Bazaar-keeper	209	10	14	81	104	VII.	1
Bead—maker, dealer	82	5	18	40	19	XIV.	4
Bean, Pea—splitter	3	1	-	2	-	XIII.	1
Beadstead-maker	604	106	5	487	6	XIII.	7
Bed-tick, Mattress—maker	502	50	25	314	113	XII.	4
Bee-dealer, Apiarian	2	-	-	1	1	X.	1
Beehive-maker	41	2	1	37	1	XIII.	10
Beershop-keeper, Licensed Victualler	46,661	307	101	36,921	9,332	XIII.	2
Bell-founder	26	2	-	23	1	XIV.	13
Bellhanger, Locksmith	6,423	1,425	24	4,907	67	XIV.	13
Bellows-maker	225	15	2	206	2	XIII.	7
Berlin Wool—dealer, worker	661	12	131	81	437	XII.	6
Billiard-table—keeper, marker	262	66	-	193	3	XI.	6
Billiard-table maker	76	17	-	59	-	XIII.	7
Bill-sticker	305	27	-	276	2	XIII.	13
Bill, Stock, Share—broker	1,694	94	-	1,600	-	VII.	1
Bit-maker	732	146	1	577	8	XIV.	14
Blacking—maker, dealer	571	67	18	429	57	XI.	17
Blacksmith	112,776	21,860	16	90,324	576	XIV.	14
Bladder—merchant, dealer	7	1	1	2	3	XII.	2
Blade—maker, forger	2,094	514	-	1,579	1	XIV.	14
Blanket manufacture	2,119	319	64	1,678	58	XII.	6
Blind-maker	488	60	4	394	30	XIII.	7
Block, Oar, Mast—maker	1,778	438	-	1,333	7	XI.	14
Block and Print-cutter	1,524	203	-	1,317	4	XIII.	9
Blue manufacture	101	13	3	81	4	XI.	17
Boat, Barge—builder	3,622	680	-	2,929	13	XI.	14
——— man, woman	37,683	4,813	525	30,637	1,708	VIII.	3
——— owner	338	1	17	178	142	VIII.	3
Bobbin—maker, turner	1,646	657	5	963	21	XIII.	9
Bodkin, Awl—maker	378	107	7	255	9	XIV.	14
Boiler-maker	7,457	1,509	-	5,945	3	XIV.	14
Bolt-maker	767	254	2	506	5	XIV.	14
Bolting-cloth weaver	10	-	1	-	9	XII.	6

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Bone—boiler, crusher, calciner	112	25	-	87	-	XII.	2
—— cutter, worker, turner	405	85	9	294	17	XII.	2
—— gatherer, dealer	250	24	8	190	28	XII.	2
Bonnet-maker	7,628	-	1,949	-	5,679	VI.	3
Bonnet and Hat (Straw) maker	21,902	301	4,791	1,063	15,747	VI.	3
Book—agent, canvasser	23	1	-	18	4	XI.	1
Bookbinder	11,029	1,632	1,703	5,243	2,451	XI.	1
Bookseller, Publisher	8,433	1,011	134	6,499	789	XI.	1
Boot and shoe maker	274,451	43,244	8,761	199,789	22,657	VI.	3
Boot-lace—maker, tagger	58	26	10	19	3	VI.	3
Bottle and Glass—merchant, dealer, agent	193	4	19	106	64	XIV.	4
Bowl, Wooden-spoon—maker	9	1	-	8	-	XIII.	8
Bowstring-maker	8	1	-	7	-	XII.	2
Box and Trunk maker	2,572	452	291	1,523	306	XIII.	7
Braidmaker	452	55	126	73	198	XII.	6
Brass-collar maker	16	2	-	14	-	XIV.	13
Brass—manufacture, founder, moulder	11,230	3,691	46	7,407	86	XIV.	13
—— Letter cutter and maker	6	-	-	6	-	XIV.	13
—— and Metal Tube maker	8	-	-	7	1	XIV.	13
—— turner, worker, finisher	397	77	15	276	29	XIV.	13
Brazier	4,424	884	6	3,493	41	XIV.	13
Brewer	18,620	1,086	3	17,246	285	XIII.	2
Bricklayer	67,989	9,080	1	58,848	60	XI.	15
Brick—maker, dealer	31,168	6,586	714	23,374	494	XIV.	2
Bridge—contractor, inspector, surveyor	27	-	-	27	-	XIV.	2
Broker (branch not specified)	2,612	267	-	2,311	34	VII.	1
Bronzer	200	4	57	40	99	XIV.	13
Brush and Broom maker	9,976	1,640	572	6,383	1,381	XII.	5
Buckle, Clasp—maker	380	80	36	203	61	XIV.	13
Bühl cutter and worker	50	11	-	39	-	XIII.	7
Builder	12,818	1,002	-	11,741	75	XI.	15
Building Materials and Fixture dealer	37	1	-	36	-	XI.	15
Bunting and Flag manufacture	43	-	1	7	35	XII.	6
Burial-ground and Cemetery servants	512	8	1	364	139	III.	4
Burnisher	573	14	183	48	328	XIV.	13
Butcher, Meat salesman	67,691	12,295	63	53,617	1,716	XII.	1
Butcher's Wife	26,015	-	154	-	25,861	XII.	1
Butter—merchant, dealer, factor	733	41	2	538	152	XII.	1
Button-maker	6,996	996	1,677	2,045	2,278	XIV.	13
Button—merchant, dealer	60	18	3	35	4	XIV.	13
Cab, Coach—owner	2,284	12	1	2,166	105	VIII.	2
Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer	40,897	7,039	439	29,391	4,028	XIII.	7
Cabman	3,076	116	-	2,960	-	VIII.	2
Cage and Trap maker	106	18	-	85	3	XIII.	9
Calenderer, Dyer, Scourer	12,964	2,681	131	9,475	677	XI.	17
Calico, Cotton—dyer	4,479	1,232	132	3,024	91	XIII.	12
Calico, Cotton—merchant, dealer	978	46	-	919	13	XIII.	12
Calico, Cotton—printer	26,669	6,630	4,031	13,263	2,745	XIII.	12
Canal and Inland Navigation Service	3,031	212	19	2,707	93	VIII.	3
Candle and Lamp—wick maker	171	5	30	45	91	XIII.	12
Candlestick, Chandelier—maker	164	45	6	105	8	XIV.	13
Cane—worker, dresser	396	76	57	93	170	XIII.	10
Canvas—maker, dealer	2,149	206	153	1,433	357	XIII.	11
Capitalist	198	-	-	97	101	VII.	1
Cap—maker, dealer	5,492	162	1,577	537	3,216	VI.	3
Cap-peak maker	6	4	-	2	-	XII.	3
Card-case, Pocket-book—maker	482	108	8	345	21	XII.	3
Card—maker, cutter	1,054	218	2	829	5	XI.	11
Carman, Carrier, Carter, Drayman	56,981	7,131	10	49,121	719	VIII.	2
Carpenter, Joiner	182,696	27,292	1	155,254	149	XI.	15
Carpet-dealer, Warehouseman	137	10	2	119	6	XII.	6
Carpet-rug—manufacture	11,457	2,653	842	7,265	697	XII.	6
Carpet-bag maker	109	-	21	-	88	XII.	6
Cartridge and Rocket maker	20	-	6	2	12	XI.	17

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Carrier, Carter, Carman, Drayman	56,981	7,131	10	49,121	719	VIII.	2
Carver (Wood)	1,341	326	4	1,002	9	XI.	5
Carver and Gilder	4,930	1,208	7	3,665	50	XIV.	8
Case-maker (Packing)	562	127	45	353	37	XIII.	7
Castrator	431	38	-	393	-	X.	1
Catgut-maker, Gut—blower, spinner	40	5	3	23	9	XII.	2
Catsmeat-dealer	60	10	1	41	8	XII.	2
Cattle and sheep—dealer, salesman	5,540	176	-	5,340	24	X.	1
Cellarman—woman	816	65	-	750	1	XIII.	2
Cement, Plaster—dealer, manufacture	538	67	-	463	8	XIV.	2
Cemetery and Burial-ground servant	512	8	1	364	139	III.	4
Chaffcutter	335	19	-	314	2	XIII.	10
Chainsmith, Anchorsmith	4,222	1,245	226	2,516	235	XIV.	14
Chair-letter, Rout-furnisher	51	3	-	42	6	XIII.	7
Chair-maker	6,684	1,186	234	4,845	419	XIII.	7
Chalk—miller, breaker	86	9	-	76	1	XIV.	2
Chamber of Commerce, officer of	235	6	-	229	-	VII.	1
Chandelier, Candlestick—maker	164	45	6	105	8	XIV.	13
Charcoal—burner, dealer	489	66	-	413	10	XIV.	1
Charitable Institution, officer of	1,654	32	28	679	915	VI.	1
Charwoman	55,423	-	1,531	-	53,892	VI.	2
Chaser	412	96	1	306	9	XIV.	13
Cheesemonger	3,963	664	16	3,014	269	XII.	1
Chelsea Pensioner	23,907	8	-	23,899	-	II.	1
Chemist, Druggist	15,643	3,632	12	11,701	298	III.	6
Chemist (Manufacturing), Firework-maker (Employers and Labourers)	4,648	603	44	3,834	167	XI.	17
Chess, Backgammon—Men and Board maker	28	9	-	18	1	XI.	6
Chicory—merchant, agent, dealer	51	9	-	42	-	XIII.	2
Chicory manufacture	26	1	6	6	13	XIII.	2
Chimney-pot, Earthenware-pipe—maker	12	-	-	12	-	XIV.	2
Chimney-sweeper	6,732	2,178	2	4,463	89	XIV.	1
Chocolate, Cocoa—manufacture	108	12	3	81	12	XIII.	2
Chorister	198	138	1	58	1	III.	4
Church officer, Pew-opener	1,414	7	6	749	652	III.	4
Cider, Spruce—merchant, dealer	103	5	-	79	19	XIII.	2
Cinder, Culm—maker, dealer	42	4	-	32	6	XIV.	1
Civil engineer	3,009	327	-	2,682	-	XI.	7
Civil servant (not in Post Office or Revenue Departments) (*See also* Inland Revenue, &c.)	4,664	180	3	4,401	80	I.	1
Clasp, Buckle—maker	380	80	36	203	61	XIV.	13
Clay-labourer	1,507	382	55	994	76	XIV.	2
Clay—merchant, agent	86	6	2	69	9	XIV.	2
Clergyman of Established Church (*See also* Minister)	17,621	-	-	17,621	-	III.	1
Clerical agent, officer of Religious Society	103	-	-	103	-	III.	1
Clerk (Commercial)	43,760	11,755	4	31,986	15	VII.	1
—— (Law)	16,626	5,343	-	11,283	-	III.	5
Clock and Watch maker	19,159	3,440	115	15,338	266	XI.	9
Clog and Patten maker	3,876	830	10	2,989	47	VI.	3
Clothes-dealer, Outfitter	3,853	155	319	1,640	1,739	VI.	3
Clothier	7,308	1,032	31	6,007	238	XII.	6
Cloth-merchant, Salesman—woman	761	71	2	643	45	XII.	6
Club servant	14	-	-	13	1	VI.	1
Coach and Cab owner (*See also* Omnibus owner)	2,284	12	1	2,166	105	VIII.	2
Coach-maker	16,590	2,559	19	13,872	140	XI.	12
Coach and Carriage broker	17	1	-	15	1	XI.	12
—— Lace—maker, weaver	349	25	22	173	129	XII.	7
—— Lamp maker	109	22	-	84	3	XIV.	13
Coachman (domestic servant)	7,579	112	-	7,467	-	VI.	2
Coachman (not domestic servant), Guard, Postboy	16,836	576	-	16,260	-	VIII.	2
Coal—agent, factor, Colliery agent	2,421	67	1	2,342	11	XIV.	1
—— fitter	108	16	-	92	-	XIV.	1
—— heaver, labourer	14,426	1,802	344	11,691	589	XIV.	1

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Coal merchant, dealer	12,092	1,010	9	10,507	566	XIV.	1
—— meter	485	9	-	476	-	XIV.	1
—— miner	219,015	65,644	1,295	150,722	1,354	XIV.	1
—— Mines—manager, receiver	37	1	-	36	-	XIV.	1
—— Mining engineer	4	-	-	4	-	XIV.	1
—— owner	836	15	4	703	114	XIV.	1
—— shipper	35	3	-	32	-	XIV.	1
Cock—maker, founder	299	88	-	210	1	XIV.	13
Cocoanut-fibre maker	3	1	-	2	-	XIII.	11
Coffee-house, Eating-house—keeper	3,150	66	27	2,004	1,053	VI.	1
Coffee—merchant, dealer	147	6	14	114	13	XIII.	2
—— mill maker	26	5	-	21	-	XIV.	14
—— roaster	268	35	11	210	12	XIII.	2
Coffin metal, furniture—maker, chaser	20	2	1	10	7	XIV.	13
Coke—burner, dealer	2,120	256	49	1,752	63	XIV.	1
Collar (shirt) maker, &c.	1,370	62	333	259	716	VI.	3
Colliery—viewer, inspector	176	8	-	168	-	XIV.	1
Colonial—agent, broker	21	-	-	21	-	VII.	1
Colonial—planter, farmer	27	-	-	27	-	IX.	1
Colour, Dye—manufacture	1,344	236	95	920	93	XI.	17
Colourman, Oil-dealer	2,010	279	4	1,675	52	XIII.	3
Comb-maker (for dress)	2,912	688	261	1,757	206	XII.	2
Comb-maker (for manufactures)	154	35	-	119	-	XI.	11
Commercial traveller	9,409	295	2	9,100	12	VII.	1
Composition-mounter	3	-	-	3	-	XI.	5
Confectioner	13,865	2,059	591	6,988	4,227	XIII.	1
Conjurer, Performer at Show	15	1	1	12	1	XI.	6
Contractor (branch not specified)	493	9	-	483	1	XV.	2
—— for Earthwork	7	-	-	7	-	XIV.	2
—— for Sewers, Drainage	43	-	-	43	-	XIV.	2
Conveyancer, Advocate, Barrister, Special Pleader	3,111	-	-	3,111	-	III.	2
Cook (domestic servant)	48,806	-	1,987	-	46,819	VI.	2
Cook (*not* domestic servant)	751	25	1	452	273	VI.	1
Cooper	20,245	3,116	7	17,025	97	XIII.	8
Copper agent	224	7	-	217	-	XIV.	9
—— manufacture	2,640	478	25	2,115	22	XIV.	9
—— master, merchant	50	1	-	49	-	XIV.	9
—— miner	22,386	5,700	2,353	12,768	1,565	XIV.	9
—— plate—maker, worker	51	6	-	42	3	XIV.	9
—— plate-printer	907	125	-	782	-	XI.	4
—— smith	1,811	360	-	1,443	8	XIV.	9
Copperas manufacture	82	10	-	69	3	XI.	17
Coral—carver, worker	5	1	-	4	-	XI.	5
Cordial-maker	21	1	1	19	-	XIII.	2
Corkcutter	2,300	481	4	1,768	47	XIII.	5
—— merchant	49	3	-	39	7	XIII.	5
Corkscrew-maker	78	16	-	59	3	XIV.	14
Corn—agent, factor	692	33	-	637	22	XIII.	1
—— merchant	7,030	461	2	6,417	150	XIII.	1
—— meter	292	6	-	286	-	XIII.	1
Corncutter (Chiropodist)	61	2	-	59	-	VI.	2
Cornice, Moulding—maker	5	-	-	5	-	XI.	15
Corporation officer, Town clerk	268	-	-	268	-	I.	2
Costermonger, General Dealer, Huckster	7,299	606	196	4,606	1,891	VII.	1
Cotton—broker, agent, salesman	582	83	-	499	-	XIII.	12
—— manufacture	470,317	73,398	104,437	149,214	143,268	XIII.	12
—— band maker	71	34	3	34	-	VI.	3
—— presser and packer	2,012	459	6	1,540	7	XIII.	12
—— fent manufacture	50	3	-	44	3	XIII.	12
—— waste dealer	197	7	-	190	-	XIII.	12
—— yarn—dealer, agent	6	-	-	6	-	XIII.	12
——, Calico—dealer, merchant	978	46	-	919	13	XIII.	12
—— dyer	4,479	1,232	132	3,024	91	XIII.	12
—— printer	26,669	6,630	4,031	13,263	2,745	XIII.	12

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
County and local officer (not otherwise distinguished)	250	3	-	236	11	I.	2
Courier	96	3	-	93	-	VIII.	6
Court and Household of Her Majesty (exclusive of Domestic Servants)	246	8	-	212	26	I.	1
Cover-maker	10	1	-	9	-	XIII.	7
Coverlet-maker	496	96	-	400	-	XIII.	12
Cow-keeper, Milkseller	16,526	1,528	414	10,204	4,380	XII.	1
Crape manufacture	422	13	85	103	221	XII.	7
Crate-maker	762	197	-	565	-	XIII.	9
Crossing-sweeper	32	4	1	17	10	XIV.	2
Cupper, Bleeder	77	1	1	28	47	III.	6
Curb-chain maker	72	8	1	53	10	XIV.	14
Curiosity-dealer	44	3	-	38	3	XIII.	7
Currier	12,920	1,915	15	10,808	182	XII.	3
Curryeomb-maker	61	9	2	44	6	XIV.	14
Custom House—agent, broker	108	13	-	95	-	VII.	1
Customs	9,807	95	-	9,707	5	I.	1
Cutler	8,399	1,752	67	6,433	147	XIV.	14
Damask-weaver	169	8	50	89	22	XII.	6
Dancer, Danseuse (at theatre, &c.)	142	1	42	6	93	XI.	2
Debt-collector	449	10	-	439	-	VII.	1
Dentist	1,167	150	-	1,017	-	III.	3
Dependent on relatives	20,242	86	108	1,902	18,146	XVII.	1
Diamond—worker, dealer	89	7	1	77	4	XIV.	7
Die—engraver and sinker, Mould-maker	482	119	6	349	8	XI.	8
Distiller, Rectifier	1,484	76	-	1,397	11	XIII.	2
Diving-bell conductor	7	-	-	7	-	VIII.	4
Dock-contractor	2	-	-	2	-	XIV.	2
Dock-labourer, Dock and Harbour Service	18,462	1,554	-	16,904	4	VIII.	4
Dockyards (H.M.), artificer, labourer in	5,032	303	-	4,729	-	I.	1
Doffer-plate maker	15	4	-	11	-	XI.	11
Dog—dealer, breaker	130	13	-	117	-	X.	1
Domestic Servant. (*See* Servant, Domestic)							
Door-furniture maker	4	1	-	3	-	XIV.	13
Drainage Service	11	-	-	11	-	IX.	1
Draper. (*See also* Woollen-draper)	45,385	11,042	1,360	27,814	5,169	XIII.	12
Draughtsman	597	127	-	470	-	XI.	7
Drawing—master, teacher	176	7	5	105	59	IV.	4
Drayman, Carman, Carrier, Carter	56,981	7,131	10	49,121	719	VIII.	2
Dressing and Writing Case maker	164	22	2	128	12	XIII.	7
Dressmaker, Milliner	267,791	43	64,977	323	202,448	VI.	3
Drover	3,226	369	2	2,852	3	X.	1
Druggist, Chemist	15,643	3,632	12	11,701	298	III.	6
Drug-grinder	107	13	1	91	2	XI.	17
Drug—merchant, broker	146	18	-	125	3	XI.	17
Drysalter	587	69	-	512	6	XI.	17
Dulse-dealer	5	-	-	2	3	XIII.	1
Dust—collector, sifter, picker	348	47	4	257	40	XIV.	2
Dye, Colour—manufacture	1,344	236	95	920	93	XI.	17
Dyer, Scourer, Calenderer	12,964	2,681	131	9,475	677	XI.	17
——, *Calico and Cotton*	4,479	1,232	132	3,024	91	XIII.	12
——, *Fustian*	247	53	-	194	-	XIII.	12
——, *Leather*	145	18	-	127	-	XII.	3
——, *Linen and Flax*	35	4	-	31	-	XIII.	12
——, *Silk*	1,928	337	12	1,497	82	XII.	7
——, *Wool and Woollen*	1,468	220	2	1,237	9	XII.	6
Earthenware and Glass dealer	5,728	426	198	3,534	1,570	XIV.	3
Earthenware manufacture	36,512	9,396	5,340	15,983	5,793	XIV.	3
Earthenware-pipe and Chimney-pot maker	12	-	-	12	-	XIV.	2
East India Company's Service	3,774	66	-	3,708	-	I.	3
Eating-house, Coffee-house,—keeper	3,150	66	27	2,004	1,053	VI.	1
Editor, writer	1,320	82	-	1,220	18	IV.	1

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class
Egg,—merchant, dealer	564	30	9	273	252	XII.	1
Embosser	99	33	7	50	9	XIII.	13
Embroiderer	4,658	11	1,260	50	3,337	XII.	7
Emery and Glass Paper maker	114	19	7	83	5	XIV.	4
Emigration agent	10	-	-	10	-	VII.	1
Engine and Machine maker	48,082	8,744	9	39,306	23	XI.	11
Engineer, Civil	3,009	327	-	2,682	-	XI.	7
Engraver	5,584	1,119	17	4,388	60	XI.	4
Envelope maker	703	42	405	35	221	XIII.	13
Equestrian	82	15	5	51	11	XI.	6
Estate and House,—agent, Rent collector	955	34	-	880	41	VII.	1
Estate and Land,—agent	2,853	73	-	2,280	-	IX.	1
Excavator, Navvie	3,623	221	-	3,402	-	XIV.	2
Exhibition (Show),—keeper, servant	324	40	6	251	27	XI.	6
Factor, Agent	6,747	308	-	6,419	20	VII.	1
Fan and Screen maker	30	1	2	15	12	VI.	3
Fancy Goods dealer	530	1	148	1	380	XII.	7
Fancy Goods manufacture	2,016	56	687	306	967	XII.	7
Farm-bailiff	12,805	114	-	12,691	-	IX.	1
Farmer (*See also* Grazier)	303,720	874	58	274,802	27,986	IX.	1
Farmer's, Grazier's, Wife	201,736	-	244	-	201,492	IX.	1
Farmer's, Grazier's, Son, Daughter, Grandson, Granddaughter, Brother, Sister, Nephew, Niece (not otherwise described)	275,170	46,572	49,423	90,874	88,301	IX.	1
Farm servant (in-door)	364,194	126,491	64,713	109,452	63,538	IX.	1
Farrier, Veterinary surgeon	6,562	556	-	5,979	27	X.	1
Feather,—dresser, dealer	338	11	29	130	168	XII.	4
Fellmonger	1,870	236	1	1,619	14	XII.	3
Fellow of College, Graduate of University (not otherwise described)	755	26	-	729	-	IV.	1
Felt manufacture	331	33	4	289	5	XII.	6
Fence and Hurdle maker	678	102	-	575	1	XIII.	6
Fender maker	450	107	4	334	5	XIV.	14
Ferule maker	7	-	-	6	1	XIV.	14
Feuar	376	-	1	224	151	IX.	1
Figure and Image maker	378	87	6	269	16	XI.	5
File maker	6,324	1,613	94	4,400	217	XIV.	14
Fine Arts student	6	4	-	2	-	IV.	2
Fire-irons maker	342	35	39	223	45	XIV.	14
Fireman	724	33	-	691	-	I.	2
Fireproof box, safe,—maker	16	6	-	8	2	XIV.	14
Firework-maker (*See* Manufacturing Chemist)							
Fish,—breeder, keeper	7	-	-	7	-	X.	1
—— curer	900	36	85	446	333	XII.	1
Fishmonger, seller, dealer (*See also* Oyster merchant)	10,439	910	319	6,991	2,219	XII.	1
Fisherman,—woman	38,294	5,613	214	31,679	788	X.	1
Fish-hook maker	414	116	28	183	87	XIV.	14
Fishing Rod and Tackle maker	372	44	15	255	58	XI.	6
Flannel,—agent, merchant	56	3	-	39	14	XII.	6
Flannel manufacture (*See also* Woollen manufacture)	4,964	714	491	2,259	1,500	XII.	6
Flax, Linen,—manufacture	98,860	12,119	21,220	33,932	31,589	XIII.	12
Flax,—merchant, stapler	127	10	-	116	1	XIII.	12
Flint-dealer	76	9	-	67	-	XIV.	2
Flock-dealer	100	4	-	89	7	XIII.	12
Flock manufacture (*See also* Woollen manufacture)	80	19	3	50	8	XIII.	12
Floor-cloth manufacture	675	103	-	546	26	XIII.	11
Flour-dealer	1,933	117	11	1,418	387	XIII.	1
Flyer-maker	106	29	-	77	-	XI.	11
Fork-maker	706	151	52	433	70	XIV.	14
Fossils, Dealer in	3	-	-	3	-	XIV.	2
Frame-maker	1,526	287	1	1,229	9	XIII.	9

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
French-polisher	4,294	662	343	2,666	623	XIII.	3
Fringe and Tassel manufacture	985	55	199	309	422	XII.	6
Fruit and Flower,—hawker, vendor	2,227	230	158	1,066	773	XIII.	1
Fruiterer, Greengrocer	14,320	1,028	389	7,867	5,036	XIII.	1
Frying-pan maker	92	18	-	73	1	XIV.	14
Fuel (Patent) and Compressed Steam-coal manufacture	19	4	-	15	-	XIV.	1
Fuller	1,469	280	-	1,187	2	XII.	6
Furniture-broker	2,527	100	18	1,796	613	XIII.	7
Furniture, Calico,—glazer	19	-	-	19	-	XI.	17
Furniture-japanner	10	-	-	10	-	XIII.	7
Furrier	3,469	206	454	1,304	1,505	VI.	3
Fustian-dyer	247	53	-	194	-	XIII.	12
Fustian manufacture	5,511	953	751	2,352	1,455	XIII.	12
Game-dealer, Poulterer	2,630	232	21	1,879	498	XII.	1
Gamekeeper	9,647	426	-	9,221	-	X.	1
Gardener	80,946	7,918	216	70,544	2,268	IX.	3
——— (domestic servant)	5,052	437	-	4,615	-	VI.	2
Gasfitter	2,343	539	-	1,795	9	XIV.	13
Gasmeter, Retort,—maker	149	28	1	117	3	XIV.	14
Gasworks Service	5,630	403	-	5,223	4	XIV.	1
Gauze manufacture	48	-	7	16	25	XII.	7
Gelatine, Isinglass,—dealer, manufacture	94	15	9	59	11	XII.	2
General dealer, Huckster, Costermonger (*See also* Shopkeeper)	7,299	606	196	4,606	1,891	VII.	1
Gentleman, Gentlewoman, Independent	26,562	252	388	10,604	15,318	XVI.	1
Gill,—maker and presser	25	13	-	12	-	XI.	11
Gilt-toy maker	10	-	5	-	5	XIV.	13
Gimp manufacture	222	138	7	58	19	XII.	7
Ginger-beer, Soda-water, Mineral-water,—manufacture	1,084	114	5	890	75	XIII.	2
Gingham manufacture	16	-	-	16	-	XIII.	12
Girth, Web,—maker, weaver	362	50	52	116	144	XII.	6
Glass and Bottle,—merchant, dealer, agent	193	4	19	106	64	XIV.	4
—— manufacture	12,005	3,274	223	8,100	408	XIV.	4
—— and earthenware dealer	5,728	426	198	3,534	1,570	XIV.	3
——, China, and Earthenware mender	15	-	-	13	2	XIV.	3
—— enameller, stainer	531	120	14	378	19	XI.	4
—— Lustre, Chandelier,—maker	12	2	-	7	3	XIV.	4
—— and Emery Paper maker	114	19	7	83	5	XIV.	4
Glazier, Plumber, Painter	62,808	11,039	12	51,382	375	XI.	15
Globe-maker	28	2	1	23	2	XI.	4
Glove-knitter	1,390	-	520	-	870	VI.	3
Glove (Lace) maker	40	-	19	-	21	XIII.	12
Glove (Silk) maker	1,670	171	288	749	462	XII.	7
Glover (material not stated)	29,882	1,017	8,834	3,522	16,509	VI.	3
Glue, Size,—maker, dealer	315	43	9	208	55	XII.	2
Goldbeater	731	180	2	529	20	XIV.	8
Goldbeaters'-skin maker	42	2	18	4	18	XII.	2
Gold-miner	3	2	-	1	-	XIV.	8
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread manufacture	185	14	18	101	52	XIV.	8
Gold and Silver,—refiner, cutter, worker	629	29	161	275	164	XIV.	8
Goldsmith, Silversmith	11,242	2,197	220	8,456	369	XIV.	8
Governess (*See also* Teacher)	21,373	-	2,579	-	18,794	IV.	4
Government Civil Service:							
Customs	9,807	95	-	9,707	5	I.	1
Inland Revenue	6,082	26	-	6,049	7	I.	1
Post Office	10,410	493	73	8,560	1,284	I.	1
Civil servants not in Post Office or Revenue Departments	4,664	180	3	4,401	80	I.	1
Messengers and Workpeople	3,404	74	-	3,330	-	I.	1
Graduate of University and Fellow of College	755	26	-	729	-	IV.	1
Grainer, Writer, Ornamental painter, Decorator	208	24	-	184	-	XI.	15
Grape-grower	4	1	-	3	-	IX.	1

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Grave-digger, Sexton	884	7	-	808	69	III.	4
Gravel,—contractor, merchant	13	3	-	10	-	XIV.	2
———,—digger, getter, labourer	56	9	-	47	-	XIV.	2
Grazier (*See also* Farmer)	3,047	22	-	3,014	11	IX.	1
Greengrocer, Fruiterer	14,320	1,028	389	7,867	5,036	XIII.	1
Greenwich pensioner	7,976	3	-	7,973	-	II.	2
Gridiron-maker	17	9	-	8	-	XIV.	14
Grinder (branch undefined)	2,113	460	4	1,635	14	XIV.	14
Grindery-dealer	20	-	-	12	8	XII.	3
Grit-getter	15	11	-	4	-	XIV.	2
Groat manufacturer	8	3	-	5	-	XIII.	1
Grocer	85,913	12,762	841	55,480	16,830	XIII.	2
Groom (domestic servant)	16,194	4,840	-	11,354	-	VI.	2
Groom (not domestic servant), Horsekeeper, Jockey	29,408	4,798	-	24,610	-	X.	1
Guard-chain maker	550	92	218	137	103	XIV.	8
Guard, Coachman (not domestic servant), Post-boy	16,836	576	-	16,260	-	VIII.	2
Guide	12	-	-	12	-	VIII.	6
Gum manufacture	19	2	-	16	1	XIII.	3
Gunsmith, Gun-maker	7,642	1,700	38	5,729	175	XI.	10
—— flint maker	46	7	-	39	-	XIV.	2
—— wadding maker	3	-	-	-	3	XIII.	13
Gunpowder-maker	461	39	7	394	21	XI.	17
Gut,—blower, spinner, Catgut-maker	40	5	3	23	9	XII.	2
Gutta-percha,—merchant, dealer, manufacture	125	31	2	90	2	XIII.	3
Haberdasher, Hosier	6,231	674	681	2,943	1,933	VI.	3
Hackle-maker	248	95	-	152	1	XI.	11
Haft,—maker, turner	601	130	1	468	2	XII.	2
Hair, Artist in	210	20	100	40	50	XI.	5
——, Bristle—manufacture	2,701	305	898	614	884	XII.	5
—— merchant, dealer	82	4	1	67	10	XII.	5
Hairdresser, Wig-maker	12,173	1,902	29	9,993	249	VI.	3
Hame-maker	48	7	-	38	3	XIV.	14
Hammer-maker	53	10	-	43	-	XIV.	14
Handcuff maker	8	2	-	6	-	XIV.	14
Hand-flowerer	3	-	1	-	2	XII.	6
Handle-maker	25	3	1	20	1	XIV.	14
Harbour contractor	3	-	-	3	-	VIII.	4
———, Dock,—service, Dock labourer	18,462	1,554	-	16,904	4	VIII.	4
Hardware,—dealer, agent	1,172	135	16	910	111	XIV.	14
Harness-maker, saddler	17,583	2,679	211	14,211	482	XI.	13
Harpoon-maker	4	1	-	2	1	XIV.	14
Hassock-maker	2	-	-	-	2	XIII.	11
Hat and Bonnet (Straw) maker	21,902	301	4,791	1,063	15,747	VI.	3
Hatbox, Bandbox, Matchbox,—maker	498	11	184	36	267	XI 1.	7
Hatter and Hat manufacture	16,975	1,422	1,016	12,004	2,533	VI.	3
Havel and Heald maker, Heald-knitter	808	103	248	141	316	XI.	11
Hawker, Pedlar	30,553	2,968	1,702	16,332	9,551	VII.	1
Hay and Straw dealer	1,099	54	1	1,026	18	XIII.	10
Heald and Havel maker, Heald-knitter	808	103	248	141	316	XI.	11
Hearthstone-dealer	5	1	-	4	-	XIV.	2
Hemp manufacture	1,696	94	249	355	998	XIII.	11
—— merchant, dealer	222	21	-	199	2	XIII.	11
Herald-chaser	31	5	-	26	-	XIV.	13
—— painter	107	3	1	102	1	XI.	4
Herbalist	314	10	7	226	71	XIII.	1
Herb-distiller	4	-	-	4	-	XIII.	2
—— grower	6	-	-	6	-	IX.	3
Hide, Skin, merchant, dealer	11	1	-	10	-	XII.	3
Hinge-maker	804	210	19	553	22	XIV.	14
Hobler, Lumper	91	2	-	89	-	VIII.	4
Hollow-ware maker	120	20	-	100	-	XIV.	14
Honey-dealer	7	1	-	6	-	XII.	1

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Hook-and eye maker	304	27	99	46	132	XIV.	13
Hoop,—maker, bender	835	131	-	702	2	XIII.	8
Hop grower	30	1	-	29	-	IX.	1
—— merchant and dealer	468	26	-	438	4	XIII.	2
Horn,—worker, turner, dealer	221	35	18	145	23	XII.	2
Horse-breaker	1,221	58	-	1,163	-	X.	1
—— breeder	7	-	-	7	-	X.	1
—— clipper	72	4	-	68	-	X.	1
—— dealer	1,429	104	-	1,323	2	X.	1
—— keeper, Groom (not domestic servant) Jockey	29,408	4,798	-	24,610	-	X.	1
Hose (Stocking) manufacture	65,499	8,253	8,622	27,170	21,454	VI.	3
Hosier, Haberdasher	6,231	674	681	2,943	1,933	VI.	3
Hotpresser	200	40	-	160	-	XI.	17
Hound attendant	17	2	-	15	-	X.	1
House-decorator	463	48	1	409	5	XI.	15
——, and Estate,—agent, Rent-collector	955	34	-	880	41	VII.	1
—— proprietor	34,202	38	88	12,146	21,930	VII.	1
Housekeeper (domestic servant)	50,574	-	922	-	49,652	VI.	2
Housemaid (domestic servant)	55,935	-	13,987	-	41,948	VI.	2
Huckster, general Dealer, Costermonger	7,299	606	196	4,606	1,891	VII.	1
Huntsman, Whipper-in	253	15	-	238	-	X.	1
Hurdle and Fence maker	678	102	-	575	1	XIII.	6
Hydropathy, Homœopathy,—Professor of	7	-	-	7	-	III.	6
Ice-dealer	16	-	-	16	-	XIV.	6
Image and Figure maker	378	87	6	269	16	XI.	5
India-rubber,—dealer, manufacture	403	51	66	191	95	XIII.	3
Indigo,—merchant, broker, manufacture	35	2	-	33	-	XI.	17
Ink-maker	223	23	3	188	9	XI.	17
Inkstand maker	23	5	-	18	-	XIV.	13
Inland Revenue Department	6,082	26	-	6,049	7	I.	1
Innkeeper (*See also* Licensed Victualler)	29,060	144	35	22,777	6,104	VI.	1
Innkeeper's Wife	17,447	-	25	-	17,422	VI.	1
Inn servant	60,586	7,098	14,359	18,088	20,841	VI.	2
Instrument-case, Razor-case,—maker	28	6	6	15	1	XIII.	7
Insurance,—agent, officer	808	54	-	750	4	VII.	1
Interpreter, Translator	120	2	-	110	8	IV.	1
Invalid-chair maker	8	-	-	8	-	XI.	12
Iron,—agent, merchant, dealer	1,034	52	1	964	17	XIV.	14
—— manufacture, moulder, founder	80,032	20,344	268	59,098	322	XIV.	14
—— master, contractor	381	22	-	348	11	XIV.	14
—— miner	28,008	6,751	506	20,347	404	XIV.	14
—— galvanizer	4	-	-	4	-	XIV.	14
—— box maker	57	16	-	41	-	XIV.	14
—— cask (patent) maker	6	-	-	6	-	XIV.	14
—— Hardware,—dealer, agent	1,172	135	16	910	111	XIV.	14
—— picker, gatherer	4	-	-	-	4	XIV.	14
—— plate worker	36	5	-	31	-	XIV.	14
—— Tube and Pipe founder	37	5	-	32	-	XIV.	14
—— turner and filer	9	2	-	7	-	XIV.	14
Ironmonger	9,041	1,888	43	6,813	297	XIV.	14
Isinglass, Gelatine,—dealer, manufacture	94	15	9	59	11	XII.	2
Italian warehouseman, woman	102	7	1	66	28	XIII.	2
Ivory,—cutter, worker, dealer	667	127	5	525	10	XII.	2
Japanner, Lacquerer	2,813	406	535	1,121	751	XIV.	13
Jet,—carver, worker	184	93	-	91	-	XI.	5
Jet-miner	11	-	-	11	-	XIV.	1
Jewel-case maker	145	30	3	93	19	XII.	3
Jeweller, Lapidary (*See also* Goldsmith, Silversmith)	400	79	19	280	22	XIV.	7
Joiner, Carpenter	182,696	27,292	1	155,254	149	XI.	15
Judge, Superior and Local	85	-	-	85	-	III.	2

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Key-maker	60	15	-	45	-	XIV.	14
Knacker	94	7	-	82	5	X.	1
Knife-maker (*See also* Cutler)	1,603	451	-	1,152	-	XIV.	14
Knitter	4,503	11	1,055	56	3,381	XII.	6
Label-maker, Ticket-writer	148	20	15	89	24	XIII.	13
Labourer (branch undefined)	376,551	54,803	1,645	312,669	7,434	XV.	1
——— Agricultural (out-door)	1,077,627	198,226	14,826	808,502	56,073	IX.	1
——— and Artificer in H.M. Dockyard	5,032	303	-	4,729	-	I.	1
——— Dock, Dock and Harbour Service	18,462	1,554	-	16,904	4	VIII.	4
Lace,—agent, dealer	849	56	47	506	240	XIII.	12
—— manufacture	63,660	3,844	20,870	5,736	33,210	XIII.	12
—— glove maker	40	-	19	-	21	XIII.	12
Lacquerer, Japanner	2,813	406	535	1,121	751	XIV.	13
Ladder-maker	14	2	-	12	-	XIII.	9
Lamp contractor	48	1	-	47	-	XIV.	13
—— and Lantern maker	465	78	7	361	19	XIV.	13
—— shade maker	4	3	-	1	-	VIII.	13
Lampblack maker	64	6	2	49	7	XIV.	1
Land, Estate,—agent	2,353	73	-	2,280	-	IX.	1
—— proprietor	34,627	136	116	19,853	14,522	IX.	1
—— surveyor	1,373	126	-	1,247	-	IX.	1
Lapidary, Jeweller	400	79	19	280	22	XIV.	7
Lappet-wheel maker	12	1	-	11	-	XI.	11
Last-maker	625	125	-	500	-	XIII.	9
Latch-maker	122	31	-	91	-	XIV.	14
Lath-maker	1,832	285	-	1,539	8	XIII.	6
Law clerk	16,626	5,343	-	11,283	-	III.	5
——, Parliamentary,—agent	141	8	-	133	-	III.	2
—— stationer	1,096	258	1	829	8	III.	5
—— student	1,659	705	-	954	-	III.	2
—— Court, Officer of	1,436	56	-	1,380	-	III.	5
Lead,—agent, merchant, dealer	255	5	-	245	5	XIV.	12
—— manufacture	2,334	662	10	1,628	34	XIV.	12
—— mine proprietor	26	1	-	19	6	XIV.	12
—— miner	22,530	4,937	513	16,680	400	XIV.	12
—— Pipe, Tube,—maker	484	167	6	301	10	XIV.	12
Leather,—agent, merchant, factor	124	8	-	114	2	XII.	3
——— dyer	145	18	-	127	-	XII.	3
——— embosser and gilder	55	7	1	45	2	XII.	3
——— grainer, grounder	5	1	-	4	-	XII.	3
——— japanner	58	6	-	52	-	XII.	3
——— bag maker	3	-	-	-	3	XII.	3
——— case, portmanteau,—maker	347	74	5	258	10	XII.	3
——— lace,—maker, cutter, worker	9	1	-	7	1	XII.	3
——— pipe maker	42	3	-	38	1	XII.	3
Leech,—breeder, dealer, bleeder,	88	3	-	25	60	X.	1
Letter,—cutter, maker	90	19	-	69	2	XI.	4
Librarian	455	24	6	258	167	XI.	1
Licensed Victualler, Beershop-keeper	46,661	307	101	36,921	9,332	XIII.	2
———, Beershop keeper's Wife	26,584	-	60	-	26,524	XIII.	2
Life-buoy maker	5	2	-	3	-	XI.	14
Lighterman	1,538	156	-	1,382	-	VIII.	3
Lighthouse-keeper, and Light Dues collector	268	3	-	261	4	VIII.	4
Lime,—merchant, dealer	244	8	-	228	8	XIV.	2
Limestone,—quarrier, burner	6,308	741	37	5,423	107	XIV.	2
Linen,—agent, merchant, dealer	305	13	-	286	6	XIII.	12
——, Flax,—dyer	35	4	-	31	-	XIII.	12
——, Flax,—manufacture	98,860	12,119	21,220	33,932	31,589	XIII.	12
Linsey-weaver	131	14	-	116	1	XII.	6
Lint manufactuer	678	39	189	45	405	XIII.	12
Liquorice-refiner	3	-	-	3	-	XIII.	2
List and Carpet Shoe maker	126	1	28	9	88	VI.	3
Listing, Baize, Serge,—manufacture	51	-	6	17	28	XII.	6
Literary, Private,—Secretary	141	5	1	132	3	IV.	1

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Lithographer, Lithographic-printer	1,990	618	1	1,366	5	XI.	4
Livery-stable keeper	1,325	36	–	1,228	61	VIII.	2
Local Board, Officer of	1,794	38	–	1,756	–	I.	2
Locksmith, Bellhanger	6,423	1,425	24	4,907	67	XIV.	13
Lodge and Park-gate keeper	431	2	4	91	334	VI.	2
Lodging-house keeper	23,089	7	57	2,955	20,070	VI.	1
Looking-glass maker	311	28	2	264	17	XIV.	4
——— frame maker	34	2	–	32	–	XIII.	7
Loom-maker	18	6	–	12	–	XI.	11
Lumper, Hobler	91	2	–	89	–	VIII.	4
Lunatic of no stated occupation	9,050	366	250	3,468	4,966	XVII.	1
Maccaroni,—dealer, manufacture	6	–	–	6	–	XIII.	1
Machine agent and broker	8	–	–	8	–	XI.	11
——— and Engine maker	48,082	8,744	9	39,306	23	XI.	11
Macintosh, Waterproof article,—maker, dealer	61	5	3	36	17	XIII.	3
Madder,—miller and grinder	7	–	–	7	–	XI.	17
Magistrate (not otherwise described)	2,302	–	–	2,302	–	I.	2
Malster	11,150	638	1	10,376	135	XIII.	2
Manchester warehouseman	1,174	173	–	1,001	–	XIII.	12
Manganese-miner	154	46	21	79	8	XIV.	12
Mangle-maker	13	–	–	13	–	XIII.	9
Manifold-paper maker	3	1	–	2	–	XIII.	13
Manufacturing Chemist, Firework maker, &c. (Employers and Labourers)	4,648	603	44	3,834	167	XI.	17
Manure,—dealer, manufacture	188	14	8	154	12	XII.	2
Map,—maker, publisher	326	18	68	127	113	XI.	4
Marble,—dealer, merchant	33	3	–	30	–	XIV.	2
——— mason	1,561	271	1	1,287	2	XIV.	2
Marines, (Royal)	6,336	360	–	5,976	–	II.	2
Marine-store dealer	2,068	104	23	1,550	391	VII.	1
Market, Lessee of	2	–	–	2	–	VII.	1
Mark-maker	36	6	–	30	–	XIV.	14
Marqueterie,—inlayer, cutter	6	2	–	4	–	XIII.	7
Mason, Pavior	101,442	14,053	6	87,338	45	XI.	15
Mast, Oar, and Block,—maker	1,778	438	–	1,333	7	XI.	14
Match,—maker, seller	734	277	127	196	134	XI.	17
Matchbox, Bandbox, Hatbox,—maker	498	11	184	36	267	XIII.	7
Mat-maker	1,691	272	89	1,039	291	XIII.	11
Mattress, Bed-tick,—maker	502	50	25	314	113	XII.	4
Mealman, Bran-dealer	313	15	–	298	–	XIII.	1
Meat-salesman, Butcher	67,691	12,295	63	53,617	1,716	XII.	1
Mechanic, Manufacturer, Shopman, Shopwoman (branch undefined)	17,029	5,479	716	9,100	1,734	XV.	2
Medallist and Medal-maker	21	2	–	19	–	XI.	8
Medical agent, Officer of Medical Society	8	1	–	7	–	III.	6
Medical,—student, assistant	3,655	1,943	–	1,712	–	III.	3
Medicine-vendor, Herb-doctor, &c.	314	1	1	248	64	III.	6
Member of Parliament (not otherwise returned)	392	–	–	392	–	I.	1
Menagerie, attendants at	32	1	–	31	–	X.	1
Merchant	10,256	451	3	9,652	150	VII.	1
Messenger (not Government), Porter and Errand Boy	101,425	66,382	3,233	31,260	550	VIII.	6
Messengers and Workpeople employed by Government	3,404	74	–	3,330	–	I.	1
Metal,—merchant, dealer, broker	52	3	–	46	3	XIV.	13
——— refiner, turner, worker	99	19	–	80	–	XIV.	13
——— galvanizer, stamper	5	3	–	2	–	XIV.	13
——— and Iron Bedstead maker	13	4	–	9	–	XIV.	14
Metallic-box maker	10	5	–	5	–	XIV.	13
Meter (branch not stated)	31	1	–	30	–	VIII.	5
Midwife	2,882	–	–	–	2,882	VI.	2
Militia (Staff, &c.) (a)	274	2	–	272	–	II.	1

(a) The Militia was not embodied at the time of the Census.

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Milkseller and Cowkeeper	16,526	1,528	414	10,204	4,380	XII.	1
Miller	37,268	6,291	22	30,415	540	XIII.	1
Milliner, Dressmaker	267,791	43	64,977	323	202,448	VI.	3
Millstone, maker, cutter	125	26	2	92	5	XIV.	2
Millwright	9,953	1,556	-	8,385	12	XI.	16
Miner (*See* Coal, Copper, Iron, &c.)							
Mineral-water, Soda-water, Ginger-beer,—manufacture	1,084	114	5	890	75	XIII.	2
Mining Company's Secretary and Service	470	8	-	462	-	XIV.	13
Minister, Baptist	1,556	-	-	1,556	-	III.	1
——— Independent	1,972	-	-	1,972	-	III.	1
——— Presbyterian	2,725	-	-	2,725	-	III.	1
——— Unitarian	14	-	-	14	-	III.	1
——— Wesleyan	1,798	-	-	1,798	-	III.	1
——— (Protestant), *not particularly described* (*See also* Clergyman, Priest.)	1,580	-	-	1,580	-	III.	1
Missionary, Scripture Reader, Itinerant Preacher	973	3	-	962	8	III.	1
Modeller	593	113	1	462	17	XI.	5
Model to Artist	2	-	-	-	2	IV.	2
Mohair, Angola,—manufacture	86	6	24	17	39	XII.	6
Mop-maker	113	6	3	45	59	XII.	6
Morocco Leather Manufacture	68	7	1	57	3	XII.	3
Mould-maker, Die,—engraver and sinker	482	119	6	349	8	XI.	8
Music-composer	11	-	-	11	-	IV.	2
———engraver and printer	141	25	-	113	3	XI.	3
———master, mistress	5,755	172	346	2,977	2,260	IV.	4
———publisher, seller	449	47	5	339	58	XI.	3
Musician (not Teacher). (*See also* Vocalist)	4,200	631	128	3,037	404	XI.	3
Musical student	23	11	8	4	-	XI.	3
——— Instrument,—maker, dealer	3,692	629	5	3,022	36	XI.	3
——— ———, Pianoforte,—tuner	199	21	1	176	1	XI.	3
——— string-maker	151	16	12	83	40	XII.	2
Muslin,—agent, dealer	104	15	-	73	16	XIII.	12
——— embroiderer	2,358	1	856	10	1,491	XIII.	12
——— manufacture	14,098	515	4,037	1,446	8,100	XIII.	12
Mustard manufacture	212	27	1	178	6	XIII.	2
Nail manufacture	28,533	4,549	3,375	13,999	6,610	XIV.	14
Naval architect	9	1	-	8	-	XI.	14
Naval Hospital, officer of	52	2	-	50	-	II.	2
Navvie, Excavator	3,623	221	-	3,402	-	XIV.	2
Navy agent	26	-	-	26	-	II.	2
—— officer (*a*)	2,967	157	-	2,810	-	II.	2
—— seamen	6,763	1,702	-	5,061	-	II.	2
—— half-pay officer (*a*)	1,676	1	-	1,675	-	II.	2
Needle manufacture	4,727	880	736	1,896	1,215	XIV.	14
Net-maker	2,100	106	580	192	1,222	XIII.	11
News,—agent, vendor, News-room-keeper	1,297	189	10	952	146	XI.	1
Newspaper Editor, &c. (*See* Editor, Reporter.)							
Nightman and Scavenger	1,322	99	-	1,221	2	XIV.	2
Notary	109	16	-	93	-	VII.	1
Nurse (domestic servant)	39,139	-	18,122	-	21,017	VI.	2
Nurse (not domestic servant)	25,518	-	-	52	25,466	VI.	2
Nurseryman,—woman	2,675	356	3	2,280	36	IX.	3
Oakum,—worker, dealer	121	55	16	11	39	XIII.	11
Oatmeal-dealer	78	1	1	9	67	XIII.	1
Oat-weigher, Oat-kiln labourer, Oat-roaster	3	-	-	3	-	XIII.	1
Oculist	14	-	-	14	-	III.	3
Oil,—agent, broker, merchant	356	32	2	301	21	XIII.	3
Oil and colourman,—dealer	2,010	279	4	1,675	52	XIII.	3
Oil,—miller, refiner	934	134	-	798	2	XIII.	3
Oil-cake,—maker, dealer	11	3	-	8	-	XIII.	3
Oil-skin,—dealer, manufacture	35	6	1	21	7	XIII.	3
Oil-stone manufacture	3	-	-	3	-	XIV.	2

(*a*) In some cases the officers omitted to return themselves as on *half-pay*; these two items should therefore be taken together.

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Omnibus,—owner, conductor, driver	3,223	272	-	2,951	-	VIII.	2
Optician, Spectacle-maker	1,824	334	28	1,407	55	XI.	9
Organ-builder	491	86	-	404	1	XI.	3
Orris-weaver	16	1	-	15	-	XIV.	8
Outfitter, Clothes-dealer	3,853	155	319	1,640	1,739	VI.	3
Oven-maker	10	-	-	10	-	XI.	15
Overlooker, Bailiff, (branch not specified)	63	4	-	59	-	XV.	2
Oyster,—merchant, dealer, seller	149	5	-	129	15	XII.	1
Packer	66	4	-	62	-	XIII.	5
——— and Presser (Cotton)	2,012	459	6	1,540	7	XIII.	12
Packing-case maker	562	127	45	353	37	XIII.	7
Painter (Artist)	5,444	365	61	4,550	468	IV.	2
Painter, Plumber, Glazier	62,808	11,039	12	51,382	375	XI.	15
Paper,—dealer, merchant	164	11	-	146	7	XIII.	13
——— manufacture	14,501	1,845	2,357	5,765	4,534	XIII.	13
——— ruler	502	215	25	228	34	XIII.	13
——— stainer	2,278	793	80	1,257	148	XIII.	13
——— hanger	1,895	347	2	1,529	17	XI.	15
——— bag-maker	137	13	29	46	49	XIII.	13
——— box-maker	1,188	59	505	135	489	XIII.	13
Papier-mâché manufacture	140	23	12	76	29	XIII.	13
Parasol, Umbrella, Stick,—maker	4,137	408	526	1,932	1,271	VI.	3
Parchment-maker	342	67	-	270	5	XII.	3
Parish-clerk, Clerk to Church (exclusive of those returned in trade)	2,388	8	-	2,378	2	III.	4
Parish, Union, District,—Officer (exclusive of those returned in trade)	2,743	18	8	1,971	746	I.	2
Park-gate, Lodge,—keeper	431	2	4	91	334	VI.	2
Park, Wood,—Labourer, cutter	28	-	-	15	13	IX.	2
Parliamentary, Law,—agent	141	8	-	133	-	III.	2
Pastrycook, Confectioner	13,865	2,059	591	6,988	4,227	XIII.	1
Patten and Clog-maker	3,876	830	10	2,989	47	VI.	3
Pattern-card maker	256	54	19	149	34	XIII.	13
Patern,—designer, cutter	2,204	404	14	1,757	29	XI.	7
Pauper of no stated occupation	94,611	12,379	11,928	21,915	48,389	XVII.	1
Pavior, Mason	101,442	14,053	6	87,338	45	XI.	15
Pawnbroker	4,367	1,121	65	2,649	532	VII.	1
Pearl-button maker (*See also* Button-maker)	11	3	-	8	-	XIV.	7
Pearl,—cutter, worker	361	83	31	198	49	XIV.	7
Peat, Turf,—cutter, dealer	244	49	8	166	21	XIV.	1
Pedestrian	5	-	-	5	-	XI.	6
Pedlar, Hawker	30,553	2,968	1,702	16,332	9,551	VII.	1
Peel-maker	6	-	-	6	-	XIII.	9
Peer (not otherwise returned)	284	5	-	279	-	I.	1
Peg-maker	58	8	2	35	13	XIII.	7
Pencil-case,—maker, gilder	105	48	4	50	3	XIV.	8
Pencil-maker	319	74	13	222	10	XIII.	9
Pen (Gold) maker	21	6	-	13	2	XIV.	8
Pen (Quill),—maker, dealer	164	8	6	117	33	XII.	4
Pen (Steel) maker	1,336	74	476	134	652	XIV.	14
Penholder-maker	27	8	6	8	5	XIII.	9
Pensioner, Chelsea	23,907	8	-	23,899	-	II.	1
———Greenwich	7,976	3	-	7,973	-	II.	2
———(not otherwise described)	377	2	1	271	103	XVII.	1
Percussion-cap maker	154	10	43	23	78	XI.	17
Perfumer	676	80	19	497	80	XIII.	2
Pew-opener, Church officer	1,414	7	6	749	652	III.	4
Pewterer, Pewter-pot maker	295	34	1	246	14	XIV.	12
Philosophical Instrument maker	826	141	1	672	12	XI.	9
Phleme (Fleam) maker	9	3	-	6	-	XIV.	14
Photographer, Daguerreotypist	51	4	-	46	1	IV.	2
Physician	2,328	-	-	2,328	-	III.	3
Picker-maker	219	64	1	154	-	XI.	11
Pickle, Sauce, and Catsup,—dealer	139	10	14	54	61	XIII.	2

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Picture,—cleaner, dealer	301	13	1	275	12	XI.	4
Picture-frame maker	514	99	-	413	2	XIII.	7
Pig-dealer	1,016	40	-	959	17	X.	1
Pill-box maker	126	7	62	10	47	XIII.	13
Pilot	2,990	172	-	2,818	-	VIII.	4
Pin manufacture	1,295	133	327	306	529	XIV.	13
Pipe (Tobacco) maker	4,266	824	237	2,500	705	XIV.	3
Pipe-clay,—dealer, maker	5	1	1	1	2	XIV.	3
Pitch, Tar, Resin,—maker	72	4	-	68	-	XIII.	3
Pit-sinker	22	-	-	22	-	XIV.	1
Plaster, Cement,—dealer, manufacture	538	67	-	463	8	XIV.	2
Plasterer	17,980	2,921	-	15,036	23	XI.	15
Plated-ware manufacture	164	28	20	104	12	XIV.	8
Platelayer	2,426	88	-	2,338	-	XIV.	2
Plater	1,528	329	15	1,125	59	XIV.	8
Playing-card maker	43	16	-	27	-	XIII.	13
Plumber, Glazier, Painter	62,808	11,039	12	51,382	375	XI.	15
Plush, Shag,—manufacture	553	85	11	434	23	XIII.	12
Pocket-book and Card-case maker	482	108	8	345	21	XII.	3
Police	18,348	68	-	18,280	-	I.	2
Porter and Ale,—merchant, agent	470	16	2	438	14	XIII.	2
Porter, Messenger (not Government)	101,425	66,382	3,233	31,260	550	VIII.	6
Portioner	132	1	1	86	44	IX.	1
Portmanteau, Leather-case,—maker	347	74	5	258	10	XII.	3
Postboy, Guard, Coachman (not domestic servant)	16,836	576	-	16,260	-	VIII.	2
Post Office	10,410	493	73	8,560	1,284	I.	1
Potato,—dealer and merchant	977	50	1	869	57	XIII.	1
Pottery. (*See* Earthenware.)							
Poulterer, Gamedealer	2,630	232	21	1,879	498	XII.	1
Powder-flask, Shot-belt,—maker	70	19	6	37	8	XII.	3
Powder-puff maker	6	1	-	3	2	XII.	4
Press-maker	59	7	8	33	11	XIII.	9
Press-worker	113	-	56	-	57	XIV.	14
Priest (Roman Catholic)	1,093	-	-	1,093	-	III.	1
——— (Jewish, &c.)	73	-	-	73	-	III.	1
Print and Block cutter	1,524	203	-	1,317	4	XIII.	9
Print-colourer	184	33	21	97	33	XI.	4
Print,—seller, mounter	255	29	7	184	35	XI.	4
Printer	26,024	7,560	69	18,242	153	XI.	1
Prison officer	2,186	19	4	1,819	344	I.	2
Prisoner of no stated occupation	3,387	658	543	912	1,274	XVII.	2
Procurator Fiscal (Scotland)	41	-	-	41	-	III.	2
Proctor (*See also* Notary)	132	-	-	132	-	III.	2
Professor and Lecturer on special Sciences and Arts	141	3	-	138	-	IV.	4
Proprietor, Officer,—of Lunatic Asylum	1,000	15	7	588	390	VI.	1
Provision,—dealer, curer	9,339	737	57	6,865	1,680	XII.	1
Publisher, Bookseller	8,433	1,011	134	6,499	789	XI.	1
Pump-maker	306	29	-	275	2	XI.	16
Quarrier (*See* Stone, Limestone, &c.)							
Quarry,—owner, master	88	-	-	73	15	XIV.	2
Quarry, Stone,—agent	132	2	-	130	-	XIV.	2
Quill pen,—maker, dealer	164	8	6	117	33	XII.	4
Quilter, Quilt-maker	674	14	131	145	384	XIII.	12
Rabbit,—catcher, killer	15	2	-	13	-	X.	1
Race-course officer	4	-	-	4	-	XI.	6
Rag—Gatherer, dealer	3,245	289	208	1,875	873	VI.	3
Railway contractor	747	10	-	737	-	XIV.	2
——— Engine,—driver, stoker	7,594	604	-	6,990	-	VIII.	1
——— labourer	34,306	2,710	-	31,596	-	XIV.	2
——— officer, clerk, station-master	10,948	1,490	-	9,458	-	VIII.	1
——— police	1,413	12	-	1,401	-	VIII.	1

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years' of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Clas.
Railway porter	8,398	596	-	7,802	-	VIII.	1
——— station attendant	54	-	4	-	50	VIII.	1
Razor-maker	1,051	245	15	777	14	XIV.	14
Reed,—maker, merchant	685	139	-	541	5	XI.	11
Reel-maker	26	4	2	20	-	XIII.	9
Reporter, Shorthand-writer	207	14	-	193	-	IV.	1
Respirator-maker	3	-	-	3	-	III.	6
Retort; Gas-meter,—maker	149	28	1	117	3	XIV.	14
Ribbon manufacture	10,074	1,038	1,259	3,875	3,902	XII.	7
——— merchant, dealer	51	10	-	40	1	XII.	7
Rice,—merchant, miller	63	13	-	50	-	XIII.	1
Ring-chain maker	105	19	10	67	9	XIV.	13
Rivet-maker	147	66	1	70	10	XIV.	14
Road,—contractor, inspector, surveyor	1,161	8	-	1,153	-	XIV.	2
—— labour	10,923	870	8	10,032	13	XIV.	2
Roasting-jack maker	69	20	-	48	1	XIV.	13
Robe-maker	57	3	9	18	27	VI.	3
Rod,—grower, dealer	12	-	-	11	1	IX.	2
Roller-coverer	36	4	-	32	-	XI.	11
—— (Printers' and others') maker and turner	94	26	-	68	-	XI.	11
Rooms, Assembly and other Public, keeper of	32	-	3	12	17	VI.	1
Ropemaker	15,966	4,959	456	9,290	1,261	XIII.	11
Rug and Carpet manufacture	11,457	2,653	842	7,265	697	XII.	6
Rule-maker	384	107	7	265	5	XIII.	9
Rush,—manufacture, dealer	90	4	8	26	52	XIII.	10
Sacking, Sack, Bag,—maker, weaver	1,335	111	128	559	537	XIII.	11
Saddler, Harness-maker	17,583	2,679	211	14,211	482	XI.	13
Saddlers' ironmonger	38	3	-	35	-	XIV.	14
Saddle-tree maker	172	28	-	139	5	XIII.	9
Safety Fuzee manufacture	49	-	20	3	26	XI.	17
Sailcloth manufacture	4,026	814	54	2,927	231	XIII.	11
Sail-maker	1,231	331	2	883	15	XIII.	11
Sailors' Society agent	4	-	-	4	-	VIII.	4
Salesman, Cattle and Sheep	5,540	176	-	5,340	24	X.	1
Salesman, saleswoman (branch not specified)	1,825	172	14	1,481	158	VII.	1
Salmon-fishery proprietor	5	-	-	4	1	X.	1
Salt,—Agent, merchant, dealer	460	44	10	355	51	XIV.	5
—— manufacture	1,265	154	8	1,082	21	XIV.	5
—— works proprietor	193	24	-	167	2	XIV.	5
Saltpetre manufacture	7	1	-	6	-	XI.	17
Sand manufacture	55	3	13	29	10	XIV.	2
—— merchant, dealer	638	85	100	306	147	XIV.	2
Sauce, Pickle, Catsup,—maker, dealer	139	10	14	54	61	XIII.	2
Sausage, Black-pudding, maker	71	3	3	32	33	XII.	1
Savings'-bank officer	8	-	-	8	-	I.	2
Sawdust, Chip,—merchant, dealer	218	58	45	57	58	XIII.	6
Saw,—smith, maker	1,306	312	13	937	44	XIV.	14
Sawyer	35,443	2,984	-	32,436	23	XIII.	6
Scale, Measure, Weighing-machine,—maker	969	201	7	743	18	XI.	9
Scagliola, Artificial Stone,—manufacture	139	25	-	114	-	XIV.	2
Scavenger and Nightman	1,322	99	-	1,221	2	XIV.	2
Scholar—under tuition at home	55,020	20,701	34,058	83	178	V.	4
——— under tuition at school	2,697,717	1384126	1306952	5,460	1,179	V.	4
School—master, mistress	65,376	2,004	3,562	21,484	38,326	IV.	4
School secretary, &c.	5	-	-	2	3	IV.	4
Scientific Person, Observatory and Museum keeper, Naturalist, &c.	518	23	2	473	20	IV.	3
Scissors-maker	1,424	240	93	894	197	XIV.	14
Scourer, Dyer, Calenderer	12,964	2,681	131	9,475	677	XI.	17
Screw,—cutter, maker	2,185	236	763	519	667	XIV.	14
Scripture Reader, Missionary, Itinerant Preacher	973	3	-	962	8	III.	1
Scrivener	74	19	-	55	-	VII.	1
Sculptor	660	76	-	580	4	IV.	2

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Scuttle-maker	10	-	-	10	-	XIV.	14
Scythe, Sickle,—maker	805	127	-	677	1	XIV.	14
Seal,—maker, polisher	40	7	-	33	-	XIV.	7
Seaman	89,206	12,721	-	76,485	-	VIII.	4
———, Royal Navy	6,763	1,702	-	5,061	-	II.	2
Seamster, Seamstress, Shirtmaker	73,068	19	12,352	109	60,588	VI.	3
Secretary, Literary and Private	141	5	1	132	3	IV.	1
Sedge-merchant	4	1	-	3	-	XIII.	10
Seed-merchant, Seedman,—woman	1,156	127	4	929	96	XIII.	1
Servant, Domestic (General)	754,926	24,202	273,327	55,413	401,984	VI.	2
Coachman	7,579	112	-	7,467	-	VI.	2
Cook	48,806	-	1,987	-	46,819	VI.	2
Gardener	5,052	437	-	4,615	-	VI.	2
Groom	16,194	4,840	-	11,354	-	VI.	2
Housekeeper	50,574	-	922	-	49,652	VI.	2
Housemaid	55,935	-	13,987	-	41,948	VI.	2
Nurse	39,139	-	18,122	-	21,017	VI.	2
Inn servant	60,586	7,098	14,559	18,088	20,841	VI.	2
Servants' Register Office keeper	121	2	2	14	103	VI.	1
Sewing agent (Cotton)	3	-	-	-	3	XIII.	12
Sexton, Gravedigger	884	7	-	808	69	III.	4
Share, Stock, Bill,—broker	1,694	94	-	1,600	-	VII.	1
Shawl manufacture	5,833	645	1,257	1,889	2,042	VI.	3
——— merchant	174	17	1	153	3	VI.	3
Shears-maker	31	4	-	27	-	XIV.	14
Sheep, Cattle,—dealer, salesman	5,540	176	-	5,340	24	X.	1
Shell,—worker, dealer	68	7	2	37	22	XII.	2
Shepherd (out-door)	19,075	2,990	-	16,085	-	IX.	1
Sheriff's officer and clerk	746	8	-	738	-	I.	2
Ship,—agent, broker	2,069	297	-	1,770	2	VII.	1
——— builder, Shipwright	25,201	4,675	-	20,519	7	XI.	14
——— chandler	372	32	-	313	27	XI.	14
——— owner	2,214	18	-	1,974	222	VIII.	4
——— rigger	850	92	-	758	-	XI.	14
——— smith	436	87	-	348	1	XI.	14
Shipping,—surveyor, inspector of	55	-	-	55	-	VIII.	4
Shirtmaker, Seamster, Seamstress	73,068	19	12,352	109	60,588	VI.	3
Shoe and Boot maker	274,451	43,244	8,761	199,789	22,657	VI.	3
Shoe (List and Carpet) maker	126	1	28	9	88	VI.	3
Shoemaker's Wife	94,175	-	636	-	93,539	VI.	3
Shoeblack	5	5	-	-	-	VI.	3
Shoe-heel and Steel-tip maker	87	11	13	48	15	XIV	14
Shooting-gallery—keeper, proprietor of	7	1	-	6	-	XI.	6
Shopkeeper (branch undefined)	29,800	952	553	13,328	14,967	VII.	1
Shopkeeper's wife	6,002	-	26	-	5,976	VII.	1
Shopman — woman, Mechanic, manufacturer (branch undefined)	17,029	5,479	716	9,100	1,734	XV.	2
Shot-belt, Powder-flask—maker	70	19	6	37	8	XII.	3
Shot—maker, dealer	27	6	-	19	2	XIV.	12
Shovel, Spade—maker	768	172	-	594	2	XIV.	14
Shroud-maker	130	14	18	26	72	VI.	3
Shuttle-maker	545	125	2	416	2	XI.	11
Sieve-maker	253	31	8	201	13	XIV.	13
Silk—broker, agent	157	5	-	151	1	XII.	7
—— dyer, printer	1,928	337	12	1,497	82	XII.	7
—— glove manufacture	1,670	171	288	749	462	XII.	7
—— lace maker	5	1	2	1	1	XII.	7
—— manufacture	114,570	12,983	26,383	32,186	43,018	XII.	7
—— mercer	2,479	499	18	1,795	167	XII.	7
—— dealer, merchant	375	14	3	343	15	XII.	7
Silversmith, Goldsmith	11,242	2,197	220	8,456	369	XIV.	8
Sinker-maker	233	44	-	189	-	XIV.	13
Size, Glue—maker, dealer	315	43	9	208	55	XII.	2
Skate-maker	2	-	-	2	-	XIV.	14
Skewer-maker	65	18	3	40	4	XIV.	14

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Skinner	2,067	369	1	1,689	8	XII.	3
Skylight, Sash, and Handrail—maker	17	2	-	15	-	XI.	15
Slate manufacture	192	55	-	133	4	XIV.	2
—— merchant, dealer, agent	198	10	-	180	8	XIV.	2
—— quarrier	8,154	1,730	-	6,422	2	XIV.	2
Slater	7,222	956	-	6,255	11	XI.	15
Slaughterman	6	-	-	6	-	X.	1
Slay-maker	34	10	-	24	-	XI.	11
Small-ware dealer	956	52	63	329	512	VII.	1
—— manufacture	17	1	-	13	3	XII.	7
—— (steel) manufacture	76	14	2	52	8	XIV.	14
Snuff, Tobacco—manufacture	4,031	1,561	109	2,230	131	XIII.	2
Snuff-box (wood) manufacture	89	13	4	64	8	XIII.	9
Snuff, Tobacco—Box (metal maker)	20	6	1	12	1	XIV.	13
Snuffers-maker	228	74	3	130	21	XIV.	14
Soap-boiler	1,393	170	-	1,214	9	XII.	2
Soda, Alkali—merchant, manufacture	818	102	8	701	7	XI.	17
Soda-water, Mineral-water, Ginger-beer—manufacture	1,084	114	5	890	75	XIII.	2
Sofa-maker	22	8	-	14	-	XIII.	7
Soldier (*See also* Army Officer, &c.)	40,241	5,349	-	34,892	-	II.	1
Solicitor, Attorney, Writer to the Signet	13,256	-	-	13,256	-	III.	2
Son, Daughter, Grandson, Granddaughter, Brother, Sister, Nephew, Niece (not otherwise returned)	4,745,217	1984665	2421969	16,236	322,347	V.	3
Spade, Shovel—maker	768	172	-	594	2	XIV.	14
Spade tree, handle—maker	29	6	-	23	-	XIII.	9
Spar—manufacture, cutter	14	-	1	-	13	XIV.	2
Special Pleader, Advocate, Barrister, Conveyancer	3,111	-	-	3,111	-	III.	2
Spice merchant	71	8	-	63	-	XIII.	2
Spindle maker	1,230	363	11	850	6	XIV.	14
Spirit and Wine Merchant	10,467	772	30	8,850	815	XIII.	2
Sponge—merchant, dealer	53	4	-	42	7	XII.	2
Spoon maker	930	178	163	438	151	XIV.	10
Spring-balance maker	12	2	-	10	-	XIV.	14
——, Door-spring—maker	494	85	6	385	18	XIV.	14
Spruce, Cider—merchant, dealer	103	5	-	79	19	XIII.	2
Spur maker	146	22	1	122	1	XIV.	14
Stair-rod maker	4	1	-	3	-	XIV.	13
Stamp cutter	12	2	-	10	-	XI.	4
Starch manufacture	565	86	87	347	45	XI.	17
Stationer (*See also* Law stationer)	5,476	926	174	3,448	928	XIII.	13
Station-master, Railway—officer, clerk, &c.	10,948	1,490	-	9,458	-	VIII.	1
Stay-maker	13,699	113	2,386	817	10,383	VI.	3
Stay-busk maker	10	4	-	6	-	XIV.	14
Steam Navigation Service	473	35	-	438	-	VIII.	4
Steel—manufacture, worker	1,637	412	18	1,160	47	XIV.	14
—— merchant	36	1	-	35	-	XIV.	14
—— mill-maker	13	3	-	10	-	XIV.	14
—— pen-maker	1,336	74	476	134	652	XIV.	14
—— tag-maker	6	-	-	6	-	XIV.	14
—— trap-maker	22	3	-	19	-	XIV.	14
Steel (Knife-sharpener) maker	87	21	-	66	-	XIV.	14
Stenciller	23	2	-	16	5	XI.	15
Stevedore	238	9	-	229	-	VIII.	4
Steward, Stewardess (Ship, &c.)	547	36	7	435	69	VIII.	4
Stick, Umbrella and Parasol—maker	4,137	408	526	1,932	1,271	VI.	3
Stirrup-maker	134	22	-	111	1	XIV.	14
Stocking (Hose) manufacture	65,499	8,253	8,622	27,170	21,454	VI.	3
Stock-maker	618	12	159	49	398	VI.	3
Stock, Share, and Bill—broker	1,694	94	-	1,600	-	VII.	1
Stoker, Engine-driver (Railway)	7,594	604	-	6,990	-	VIII.	1
Stone-breaker	58	6	7	33	12	XIV.	2
—— cutter, dresser, polisher	3,256	430	5	2,811	10	XIV.	2

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Stone dredger	60	14	-	46	-	XIV.	2
—— getter	472	52	-	420	-	XIV.	2
—— merchant	516	19	2	475	20	XIV.	2
—— quarrier	23,489	3,473	99	19,860	57	XIV.	2
—— waller	39	8	-	31	-	XIV.	2
Storekeeper	568	52	5	497	14	VIII.	5
Stove, Grate, Range—maker	591	158	-	429	4	XIV.	14
Straw and Hay dealer	1,099	54	1	1,026	18	XIII.	10
Straw Hat and Bonnet maker	21,902	301	4,791	1,063	15,747	VI.	3
Straw-plait manufacture	32,062	3,265	13,150	655	14,992	XIII.	10
—— merchant, factor, dealer	524	24	2	428	70	XIII.	10
Strop, Strap, and Thong—maker	69	5	9	43	12	XII.	3
Student, Catholic	17	7	-	10	-	III.	1
——, Theological	319	28	-	291	-	III.	1
Stuff Manufacture	7,500	885	1,169	2,487	2,959	XII.	6
—— merchant	20	2	-	18	-	XII.	6
Sugar-broker	103	7	-	96	-	XIII.	2
—— refiner	2,777	208	5	2,512	52	XIII.	2
Sulphur manufacture	11	1	-	10	-	XI.	17
Surgeon, Apothecary	15,163	-	-	15,163	-	III.	3
Surgical Instrument maker	549	89	26	341	93	III.	6
Surveyor (*See also* Architect)	2,891	297	-	2,594	-	XI.	15
Sweetmeat-dealer, Pie-vendor	63	3	-	45	15	XIII.	1
Swivel-maker	17	5	2	8	2	XIV.	14
Sword,—cutler, maker	160	30	-	130	-	XI.	10
Table-cover maker	54	10	6	32	6	XII.	6
Tacksman	12	-	-	12	-	IX.	1
Tag,—maker, dealer	10	-	2	3	5	XIV.	10
Tailor	152,672	23,261	3,870	111,767	13,774	VI.	3
Tallow-chandler	5,284	780	15	4,282	207	XII.	2
——, Grease,—boiler, dealer	130	7	-	123	-	XII.	2
Tank-maker	19	2	-	17	-	XIV.	14
Tanner	8,787	1,045	8	7,687	47	XII.	3
Tape,—manufacture, dealer	1,521	174	346	443	540	XIII.	12
Tarpaulin manufacture	26	2	-	24	-	XIII.	11
Tartan manufacture	245	12	26	84	123	XII.	6
Tassel and Fringe manufacture	985	55	199	309	422	XII.	6
Tavern-keeper, (*See* Licensed Victualler, Innkeeper, &c.)							
Tea,—broker, merchant	423	37	-	370	16	XIII.	2
Tea and Coffee Pot maker	42	15	5	11	11	XIV.	13
Teacher or Professor of:—							
Belles-Lettres	43	1	-	41	1	IV.	4
Dancing, Gymnastics	796	17	18	600	161	IV.	4
Drawing	176	7	5	105	59	IV.	4
Geography and Navigation	26	-	-	26	-	IV.	4
Languages	2,101	33	43	1,497	528	IV.	4
Mathematics	554	12	-	542	-	IV.	4
Music and Singing	5,755	172	346	2,977	2,260	IV.	4
Riding	74	5	-	68	1	IV.	4
Writing	47	2	-	43	2	IV.	4
General	9,630	1,256	1,687	3,115	3,572	IV.	4
(*See also* Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, Governess.)							
Teazle,—grower, merchant	85	6	-	79	-	IX.	1
Telegraph Service	284	97	-	185	2	VIII.	6
Tent, Marquee,—maker	56	4	1	25	26	XIII.	11
Thatcher	6,303	838	-	5,465	-	XIII.	10
Theatre,—officer, servant at	78	2	-	70	6	XI.	2
Theatrical,—manager, lessee	14	-	-	13	1	XI.	2
—— and Opera agent	5	-	-	5	-	XI.	2
—— Property maker	15	-	-	8	7	VI.	13
Thimble-maker	200	36	43	68	50	XIV.	13
Thread Manufacture	3,566	269	1,433	475	1,389	XIII.	12
Ticket-writer, Label-maker	148	20	15	89	24	XIII.	13

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Timber,—broker, agent	241	9	-	232	-	XIII.	4
——— merchant	4,161	307	1	3,821	32	XIII.	4
———, Wood,—hewer, chopper, bender	203	32	13	149	9	XIII.	4
——— surveyor, valuer	53	2	-	51	-	XIII.	4
Timekeeper (Omnibus)	66	7	-	59	-	VIII.	2
Tin,—agent, dealer	117	4	-	113	-	XIV.	10
—— manufacture	1,943	604	201	933	205	XIV.	10
—— miner	15,050	4,305	1,295	8,607	843	XIV.	10
Tinman, Tin-worker, Tinker	10,097	2,540	60	7,389	108	XIV.	10
Tin-plate worker	3,673	689	19	2,917	48	XIV.	10
Tinfoil,—maker, dealer	56	7	-	47	2	XIV.	10
Tobacco, Cigar,-merchant, broker	9	-	-	9	-	XIII.	2
———, Snuff,—manufacture	4,031	1,561	109	2,230	131	XIII.	2
Tobacconist	4,569	743	77	2,940	809	XIII.	2
Tobacco-pipe maker	4,266	824	237	2,500	705	XIV.	3
Toll collector	5,969	207	61	4,165	1,536	VIII.	2
Toll contractor	77	-	-	73	4	VIII.	2
Tool-maker (*See also* the principal Tools.)	4,311	847	6	3,435	23	XI.	11
Tortoiseshell,—dealer, worker	80	17	-	61	2	XII.	2
Town-clerk, Corporation officer	268	-	-	268	-	I.	2
Town-crier and Bellman	197	-	-	197	-	I.	2
Toy,—maker, dealer	2,509	373	166	1,260	710	XI.	6
Translator of Languages, Interpreter	120	2	-	110	8	IV.	1
Traveller (Commercial)	9,409	295	2	9,100	12	VII.	1
Traveller (Tramp)	21	3	-	18	-	XV.	2
Tray-maker	412	86	61	183	82	XIV.	13
Trimming-dealer	185	32	5	103	45	XII.	7
——— maker	1,509	107	373	309	720	XII.	7
Tripe,—dealer, dresser	702	58	20	393	231	XII.	1
Trunk and Box maker	2,572	452	291	1,523	306	XIII.	7
Truss, Bandage,—maker	112	9	3	77	23	III.	6
Tunbridge-ware manufacture	91	9	-	78	4	XIII.	7
Tuning-fork maker	5	2	-	3	-	XIV.	14
Turf, Peat,—cutter, dealer	244	49	8	166	21	XIV.	1
Turner	8,449	2,069	5	6,330	45	XIII.	7
Turpentine, Naphtha,—manufacture	82	4	-	73	5	XIII.	3
Typefounder	1,453	469	-	974	10	XIV.	12
Umbrella, Parasol, Stick,—maker	4,137	408	526	1,932	1,271	VI.	3
Undertaker	1,160	68	2	1,021	69	VI.	2
Underwriter	10	1	-	9	-	VII.	1
Union Relieving officer	1,414	7	-	1,407	-	I.	2
Union, District, and Parish officers (not otherwise returned)	2,743	18	8	1,971	746	I.	2
Upholsterer, Cabinet-maker	40,897	7,039	439	29,391	4,028	XIII.	7
Urn-maker	50	7	-	43	-	XIV.	13
Vagrants in Barns, Tents, Fields, &c.	21,047	4,286	2,612	9,070	5,079	XVII.	3
Valuer, Appraiser, Auctioneer	3,996	249	-	3,747	-	VII.	1
Varnish-maker	214	12	4	188	10	XIII.	3
Velvet manufacture	186	26	14	99	47	XII.	7
Ventriloquist	2	-	-	2	-	XI.	6
Vermin-destroyer	2,256	179	1	2,072	4	X.	1
Veterinary surgeon, Farrier	6,562	556	-	5,979	27	X.	1
Veterinary student	10	2	-	8	-	X.	1
Vice-maker	226	66	-	160	-	XIV	14
Vinegar-maker	137	4	2	122	9	XIII.	2
Vitriol manufacture	229	28	-	199	2	XI.	17
Vocalist	370	9	41	105	215	XI.	3
Wadding manufacture	76	11	8	38	19	XIII.	12
Wafer-maker	50	5	6	32	7	XI.	17
Warehouseman,—woman	17,861	2,870	1,293	11,807	1,891	VIII.	5
Washerwoman, Mangler, Laundry-keeper	146,091	50	8,791	668	136,582	VI.	3
Waste-paper dealer	2	-	-	2	-	XIII.	13
Watch and Clock maker	19,159	3,440	115	15,338	266	XI.	9
Watchman (Private)	52	1	-	51	-	XV.	2

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub-Class.
Water-bailiff and Sea-reeve	3	-	-	3	-	VIII.	4
Water,—carrier, dealer	197	25	3	128	41	XIV.	6
Watercress,—gatherer, dealer	154	18	18	64	54	XIII.	1
——— grower	39	2	-	37	-	IX.	3
Water-gilder	54	3	1	47	3	XIV.	8
Waterman at Cabstand	201	1	-	200	-	VIII.	2
Waterworks Service	975	53	-	920	2	XIV.	6
Wax,—modeller, worker	56	4	4	30	18	XI.	5
Wax,—refiner, dealer	147	17	-	130	-	XII.	2
Weaver (material not stated)	3,833	-	1,207	-	2,626	XIII.	12
Weaving agent	86	3	-	82	1	XIII.	12
Weighing-machine, Scale, and Measure,—maker	969	201	7	743	18	XI.	9
Well-sinker	477	25	-	450	2	XIV.	6
Whalebone merchant	4	-	-	4	-	XII.	2
——— worker	124	6	-	112	6	XII.	2
Wharfinger	1,162	93	-	1,057	12	VIII.	4
Wheel-chair,—proprietor, drawer	414	31	-	382	1	VIII.	2
Wheelwright	30,244	4,877	1	25,261	105	XI.	16
Whetstone, Grindstone,—maker, cutter	75	8	-	63	4	XIV.	2
Whip-maker	1,095	191	26	814	64	XI.	13
White-metal manufacture	902	183	137	442	140	XIV.	13
Whitesmith	9,584	1,849	5	7,700	30	XIV.	14
Whiting manufacture	193	22	-	158	13	XI.	17
Widow (not otherwise returned)	289,652	-	94	-	289,558	V.	2
Wife (not otherwise returned)	2,631,383	-	17,492	-	2613891	V.	1
Wig-maker, Hair-dresser	12,173	1,902	29	9,993	249	VI.	3
Willow,—grower, dealer	48	3	-	45	-	IX.	2
——— cutter, weaver, dyer	426	29	124	95	178	XIII.	10
Wine-cooper	636	41	-	594	1	XIII.	8
Wine manufacture	12	-	-	8	4	XIII.	2
Wine and Spirit merchant	10,467	772	30	8,850	815	XIII.	2
Wine and Spirit Finings,—maker, dealer	6	-	-	2	4	XIII.	2
Wire,—maker, drawer	1,302	300	9	940	53	XIV.	13
—— merchant	11	-	-	11	-	XIV.	13
—— worker, weaver	3,066	622	65	2,246	133	XIV.	13
Wood,—bailiff, keeper	205	9	-	196	-	IX.	2
———,—chopper, bender, Timber hewer	203	32	13	149	9	XIII.	4
——— dealer, agent	2,387	518	99	1,552	218	XIII.	4
——— Type cutter	2	1	-	1	-	XIII.	9
Wood-carver	1,341	326	4	1,002	9	XI.	5
Woodman, Woodcutter	9,832	1,163	-	8,669	-	IX.	2
Wool,—broker, agent	52	1	-	51	-	XII.	6
——— stapler, merchant, dealer	2,066	204	3	1,850	9	XII.	6
Woollen agent and factor	315	9	-	306	-	XII.	6
——— merchant, dealer	40	2	-	38	-	XII.	6
——— Cloth manufacture	137,814	24,065	20,611	62,584	30,554	XII.	6
——— draper	3,799	787	4	2,973	35	XII.	6
———, Wool,—dyer	1,468	220	2	1,237	9	XII.	6
——— printer	68	4	-	64	-	XII.	6
——— Flock,—merchant, dealer	8	1	-	7	-	XII.	6
——— Waste dealer	17	2	-	15	-	XII.	6
——— Yarn manufacture	776	50	81	352	293	XII.	6
Worsted,—dealer, merchant	73	2	-	53	18	XII.	6
——— manufacture	104,061	19,071	25,846	32,792	26,352	XII.	6
Writer, Grainer, Ornamental painter, Decorator	208	24	-	184	-	XI.	15
Writer to the Signet, Solicitor, Attorney	13,256	-	-	13,256	-	III.	2
Yarn. (*See* Woollen Yarn.)							
Yeast (Barm),—maker, dealer	430	17	4	287	122	XIII.	2
Zinc,—agent, merchant	10	-	-	10	-	XIV.	11
Zinc manufacture	468	83	-	376	9	XIV.	11
Persons of no stated occupations or conditions, and Persons not returned under the foregoing items.	185,064	15,647	33,461	60,603	75,353	XVII.	3

TABLE XXXIV.—GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT of the OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL	10,223,558	10,735,919
I.		
PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.		
1. National Government.		
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN		1
Members of the Royal Family	6	8
Peers (not otherwise returned) (*a*)	284	
Members of the House of Commons (not otherwise returned) (*a*)	392	
Her Majesty's Court and Household	220	26
Civil Servants (not in Post Office or Revenue Departments)	4,581	83
Post Office	9,053	1,357
Inland Revenue	6,075	7
Customs	9,802	5
Messengers and Workmen employed by Government	3,404	
Artificers and Labourers in the Dockyards	5,032	
2. Local Government.		
Magistrate	2,302	
Sheriff's officer and clerk	746	
Police	18,348	
County, Local,—officer (not otherwise distinguished)	239	11
Prison-officer	1,838	348
Town-clerk and officer	268	
Town-crier and bellman	197	
Fireman	724	
Union Relieving-officer	1,414	
Other Union, District, and Parish-officer	1,989	754
Officer of Local Board	1,794	
Savings-bank officer	8	
3. East India Government.		
East India Service	3,774	
II.		
PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.		
1. Army—at Home.		
Army Officer } (*b*)	4,516	
Army Half-pay Officer } (*b*)	1,735	
Soldier	40,241	
Chelsea Pensioner	23,907	
Army-agent	45	
Militia	274	
2. Navy—Ashore or in Port.		
Navy Officer } (*b*)	2,967	
Navy Half-pay Officer } (*b*)	1,676	
Seamen, R.N.	6,703	
Marine	6,336	
Greenwich Pensioner	7,976	
Officer of Naval Hospital	52	
Navy-agent	26	

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
III.		
PERSONS IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS (WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES), EITHER FILLING PUBLIC OFFICES, OR IN PRIVATE PRACTICE.		
1. Clergymen and Ministers.		
Clergyman	17,621	
Protestant Minister (not otherwise described) (*c*)	1,580	
Presbyterian Minister (*c*)	2,725	
Independent Minister	1,972	
Baptist Minister	1,556	
Unitarian Minister	14	
Wesleyan Minister	1,798	
Missionary, Scripture Reader, Itinerant Preacher	965	8
Roman Catholic Priest	1,093	
Priest of other Religious Bodies	73	
Theological Student	319	
Catholic Student	17	
Officer of Religious Society, Clerical agent	103	
2. Lawyers.		
Judge, Superior and Local	85	
Barrister, Advocate, Special Pleader, Conveyancer	3,111	
Solicitor, Attorney, Writer to Signet	13,256	
Proctor	132	
Apparitor	2	
Procurator Fiscal (Scotland)	41	
Parliamentary Law,—Agent	141	
Law Student	1,659	
3. Physicians and Surgeons.		
Physician	2,328	
Surgeon, Apothecary	15,163	
Medical Student,—Assistant	3,655	
Oculist	14	
Aurist	4	
Dentist	1,167	
4. Church Officers.		
Church Officer	756	658
Parish Clerk, Clerk to Church	2,386	2
Chorister	196	2
Sexton, Grave-digger	815	69
Burial Ground and Cemetery Servant	372	140
5. Law Clerks, Court Officers, and Stationers.		
Officer of Law Court	1,436	
Law Clerk	16,626	
Law Stationer	1,087	9
6. Chemists, and Surgical Instrument Makers.		
Druggist	15,333	310
Cupper, bleeder	29	48
Medical agent, officer of Medical Society	8	
Surgical Instrument-maker	430	119
Artificial Limb-maker	15	5
Truss and Bandage-maker	86	26

Note.—The principles adopted in the present classification of Occupations are detailed in the Report, § V.

Persons engaged in more than one branch of trade are referred to that which appeared to be their chief pursuit. Where inadequate numbers are returned under particular employments, the apparent deficiencies in all probability arise from persons partly engaged in them being returned in other capacities.

The numbers returned under trades and manufactures, comprise all persons employed in them, including labourers, apprentices, and assistants, as well as masters. Many young persons are thus referred to occupations usually followed by adults. Women also, chiefly widows who carry on the trades of their deceased husbands, are sometimes returned under employments commonly followed by men. Superannuated persons, and others described as *retired*, as well as the inmates of public institutions, are classed under their former occupations, when stated.

(*a*) Such of the Peers and Members of the House of Commons as are not here returned, are either entered in other capacities, or omitted on account of absence from Great Britain on the day of the Census.

(*b*) The numbers of officers of the Army and Navy on Half-pay are understated, many of them who omitted to insert "Half-pay" after stating their rank having been classed with Effectives. The items "Officer" and "Half-pay officer" should be taken collectively, both in the case of the Army and Navy.

(*c*) As the ministers of the Established Church of Scotland were not in many cases distinguished from those of the Free Kirk, they are here included with others under the general head of "Presbyterian Minister." Nearly the whole of the 2,725 Presbyterian Ministers were returned in Scotland. According to Oliver and Boyd's *Edinburgh Almanack for* 1851, the ministers of the Established Kirk of Scotland numbered 1,124.

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class III. :—Sub-class 6.—*cont.*		
Respirator-maker	3	. .
Professor of Hydropathy, Homœopathy	7	.
Patent Medicine Vendor, Herb-doctor, Worm-doctor	249	65
IV.		
PERSONS ENGAGED IN LITERATURE, THE FINE ARTS, AND THE SCIENCES.		
1. Authors.		
Author	436	88
Editor, Writer	1,302	18
Reporter and Short-hand Writer	207	. .
Literary, Private,—Secretary	137	4
Fellow of College, Graduate of University	755	. .
Translator, Interpreter	112	8
2. Artists.		
Painter (Artist)	4,915	529
Architect	2,971	. .
Music Composer	11	. .
Sculptor	656	4
Fine Arts Student	6	. .
Photographer, Daguerreotypist	50	1
Model to Artist	. .	2
3. Scientific Persons.		
Scientific Person, Observatory and Museum Keeper, Naturalist, &c.	496	22
4. Teachers.		
Professor of *Belles-Lettres*	42	1
Professor of Mathematics	554	. .
Professor and Lecturer on Special Sciences and Arts	141	. .
School,—Master, Mistress	23,488	41,888
Governess	. .	21,373
Professor, Teacher,—of Languages	1,530	571
Music,—Master, Mistress	3,149	2,606
Drawing,—Master, Mistress,—Teacher	112	64
Teacher of Writing	45	2
Teacher of Geography and Navigation	26	. .
Teacher,—of Dancing, Gymnastics	617	179
Professor of Riding	73	1
General Teacher	4,371	5,259
School Secretary	2	3
V.		
PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DOMESTIC OFFICES, OR DUTIES OF WIVES, MOTHERS, MISTRESSES OF FAMILIES, CHILDREN, RELATIVES.		
1. Wife (of no specified occupation)	. .	2,631,383
2. Widow (of no specified occupation)	. .	289,652
3. Son, Daughter, Grandson, Granddaughter, Brother, Sister, Nephew, Niece (not otherwise returned)	2,000,901	2,744,316
4. Scholar—under tuition at Home	20,784	34,326
Scholar—under tuition at School or College*	1,389,586	1,308,131
VI.		
PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING, CLOTHING, AND PERFORMING, PERSONAL OFFICES FOR MAN.		
1. In Boarding and Lodging.		
Innkeeper	22,921	6,139
Innkeeper's Wife	. .	17,447
Lodging-house Keeper	2,962	20,127
Coffee-house, Eating-house,—keeper	2,070	1,080
Keeper of Assembly and other Public Rooms	12	20
Cook (not Domestic Servant)	477	274
Bath,—keeper, attendant	258	189
Club Servant	13	1
Servants' Register Office Keeper	16	105
Officer of Charitable Institution	711	943
Proprietor, Officer,—of Lunatic Asylum	603	397
2. In Attendance (Domestic Servants, &c.)		
Domestic Servant (General)	79,615	675,311
,, Coachman	7,579	. .
,, Groom	16,194	. .
,, Gardener	5,052	. .
,, Housekeeper	. .	50,574
,, Cook	. .	48,806
,, Housemaid	. .	55,935
,, Nurse	. .	39,139
Inn Servant	25,186	35,400
Nurse at Hospitals (not Domestic Servant)	52	25,466
Corn-cutter	61	. .
Park Gate, Lodge,—keeper	93	338
Midwife	. .	2,882
Charwoman	. .	55,423
Undertaker, Washer of Dead to Jews	1,089	71
3. In providing Dress.		
Hairdresser, Wig-maker	11,895	278
Hatter	13,426	3,549
Straw Hat, Bonnet,—maker	1,364	20,538
Bonnet-maker	. .	7,628
Cap,—maker, dealer	699	4,793
Stock-maker	61	557
Robe-maker	21	36
Furrier	1,510	1,959
Tailor	135,028	17,644
Clothes Dealer, Outfitter	1,795	2,058
Army-clothier	76	52
Accoutrement-maker	147	132
Theatrical Property,—maker, dealer	8	7
Shawl Manufacture	2,534	3,299
Shawl Merchant	170	4
Milliner, Dressmaker	366	267,425
Shirtmaker, Seamster, Seamstress	128	72,940
Baby Linen,—maker and dealer	29	330
Cotton-hand maker	68	3
Staymaker	930	12,769
Collar-maker, &c.	321	1,049
Hosier, Haberdasher	3,617	2,614
Hose (Stocking), Manufacture	35,423	30,076
Glover (material not stated)	4,539	25,343
Glove-knitter	. .	1,390
Washerwoman, Laundry-keeper, Mangler	718	145,373
Shoemaker	243,052	31,418
Shoemaker's Wife	. .	94,175
Boot-lace,—maker, tagger	45	13
List and Carpet Shoemaker	10	116
Shoeblack	5	. .
Patten, Clog,—maker	3,819	57
Umbrella, Parasol, Stick,—maker	2,340	1,797
Fan, Screen,—maker	16	14
Shroud-maker	40	90
Rag,—gatherer, dealer	2,164	1,081
VII.		
PERSONS WHO BUY OR SELL, KEEP, LET, OR LEND, MONEY, HOUSES, OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.		
Capitalist	105	101
House Proprietor	12,184	22,018
House—agent, Rent-collector	914	41
Merchant	10,103	153
Banker	1,831	2
Bank,—agent, officer	305	. .
Underwriter	10	. .

* The *Educational* Census gives the number of children *belonging to Schools* in Great Britain, with the Islands in the British Seas, as—Males 1,353,338, Females 1,139,503.

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class VII.—*cont.*		
Insurance,—agent, officer	804	4
Stock, Share, Bill,—broker	1,694	..
Ship-agent, Broker	2,067	2
Broker	2,578	34
Agent, Factor	6,727	20
Colonial,—agent, broker	21	..
Custom House,—agent, broker	168	..
Emigration Agent	10	..
Notary	109	..
Scrivener	74	..
Actuary	45	..
Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer	3,996	..
Accountant	6,597	8
Commercial Clerk	43,741	19
Commercial Traveller	9,395	14
Debt Collector	449	..
Pawnbroker	3,770	597
Salesman, Saleswoman, Market-woman	1,653	172
Officer of Chamber of Commerce	235	..
Lessee of Market	2	..
Marine Store Dealer	1,654	414
General Dealer, Huckster, Costermonger	5,212	2,087
Shopkeeper (branch undefined)	14,280	15,520
Shopkeeper's Wife	..	6,002
Bazaar-keeper	91	118
Hawker, Pedlar	19,300	11,253
Small Ware dealer	381	575
VIII.		
PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS, AND MESSAGES.		
1. *Carriers on Railways.*		
Railway Engine,—driver, stoker	7,594	..
Railway,—officer, clerk, station-master	10,948	..
Railway, porter, gatekeeper	8,398	..
Railway Police	1,413	..
Railway-station Attendant	..	54
2. *Carriers on Roads.*		
Toll Contractor, Agent	73	4
Toll Collector	4,372	1,597
Carman, Carrier, Carter, Drayman	56,252	729
Coach and Cab-owner	2,178	106
Livery-stable Keeper	1,264	61
Coachman (not Domestic Servant), Guard, Postboy	16,836	..
Cabman	3,076	..
Waterman at Cabstand	201	..
Timekeeper	66	..
Wheel-chair,—proprietor, drawer	413	1
Omnibus,—owner, conductor	3,223	..
3. *Carriers on Canals.*		
Canal and Inland Navigation Service	2,919	112
Lighterman	1,538	..
Boat, Barge,—owner	179	159
Boat and Bargeman	35,450	2,233
4. *Carriers on Seas and Rivers.*		
Shipowner	1,992	222
Seaman (Merchant Service)	89,206	..
Pilot	2,990	..
Harbour, Dock,—Service, Dock labourer	18,458	4
Lighthouse-keeper, and Light Dues, Collector	264	4
Wharfinger	1,150	12
Diving-bell Conductor	7	..
Water-bailiff and Sea-reeve	3	..
Surveyor and Inspector of Shipping	55	..
Steam Navigation Service, Fireman	473	..
Harbour Contractor	3	..
Ballast,—master, agent, and heaver	375	..
Ship Steward, Stewardess	471	76
Lumper, Hobler	91	..
Stevedore	238	..
Sailors' Society Agent	4	..
5. *Warehousemen and Storekeepers.*		
Warehouse,—man, woman	14,677	3,184
Storekeeper	549	19
Meter	31	..
Packer	66	..

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class VIII.—*cont.*		
6. *Messengers and Porters.*		
Messenger, Porter, Errand-boy, girl (not Government)	97,642	3,783
Courier	96	..
Guide	12	..
Telegraph Service	282	2
IX.		
PERSONS POSSESSING OR WORKING THE LAND, AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, AND OTHER PRODUCTS.		
1. *In Fields and Pastures.*		
Land Proprietor	19,989	14,638
Farmer	275,676	28,044
Grazier	3,036	11
Farmer's, Grazier's, Wife	..	201,736
Farmer's, Grazier's, Son, Daughter, Grandson, Granddaughter, Brother, Sister, Nephew, Niece	137,446	137,724
Farm-bailiff	12,805	..
Agricultural Labourer (out-door)	1,006,728	70,899
Shepherd (out-door)	19,075	..
Farm Servant (in-door)	235,943	128,251
Feuar	224	152
Portioner	87	45
Land Surveyor	1,373	..
Land, Estate,—agent	2,353	..
Officer of Agricultural Society	7	..
Agricultural Student	164	..
Hop-grower	30	..
Grape-grower	4	..
Willow,—grower, cutter, dealer	48	..
Teazle,—grower, merchant	85	..
Agricultural Implement Proprietor	50	5
Drainage Service	11	..
Colonial,—planter, farmer	27	..
Tacksman	12	..
2. *In Woods.*		
Woodman	9,832	..
Wood,—keeper, bailiff	205	..
Park, Wood,—labourer, cutter	15	13
Rod,—grower, dealer	11	1
3. *In Gardens.*		
Gardener	78,462	2,484
Nursery,—man, woman	2,636	39
Herb-grower	6	..
Watercress-grower	39	..
X.		
PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.		
Horse Proprietor, Dealer	1,427	1
Horse-breaker	1,221	..
Horse-clipper	72	..
Horse-breeder (not otherwise returned)	7	..
Groom (not Domestic Servant), Horse-keeper, Jockey	29,408	..
Farrier, Veterinary Surgeon	6,535	27
Veterinary Student	10	..
Castrator	431	..
Knacker	89	5
Huntsman, Whipper-in	253	..
Hound attendant	17	..
Dog,—dealer, breaker	130	..
Cattle, Sheep,—dealer, salesmen	5,516	24
Drover	3,221	5
Slaughterman	6	..
Pig,—merchant, dealer	999	17
Gamekeeper	9,647	..
Rabbit,—catcher, killer	15	..
Animal, Bird, Poultry,—dealer, keeper	270	49
Officers at Menagerie	32	..
Vermin-destroyer	2,251	5
Apiarian, Bee-dealer	1	1

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class X.—*cont.*		
Fisherman, Woman	37,292	1,002
Salmon Fishery proprietor	4	1
Fish,—breeder, keeper	7	. .
Leech,—breeder, dealer	28	60
XI.		
PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.		
1. In Books.		
Bookseller, Publisher	7,510	923
Bookbinder	6,875	4,154
Printer	25,802	222
Book,—agent, canvasser	19	4
News,— agent, vendor, Newsroom keeper	1,141	156
Librarian	282	173
2. In Plays (Actors).		
Theatrical manager, lessee	13	1
Opera and Theatrical agent	5	. .
Officer, Servant at Theatre	72	6
Actor, Actress	1,398	643
Dancer, Danseuse	7	135
3. In Music.		
Musician (not Teacher)	5,752	532
Musical Student	15	8
Vocalist	114	256
Pianoforte and other Instrument tuner	197	2
Ballad,—seller, singer (not otherwise returned)	3	. .
Organ-builder	490	1
Musical Instrument,—maker, dealer	3,651	41
Music-engraver and printer	138	3
Music,—publisher, seller	386	63
4. In Pictures and Engravings.		
Engraver	5,507	77
Copperplate-printer	907	. .
Print-colourer	130	54
Print,—seller, mounter	213	42
Lithographer, Lithographic-printer	1,984	6
Glass,—enameller, stainer	498	33
Artists' colourman,—woman	106	7
Picture,—cleaner, dealer	288	13
Globe-maker	25	3
Map,—maker, publisher	145	181
Letter,—cutter, maker	88	2
Stamp-cutter	12	. .
Herald-painter	105	2
5. In Carving and Figures.		
Figure and Image maker	356	22
Wood-carver	1,328	13
Modeller	575	18
Wax,—modeller, worker	34	22
Coral,—carver, worker	5	. .
Jet,—carver, worker	184	. .
Composition-mounter	3	. .
Artificial Flower-maker	517	2,993
Artist in Hair	69	150
Animal, Bird,—preserver, Taxidermist	91	3
6. In Shows and Games.		
Exhibition (Show),—keeper, servant	291	33
Conjuror, performer at Show	13	2
Ventriloquist	2	. .
Equestrian	66	16
Pedestrian	5	. .
Archery Goods maker	43	2
Billiard-table,—keeper, marker	259	3
Chess, Backgammon,—Men and Board maker	27	1
Bat, Ball,—maker, &c.	243	51
Shooting Gallery,—keeper, proprietor	7	. .
Race-course officer	4	. .
Fishing Rod and Tackle, Artificial Fly, —maker	299	73
Toy,—maker, dealer	1,633	876

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XI.—*cont.*		
7. In Plans and Designs.		
Pattern Designer	2,161	43
Draughtsman	597	. .
Civil Engineer	3,009	. .
8. In Medals and Dies.		
Medallist and Medal-maker	21	. .
Mould-maker, Die-engraver and sinker	468	14
9. In Watches and Philosophical Instruments.		
Watchmaker	18,778	381
Philosophical Instrument maker	813	13
Optician, Spectacle-maker	1,741	83
Weighing-machine, Scale, Measure,—maker	944	25
10. In Arms.		
Gunsmith, Gun-maker	7,429	213
Armourer	11	. .
Sword,—cutler, maker	166	. .
Bayonet,—forger, maker	38	12
11. In Machines.		
Engine and Machine maker	48,050	32
Machine agent and broker	39	. .
Tool-maker, dealer	4,282	29
Roller-coverer	36	. .
Heald, Havel,—maker, Heald-knitter	244	564
Hackle-maker	247	1
Reed,—maker, merchant	680	5
Card,—maker, cutter	1,047	7
Flyer-maker	106	. .
Picker-maker	218	1
Loom-maker	18	. .
Comb-maker (for manufactures)	154	. .
Shuttle-maker	541	4
Doffer-plate maker	15	. .
Gill maker and presser	25	. .
Slay-maker	34	. .
Lappet-wheel maker, &c.	12	. .
Roller-maker and turner	94	. .
12. In Carriages.		
Coachmaker	16,431	159
Coach, Carriage,—broker	16	1
Axletree-maker	163	. .
Invalid-chair maker	8	. .
13. In Harness.		
Saddler, Harness maker	16,890	693
Whip-maker	1,005	90
14. In Ships.		
Shipwright, Shipbuilder	25,194	7
Naval architect	9	. .
Shipsmith	435	1
Block, Oar, Mast,—maker	1,771	7
Ship-rigger	850	. .
Ship-chandler	345	27
Boat, Barge,—builder	3,609	13
Life-buoy maker	5	. .
15. In Houses.		
Surveyor	2,891	. .
Builder	12,743	75
Carpenter, Joiner	182,546	150
Skylight, Sash, Handrail,—maker	17	. .
Bricklayer	67,928	61
Mason, Pavior	101,391	51
Slater	7,211	11
Plasterer	17,957	23
Cornice, Moulding,—manufacture	5	. .
Stenciller	18	5
Paper-hanger	1,876	19
House-decorator	457	6
Writer, Grainer, Ornamental Painter, Decorator	208	. .
Painter, Plumber, Glazier	62,421	387
Oven-maker	10	. .
Building Materials, Fixtures,—dealer	37	. .

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XI.—*cont.*		
16. *In Implements.*		
Agricultural Implement and Machine-maker	641	12
Wheelwright	30,138	106
Millwright	9,941	12
Pump-maker	304	2
17. *In Chemicals.*		
Drug,—merchant, broker	143	3
Drug-grinder	104	3
Manufacturing Chemist, Firework-maker, &c. (Employers and Labourers)	4,408	211
Drysalter	581	6
Wafer-maker	37	13
Starch manufacture	433	132
Blacking,—maker, dealer	496	75
Annatto-maker	4	1
Dye, Colour,—manufacture	1,156	188
Dyer, Scourer, Calenderer	12,156	808
Furniture, Calico,—glazer	19	. .
Hot-presser	200	. .
Gunpowder-maker	433	28
Cartridge, Rocket,—maker	2	18
Percussion-cap maker	33	121
Sulphur manufacture	11	. .
Safety Fuzee manufacture	3	46
Saltpetre manufacture	7	. .
Vitriol manufacture	227	2
Alum manufacture	666	16
Blue manufacture	123	7
Ink-maker	211	12
Copperas manufacture	79	3
Alkali, Soda,—manufacture	803	15
Whiting manufacture	180	13
Match,—maker, seller	473	261
Madder,—miller, grinder	7	. .
Indigo,—manufacturer, merchant, broker	35	. .
XII.		
Persons Working and Dealing—in Animal Matters.		
1. *In Animal Food.*		
Cowkeeper, Milkseller	11,732	4,794
Butter,—merchant, dealer, factor	579	15
Cheesemonger	3,678	285
Butcher, Meat Salesman	65,912	1,779
Butcher's Wife	. .	26,015
Tripe,—dealer, dresser	451	251
Provision dealer, curer	7,602	1,737
Sausage and Black-pudding maker	35	36
Poulterer, Gamedealer	2,111	519
Egg,—merchant, dealer	303	261
Fishmonger, dealer, seller	7,901	2,538
Fish-curer	482	418
Oyster,—merchant, dealer, seller	134	15
Honey-dealer	7	. .
2. *In Grease, Bones, Horns, Ivory, Whalebone, Intestines.*		
Gut,—blower, spinner, Catgut-maker	28	12
Musical-string maker	99	52
Bowstring-maker	8	. .
Goldbeaters'-skin maker	6	36
Bladder,—merchant, dealer	3	4
Manure,—manufacture, dealer	168	20
Tallow, Grease,—boiler, dealer	130	. .
Soap-boiler	1,384	9
Tallow-chandler	5,062	222
Wax,—refiner, dealer	147	. .
Glue and Size,—maker, dealer	251	64
Gelatine, Isinglass,—dealer, manufacture	74	20
Catsmeat,—dealer, vendor	51	9
Bone,—gatherer, dealer	214	36
Bone,—cutter, worker, turner	379	26
Bone,—boiler, crusher, calciner	112	. .
Ivory,—cutter, worker, dealer	652	15
Haft,—maker, turner	598	3
Horn,—worker, turner, dealer	180	41
Tortoiseshell,—dealer, worker	78	2
Shell,—worker, dealer	44	24

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XII.:—Sub-class 2.—*cont.*		
Comb-maker	2,445	467
Whalebone merchant	4	. .
Whalebone worker	118	6
Sponge,—merchant, dealer	46	7
3. *In Skins.*		
Hide, Skin,—merchant, dealer	11	. .
Fellmonger	1,855	15
Skinner	2,058	9
Leather,—merchant, agent, factor	122	2
Tanner	8,732	55
Currier	12,723	197
Leather-dyer	145	. .
Morocco-leather manufacture	64	4
Leather-japanner	58	. .
Leather,—grainer, grounder	5	. .
Leather,—embosser, gilder	52	3
Leather-lace,—cutter, worker	8	1
Strop, Strap, and Thong,—maker	48	21
Grindery dealer	12	8
Leather-pipe maker	41	1
Shot-belt, Powder-flask,—maker	56	14
Leather-case, Portmanteau,—maker	332	18
Pocket-book, Card-case,—maker	453	29
Jewel-case maker	123	22
Cap-peak maker	6	. .
Parchment-maker	337	5
4. *In Feathers and Quills.*		
Quill-pen,—maker, dealer	125	39
Feather,—dresser, dealer	141	197
Mattress, Bed-tick,—maker	364	138
Powder-puff maker	4	2
5. *In Hair and Fur.*		
Hair,—merchant, dealer	71	11
Hair, Bristle,—manufacture	919	1,782
Brush, Broom,—maker	8,023	1,953
Artists' Brush, Hair-pencil,—maker	46	16
6. *In Wool.*		
Woolstapler	1,888	8
Wool,—merchant, dealer	166	4
Wool,—broker, agent	52	. .
Felt manufacture	322	9
Woollen Yarn,—manufacture, dealer	397	374
Knitter	67	4,436
Woollen Cloth manufacture	86,649	51,165
Woollen,—merchant, dealer	40	. .
Woollen,—agent, factor	315	. .
Cloth,—merchant, salesman, woman	714	47
Clothier	7,039	269
Woollen draper	3,760	39
Fuller	1,467	2
Wool, Woollen,—dyer	1,480	11
Woollen printer	68	. .
Woollen-waste dealer	17	. .
Worsted manufacture	51,863	52,198
Worsted,—merchant, dealer	62	18
Stuff manufacture	3,372	4,128
Stuff merchant	112	. .
Bolting-cloth weaver	. .	10
Tartan manufacture	96	149
Damask weaver	97	72
Bunting, Flag,—manufacture	7	36
Girth, Web,—maker, weaver	166	196
Fringe, Tassel,—manufacture	364	621
Braid-maker	128	324
Hand-flowerer	. .	3
Table-cover maker	42	12
Berlin Wool,—dealer, worker	93	568
Linsey weaver	139	1
Flannel manufacture	2,973	1,991
Flannel,—agent, merchant	42	14
Listing, Baize, Serge,—manufacture	17	34
Blanket, manufacture	1,997	122
Carpet, Rug,—manufacture	9,918	1,539
Carpet dealer, warehouseman, woman	129	8
Carpet-bag maker	. .	109
Woollen-flock,—merchant, dealer	8	. .
Mohair, Angola,—manufacture	23	63
Mop-maker	51	62
7. *In Silk.*		
Silk,—merchant, dealer	357	118
Silk,—broker, agent	156	1

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XII.:—Sub-class 7.—*cont.*		
Silk manufacture	45,169	69,401
Silk-glove manufacture	920	750
Silk,—dyer, printer	1,834	94
Silk-lace maker	2	3
Silk-mercer	2,294	185
Ribbon manufacture	4,913	5,161
Ribbon,—merchant, dealer	50	1
Velvet manufacture	125	61
Fancy Goods manufacture	362	1,654
Fancy Goods dealer	2	528
Small-ware manufacture	14	3
Trimming-maker	416	1,093
Trimming-dealer	135	50
Embroiderer	61	4,597
Gimp manufacture	196	26
Gauze manufacture	16	32
Coach-lace, maker, weaver	198	151
Crape manufacture	116	306
XIII.		
PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING — IN MATTERS DERIVED FROM THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.		
1. In Vegetable Food.		
Corn merchant	6,878	152
Corn,—agent, factor	670	22
Corn-meter	292	..
Miller	36,706	562
Flour-dealer	1,535	398
Mealman, Bran-dealer	311	..
Baker	55,663	6,809
Confectioner	9,047	4,818
Sweetmeat-dealer, Pie-vendor	48	15
Greengrocer, Fruiterer	8,895	5,425
Herbalist	236	78
Fruit and Flower,—hawker, vendor	1,296	931
Potato merchant, dealer	919	58
Watercress,—gatherer, vendor	82	72
Seed merchant, Seedsman, Woman	1,056	100
Oat-weigher, Oat-kiln labourer, Oat-roaster	3	..
Groat manufacture	8	..
Oatmeal-dealer, Farinaceous Food maker	10	68
Bean, Pea,—splitter	3	..
Rice,—merchant, miller	63	..
Maccaroni,—manufacture, dealer	6	..
Dulse-dealer	2	3
2. In Drinks and Stimulants.		
Hop,—merchant, dealer	464	4
Malster	11,014	136
Yeast (Barm),—maker, dealer	304	126
Brewer	18,332	288
Porter, Ale,—merchant, agent	454	16
Licensed Victualler, Beershop-keeper	37,228	9,433
Licensed Victualler's, Beershop-keeper's Wife	..	26,584
Wine and Spirit merchant	9,622	845
Wine, Spirit-finings,—maker, dealer	2	4
Cider, Spruce,—merchant, dealer	84	19
Distiller, Rectifier	1,473	11
Cordial-maker	20	1
Wine manufacture	8	4
Cellerman,—woman	815	1
Vinegar-maker	126	11
Sauce, Pickle, Catsup,—maker, dealer	64	15
Ginger-beer, Soda-water, Mineral-water,—manufacture	1,004	80
Sugar-broker	103	..
Sugar-refiner	2,720	57
Liquorice-refiner	3	..
Tea,—merchant broker	407	16
Coffee,—merchant, dealer	120	27
Coffee-roaster	245	23
Grocer	68,242	17,671
Chocolate, Cocoa,—manufacture, dealer	93	15
Chicory,—merchant, agent, dealer	51	..
Chicory manufacture	7	19
Italian Warehouseman, woman	73	29
Spice merchant	71	..
Mustard manufacture	205	7

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XIII.:—Sub-class 2.—*cont.*		
Tobacco, Cigar,—merchant, broker	9	..
Tobacco, Snuff,—manufacture	3,791	240
Tobacconist	3,683	886
Herb distiller	4	..
Perfumer	577	99
3. In Gums and Resins.		
Pitch, Tar, Resin,—maker	72	..
Oil,—miller, refiner	932	2
Oil,—agent, broker, merchant	333	23
Oil and Colourman, dealer	1,954	56
Oil-cake,—maker, dealer	11	..
Oil-skin,—manufacture, dealer	27	8
Varnish-maker	200	14
French-polisher	3,328	966
Turpentine, Naphtha,—manufacture	77	5
Gum manufacture	18	1
India-rubber,—manufacture, dealer	242	161
Macintosh, Waterproof Article,—maker, dealer	41	20
Gutta-percha,—merchant, dealer, manufacture	121	4
4. In Timber.		
Timber merchant	4,128	33
Timber,—broker, agent	241	..
Timber, Wood,—surveyor, valuer	53	..
Timber, Wood,—hewer, chopper, bender	181	22
Wood,—dealer, agent	2,070	317
Anti-Dry-rot works	6	..
5. In Bark.		
Bark,—worker, dealer	32	67
Cork-merchant	42	7
Cork-cutter	2,249	51
6. In Wood.		
Sawyer	35,420	23
Fence and Hurdle maker	677	1
Lath-maker	1,824	8
Sawdust, Chip,—merchant, dealer	115	103
7. In Wood Furniture.		
Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer	36,430	4,467
Chair-maker	6,031	653
Sofa-maker	22	..
Bedstead-maker	593	11
Billiard-table maker	76	..
Picture-frame maker	512	2
Looking-glass-frame maker	34	..
Furniture japanner	10	..
Buhl,—cutter and worker	50	..
Dressing and Writing Case maker	150	14
Marqueterie,—inlayer, cutter	6	..
Furniture-broker	1,896	631
Chair-letter and Rout-furnisher	45	6
Turner	8,399	52
Tunbridge-ware manufacture	87	4
Curiosity-dealer	41	3
Bellows-maker	221	4
Box-maker	1,975	597
Packing-case maker	480	82
Hat-box, Band-box, Match-box,—maker	47	451
Instrument, Razor,—Case maker	21	7
Cover-maker	10	..
Blind-maker	454	34
Peg-maker	43	15
8. In Wood Utensils.		
Cooper	20,141	104
Wine-cooper, Cask-dealer	635	1
Hoop,—maker, bender	833	2
Bowl and Wooden-spoon maker	9	..
9. In Wood Tools.		
Rule-maker	372	12
Pencil-maker	296	23
Penholder-maker	16	11
Last-makar	625	..
Mangle-maker	13	..
Saddle-tree maker	167	5
Spade tree, handle,—maker	29	..
Peel-maker	6	..

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XIII. :—Sub-class 9.—*cont.*		
Ladder-maker	14	. .
Frame-maker	1,516	10
Reel-maker	24	2
Bobbin,—maker, turner	1,620	26
Block and Print-cutter	1,520	4
Wood-type cutter	2	. .
Press-maker	40	19
Cage and Trap maker	103	3
Crate-maker	762	. .
Snuff-box manufacture	77	12
10. *Cane, Rush, and Straw.*		
Willow,—cutter, weaver, broker, dyer	124	302
Basket-maker	7,833	687
Cane,—worker, dresser	269	227
Rush,—manufacture, dealer	30	60
Sedge merchant	4	. .
Hay and Straw dealer	1,080	19
Chaff-cutter	333	2
Thatcher	6,303	. .
Beehive-maker	39	2
Straw Plait,—merchant, factor, dealer	452	72
Straw Plait manufacture	3,920	28,142
11. *In Hemp.*		
Mat-maker	1,311	380
Cocoa-nut-fibre maker	3	. .
Hemp,—merchant, dealer	220	2
Hemp manufacture	449	1,247
Rope, Cord,—maker	14,249	1,717
Net-maker	298	1,802
Canvas,—maker, dealer	1,639	510
Sailcloth manufacture	3,741	285
Sail-maker	1,214	17
Tarpaulin manufacture	26	. .
Sacking, Sack, Bag,—maker, weaver	670	665
Tent, Marquee,—maker	29	27
Hassock maker	. .	2
Floor-cloth manufacture	649	26
Oakum,—worker, dealer	66	55
12. *In Flax, Cotton.*		
Flax,—merchant, stapler	126	1
Flax, Linen,—manufacture	46,051	52,809
Linen,—merchant, dealer, agent	299	6
Linen, Flax,—dyer	35	. .
Thread manufacture	744	2,822
Weaver (material not stated)	. .	3,833
Weaving agent	85	1
Tape,—manufacture, dealer	617	904
Draper	38,856	6,529
Lace manufacture	9,537	54,080
Lace,—dealer, agent	581	287
Lace-glove maker	130	40
Cotton, Calico,—merchant, dealer	965	13
Cotton,—broker, agent, salesman	582	. .
Cotton manufacture	222,612	247,705
Packer and Presser (Cotton)	1,999	13
Sewing agent (Cotton)	. .	3
Manchester warehouseman	1,174	. .
Cotton Yarn,—dealer, agent	6	. .
Cotton-waste dealer	197	. .
Cotton-fent manufacture	47	3
Candle and Lamp,—wick maker	50	121
Lint manufacture	84	594
Flock manufacture	69	11
Flock-dealer	93	7
Quilter, Quilt-maker	159	515
Coverlet-maker	496	. .
Plush, Shag,—manufacture	519	34
Wadding manufacture	49	27
Fustian manufacture	3,305	2,206
Fustian-dyer	247	. .
Gingham manufacture	16	. .
Muslin manufacture	1,961	12,137
Muslin,—agent, dealer	88	16
Muslin embroiderer	11	2,347
Calico, Cotton,—printer	19,893	6,776
Calico, Cotton,—dyer	4,256	223
13. *In Paper.*		
Paper manufacture	7,610	6,891
Paper,—merchant, dealer	157	7
Pattern-card maker	203	53
Playing-card maker	43	. .
Stationer	4,374	1,102

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XIII. :—Sub-class 13.—*cont.*		
Manifold-paper maker	3	. .
Label-maker, Ticket-writer	109	39
Paper-ruler	443	59
Envelope-maker	77	626
Bill-sticker	303	2
Paper-box maker	194	994
Pill-box maker	17	109
Paper-bag maker	59	78
Gun-wadding maker	. .	3
Waste-paper dealer	2	. .
Embosser	83	16
Lamp-shade maker	4	. .
Papier-mâché manufacture. (See Japanner)	99	41
Paper-stainer	2,050	228

XIV.

PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING—IN MINERALS.

1. *In Coal.*		
Coal-owner	718	118
Coal,—agent, factor, Colliery agent	2,409	12
Manager, receiver, clerk,—of Coal Mines	37	. .
Colliery,—viewer, inspector	176	. .
Coal-miner	216,366	2,649
Coal-mining engineer	4	. .
Coal-fitter	108	. .
Coal-meter	485	. .
Coal,—merchant, dealer	11,517	575
Coal-shipper	35	. .
Coal,—heaver, labourer	13,493	933
Jet-miner	11	. .
Patent Fuel and Compressed Steam-coal manufacture	19	. .
Coke,—burner, dealer	2,008	112
Cinder, Culm,—maker, dealer	36	6
Peat, Turf,—cutter, dealer	215	29
Lampblack-maker	55	9
Charcoal,—burner, dealer	479	10
Pit-sinker	22	. .
Chimney-sweeper	6,641	91
Gasworks Service	5,626	4
2. *In Stone, Clay.*		
Quarry-owner	73	15
Quarry, Stone,—agent	132	. .
Stone-quarrier	23,333	156
Stone,—cutter, dresser, polisher	3,241	15
Stone-dredger	60	. .
Stone-waller	39	. .
Stone-merchant	494	22
Stone-getter	472	. .
Stone-breaker	39	19
Slate-quarrier	8,152	2
Slate manufacture	188	4
Slate,—merchant, dealer, agent	190	8
Grit-getter	15	.
Hearthstone dealer	5	. .
Millstone,—maker, cutter	118	7
Whetstone, Grindstone,—maker, cutter	71	4
Sand manufacture	32	23
Sand,—merchant, dealer	391	247
Barytes miner	12	. .
Barytes manufacture	8	. .
Flint-dealer	76	. .
Gun-flint maker	46	. .
Limestone,—quarrier, burner	6,164	144
Lime,—merchant dealer	236	8
Chalk,—miller, breaker	85	1
Plaster, Cement,—manufacture, dealer	530	8
Alabaster,—miner, manufacture	7	5
Marble,—merchant, dealer	33	. .
Marble mason	1,558	3
Spar,—manufacture, cutter	. .	14
Scagliola, Artificial Stone,—manufacture	139	. .
Dealer in Fossils	3	.
Oil-stone manufacture	3	. .
Clay,—merchant, agent	75	11
Clay-labourer	1,376	131
Brick,—maker, dealer	29,960	1,208

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XIV.:—Sub-class 2.—*cont.*		
Chimney-pot, Earthenware-pipe,—maker	12	. .
Railway contractor	747	. .
Railway labourer	34,326	. .
Platelayer	2,426	. .
Excavator, Navvie	3,623	. .
Bridge,—contractor, inspector, surveyor	27	. .
Road,—contractor, inspector, surveyor	1,161	. .
Road labourer	10,902	21
Crossing-sweeper (not otherwise returned)	21	11
Gravel,—contractor, merchant	13	. .
Gravel,—digger, labourer	56	. .
Scavenger and nightman	1,320	2
Dust,—collector, sifter, picker	304	44
Contractor for Sewers, Drainage	43	. .
Dock contractor	2	. .
Contractor for Earthwork	7	. .
3. In Earthenware.		
Earthenware manufacture	25,379	11,133
Tobacco-pipe maker	3,324	942
Pipe-clay,—vendor, maker	2	3
Earthenware and Glass dealer	3,960	1,768
China, Glass, and Earthenware mender	13	2
4. In Glass.		
Glass manufacture	11,374	631
Glass-lustre, Chandelier,—maker	9	3
Glass and Bottle,—merchant, agent, dealer	110	83
Looking-glass maker	292	19
Bead,—maker, dealer	45	37
Glass and Emery Paper maker	102	12
5. In Salt.		
Saltworks proprietor	191	2
Salt manufacture	1,236	29
Salt,—agent, merchant, dealer	399	61
6. In Water.		
Well-sinker	475	2
Waterworks Service	973	2
Water,—carrier, dealer	153	44
Ice-dealer	16	. .
7. In Precious Stones.		
Diamond,—worker, dealer	84	5
Jeweller, Lapidary	359	41
Pearl,—cutter, worker	281	80
Seal,—maker, polisher	40	. .
8. In Gold and Silver.		
Gold-miner	3	. .
Assayer	132	. .
Gold and Silver,—refiner, cutter, worker	304	325
Goldsmith, Silversmith	10,653	589
Goldbeater	709	22
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread manufacture	115	70
Gold-pen maker	19	2
Guard-chain maker	229	321
Water-gilder	50	4
Pencil-case,—maker, gilder	98	7
Carver, Gilder	4,873	57
Orris-weaver	16	. .
Plated-ware manufacture	132	32
Plater	1,454	74
9. In Copper.		
Copper,—master, merchant	50	. .
Copper-miner	18,468	3,918
Copper-agent	224	. .
Copper manufacture	2,593	47
Copper-plate,—maker, worker	48	3
Coppersmith	1,803	8
10. In Tin.		
Tin-miner	12,912	2,138
Tin-manufacture	1,537	406
Tin,—agent, dealer	117	. .
Tinman, Tin-worker, Tinker	9,929	168
Tinplate worker	3,606	67
Spoon-maker	616	314

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XIV.:—Sub-class 10.—*cont.*		
Tag,—maker, dealer	3	7
Tinfoil,—maker, dealer	54	2
11. In Zinc.		
Zinc,—merchant, agent	10	. .
Zinc manufacture	459	9
12. In Lead.		
Lead-mine proprietor	20	6
Lead-miner	21,617	913
Lead manufacture	2,290	44
Lead,—merchant, agent, dealer	250	5
Shot,—maker, dealer	25	2
Lead Pipe, Tube,—maker	468	16
Pewterer, Pewter-pot maker	280	15
Typefounder	1,443	10
Manganese miner	125	29
13. In Brass and other Mixed Metals.		
Mining Company's Secretary and Service	470	. .
Metal,—merchant, dealer, broker	49	3
Metal,—refiner, turner, worker	99	. .
Bell-founder	25	1
Brass,—manufacture, founder, moulder	11,098	132
Brazier	4,377	47
Brass,—turner, worker, finisher	353	44
Locksmith, Bellhanger	6,332	91
Gasfitter	2,334	9
White Metal manufacture	625	277
Button-maker (all branches)	3,041	3,955
Button,—merchant, dealer	53	7
Pin manufacture	439	856
Thimble-maker	104	96
Hook-and-Eye maker	73	231
Chaser	402	10
Bronzer	44	156
Burnisher	62	511
Japanner, Lacquerer	1,527	1,286
Gilt-toy maker	. .	10
Metal,—galvanizer, stamper	5	. .
Herald-chaser	31	. .
Brass and Metal Tube maker	7	1
Wire,—maker, drawer	1,240	62
Wire merchant	11	. .
Wire,—worker, weaver	2,868	198
Sieve-maker	232	21
Ring-chain maker	86	19
Inkstand maker	23	. .
Coffin Metal, Furniture,—maker, chaser	12	8
Snuff, Tobacco,—Box maker	18	2
Clasp, Buckle,—maker	283	97
Tray-maker	269	143
Candlestick, Chandelier,—maker	150	14
Lamp, Lantern,—maker	439	26
Coach-lamp maker	106	3
Lamp contractor	48	. .
Bath-maker	15	1
Cock,—maker, founder	298	1
Roasting-jack-maker	68	1
Urn-maker	50	. .
Brass-collar maker	16	. .
Tea and Coffee Pot maker	26	16
Brass Letter,—cutter, maker	6	. .
Stair-rod maker	4	. .
Door-furniture maker	4	. .
Metallic-box maker	10	. .
Sinker-maker	233	. .
14. In Iron and Steel.		
Iron,—master, contractor	370	11
Iron-miner	27,098	910
Iron,—manufacture, moulder, founder	39,442	590
Iron,—merchant, dealer, agent	1,016	18
Whitesmith	9,549	35
Blacksmith	112,184	592
Nail manufacture	18,548	9,985
Iron Tube, Pipe,—founder	37	. .
Iron turner and filer	9	. .
Anchorsmith, Chainsmith	3,761	461
Anvil-maker	184	. .
Hammer-maker	53	. .
Boiler-maker	7,454	3
Iron-plate worker	. .	. .
Ironmonger	8,701	340
Saddlers' ironmonger	38	. .

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XIV.:—Sub-class 14.—*cont.*		
Hardware,—dealer, agent	1,045	127
Press-worker		113
Handcuff-maker	8	
Bit-maker	723	9
Curb-chain maker	61	11
Stirrup-maker	133	1
Spur-maker	144	2
Stove, Grate, Range,—maker	587	4
Scuttle-maker	10	
Fire-irons-maker	258	84
Fender-maker	441	9
Gridiron-maker	17	
Frying-pan-maker	91	1
Metal and Iron Bedstead-maker	13	
Fireproof Box, Safe,—maker	14	2
Tank-maker	19	
Iron-box maker	57	
Skewer-maker	58	7
Hollow-ware maker	120	
Patent Iron Cask maker	6	
Ferule-maker	6	1
Bolt-maker	760	7
Key-maker	60	
Handle-maker	23	2
Latch-maker	122	
Hinge-maker	763	41
Rivet-maker	136	11
Currycomb-maker	53	8
Vice-maker	226	
Spindle-maker	1,213	17
Hame-maker	45	3
Swivel-maker	13	4
Gas-meter, Retort,—maker	145	4
Screw,—cutter, maker	755	1,430
Iron,—picker, gatherer		4
Iron galvanizer	4	
Steel manufacture, worker	1,572	65
Steel merchant	36	
File-maker	6,013	311
Steel-trap maker	22	
Steel (knife-sharpener), maker	87	
Spring-balance maker	12	
Stay-busk maker	10	
Blade,—maker, forger	2,093	1
Cutler	8,185	214
Knife-maker	1,603	
Needle manufacture	2,776	1,951
Fish-hook maker	299	115
Scissors maker	1,134	290
Awl, Bodkin,—maker	302	16
Tuning-fork maker	5	
Shears-maker	31	
Snuffers-maker	204	24
Scythe, Sickle,—maker	804	1
Phleme (Fleam) maker	9	
Steel-tag maker	6	
Shovel, Spade,—maker	766	2
Small-ware (Steel) manufacture	66	10
Steel-mill maker	13	
Coffee-mill maker	26	
Axe and Auger maker	8	
Mark-maker	36	
Spring, Door-spring,—maker	470	24
Fork-maker	584	122
Razor-maker	1,022	29
Grinder (branch undefined)	2,095	18
Corkscrew-maker	75	3
Saw,—smith, maker	1,249	57
Steel-pen maker	208	1,128
Skate-maker	2	
Shoe-heel and Tip maker	59	28
Harpoon-maker	3	1

XV.

LABOURERS AND OTHERS—(BRANCH OF LABOUR UNDEFINED).

1. *Labourers.*

Labourer (branch undefined)	367,472	9,079

2. *Other Persons of indefinite Employments.*

Mechanic, Manufacturer, Shopman, Shopwoman	14,579	2,450
Contractor	492	1
Private watchman	52	
Overlooker, Bailiff	63	
Apprentice	853	85
Traveller (Tramp)	21	

XVI.

PERSONS OF RANK OR PROPERTY NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OFFICE OR OCCUPATION.

Gentleman, Independent	10,856	15,706
Annuitant	23,394	122,702

XVII.

PERSONS SUPPORTED BY THE COMMUNITY, AND OF NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION.

1. *Living on Income from Voluntary Sources and Rates.*

Pensioner	273	104
Dependent on Relatives (not classed elsewhere)	1,988	18,254
Almsperson	2,018	6,571
Pauper of no stated occupation	34,294	60,317
Lunatic of no stated occupation	3,834	5,216

2. *Prisoners of no specified Occupation.*

Prisoner of no stated occupation	1,570	1,087
Others of Criminal Class		730

3. *Vagrants of no specified Occupation.*

Vagrant in Barns, Tents, &c.	13,356	7,691
Persons of no stated Occupations or Conditions, and Persons not returned under the foregoing items	76,250	108,814

TABLE XXXV.—FARMERS in GREAT BRITAIN; the ACREAGE of FARMS; and NUMBER of LABOURERS employed.

Size of Farm or Holding in Acres.	Number of Labourers (Men) employed by each of the under-mentioned number of Farmers.																Total Number of Farms and of Farmers.
	1 Man.	2 Men.	3 Men.	4 Men.	5 Men.	6 Men.	7 Men.	8 Men.	9 Men.	10– Men.	15– Men.	20– Men.	30– Men.	40– Men.	50– Men.	60 Men and upwds.	No Men employed or Number not stated.	
SIZE OF FARMS OR HOLDINGS. Under 5 Acres	503	158	44	17	5	5	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	18237	18975
5–	1488	439	113	52	22	13	4	3	2	7	1	1	.	.	.	1	23152	25299
10–	18180	8746	2760	1186	370	233	98	73	34	107	28	19	5	2	1	1	61182	93025
50–	7351	7368	3604	1730	574	266	119	89	38	80	31	15	6	6	1	1	12236	33515
75–	3434	4334	3038	2007	758	380	149	97	49	94	11	17	3	2	1	1	5384	19759
100–	4501	6931	5809	5501	2633	1754	876	588	334	471	72	43	15	4	6	3	4503	34044
150–	1501	2643	2751	2981	2061	1899	1054	835	531	977	126	39	14	1	2	1	1452	18868
200–	648	1257	1481	1799	1341	1434	951	1050	620	1738	277	88	17	5	1	5	780	13492
250–	211	402	541	735	593	715	509	572	418	1518	403	152	16	6	6	5	309	7111
300–	177	353	405	622	507	645	529	665	468	2570	1076	576	69	12	7	7	343	9031
400–	70	100	115	187	125	175	127	246	151	1095	693	669	121	26	10	4	149	4063
500–	33	49	45	81	51	58	45	67	50	473	380	591	168	41	12	7	97	2248
600–	47	84	67	71	45	64	46	70	30	339	326	754	458	168	84	29	134	2816
1,000 & upwards	22	28	43	60	31	33	21	18	21	70	55	138	142	124	80	108	138	1132
Acreage not stated	655	634	356	261	143	107	52	60	39	120	48	51	15	6	2	9	.	2558
Total of Farmers who made returns of all or some of the requisite particulars	38821	33526	21172	17291	9259	7781	4582	4435	2786	9660	3527	3153	1049	403	213	182	128096	285936*

Note.—The Table read *vertically* from the top shows that 6 *Labourers* were returned as employed on each of 5 farms or holdings under 5 acres, on each of 13 farms or holdings of 5 and under 10 acres, on each of 233 farms of 10 and under 50 acres, on each of 266 farms of 50 and under 75 acres. Read *horizontally*, the Table shows that of 14,044 Farmers, each occupying 100 acres and under 150 acres, 4,501 made returns as employing 1 man each, 6,931 as employing 2 men each, 5,809 as employing 3 men each, and so on.

* The number of Farmers appearing in this Table will not agree with the number as returned in the Occupation Tables, the difference being caused partly by the omission of all such Farmers as made no return respecting either the acreage of their farms or number of men employed, and partly by the fact that in the Occupation Tables *retired* Farmers are referred to their former occupation. On the other hand, a certain number of persons who, besides being engaged in farming, carried on some other business, are here included amongst "Farmers," while in the Tables of Occupations they are referred to that other business, when it appeared to be their chief pursuit. The instances in which trades and professions are carried on by Farmers and other occupiers of land, *in addition to* the cultivation of the land, are very numerous.

The above numbers are exclusive of women and children also returned as Labourers on farms.

TABLE XXXVI.—FARM HOLDINGS.—NUMBER, SIZE, and PROPORTIONAL NUMBER of each size of FARM HOLDINGS in GREAT BRITAIN.

Size of Farm Holdings.	Number of Farm Holdings.				Of every 1,000 Farm Holdings, the Proportional Numbers of the Size represented in the First Column.			
Acres.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.
Total	283,378	223,271	56,150	3,957	. .	. .	. .	. .
Under 100 Acres	190,573	142,358	44,469	3,746	672·50	637·60	791·97	946·68
100–	52,912	45,752	7,009	151	186·72	204·92	124·83	38·16
200–	20,603	18,401	2,166	36	72·71	82·42	38·58	9·10
300–	9,031	8,061	961	9	31·87	36·10	17·11	2·27
400–	4,063	3,585	471	7	14·34	16·06	8·39	1·77
500–	2,248	1,971	272	5	7·93	8·83	4·84	1·26
600–	2,816	2,372	442	2	9·94	10·62	7·87	·51
1,000 and upwards	1,132	771	360	1	3·99	3·45	6·41	·25

Note.—The size of 2,558 farms in Great Britain, of 2,047 farms in England and Wales, of 500 farms in Scotland, and 11 farms in the Islands in the British Seas, was not stated.

BIRTH-PLACE OF THE PEOPLE.

TABLE XXXVII.—BIRTH-PLACE of the INHABITANTS of ENGLAND and WALES.

WHERE BORN.	INHABITANTS OF									
	ENGLAND AND WALES.		I.—LONDON.		II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.		III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.		IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.	
	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.
Total of Inhabitants . . .	8,111,012	9,816,597	967,273	1,394,963	741,252	887,134	573,557	660,775	510,262	603,720
Born in *Division* I.										
London (*Middlesex Part*). . .	671,596	613,063	603,630	491,212	21,089	33,350	16,574	22,436	8,240	11,823
„ (*Surrey Part*)	178,405	136,732	166,545	119,744	5,957	7,299	2,053	2,887	1,223	1,608
„ (*Kent Part*)	45,836	42,688	41,442	34,154	2,208	3,506	404	813	454	726
Division II.										
Surrey (*Extra-Metropolitan*) .	87,930	112,305	9,235	29,346	75,356	72,453	1,629	4,799	409	1,186
Kent (*Extra-Metropolitan*). .	220,687	285,851	12,845	54,942	202,050	211,754	1,097	4,018	1,126	3,127
Sussex.	153,740	190,064	5,066	23,089	145,829	157,467	645	2,268	352	1,130
Hampshire	175,260	225,393	5,172	29,302	163,712	174,785	969	4,011	421	1,498
Berkshire	78,476	108,324	4,004	20,465	68,872	69,598	3,231	9,978	213	807
Division III.										
Middlesex(*Extra-Metropolitan*)	55,877	62,574	8,922	22,504	3,772	5,774	41,937	30,751	376	876
Hertfordshire	78,598	102,091	3,879	20,414	769	3,091	72,361	73,210	753	2,477
Buckinghamshire.	78,339	104,257	2,816	14,922	1,639	4,846	72,433	78,945	171	637
Oxfordshire	79,722	109,039	2,318	13,774	7,728	12,974	66,517	71,143	127	524
Northamptonshire	99,394	129,222	1,687	8,824	494	1,937	84,536	92,530	203	780
Huntingdonshire	31,189	38,211	498	3,279	106	574	29,495	31,123	184	567
Bedfordshire	59,485	68,779	1,240	6,538	294	1,068	56,952	57,944	148	484
Cambridgeshire	87,349	98,542	1,812	9,073	453	1,427	81,689	78,481	1,851	4,541
Division IV.										
Essex.	175,468	231,811	10,067	47,670	2,287	7,960	8,127	14,326	153,250	155,176
Suffolk	160,696	223,750	4,226	28,003	949	5,014	4,381	9,459	149,590	173,872
Norfolk	201,906	280,045	3,978	27,888	860	4,482	8,970	14,269	185,056	221,215
Division V.										
Wiltshire	123,403	177,029	2,802	18,398	10,026	20,514	597	2,897	153	709
Dorsetshire	86,733	114,689	1,441	8,806	2,625	8,575	198	889	99	457
Devonshire	254,010	350,509	5,529	31,840	1,942	8,443	487	2,220	232	1,123
Cornwall	174,031	203,952	1,386	8,495	803	2,790	119	549	103	419
Somersetshire	205,547	277,205	4,785	27,691	1,477	6,246	584	2,364	214	892
Division VI.										
Gloucestershire	203,168	253,459	3,906	18,958	1,771	5,109	1,532	4,713	199	673
Herefordshire	52,304	81,738	612	5,865	166	1,019	113	595	80	250
Shropshire.	108,078	163,038	631	6,737	165	1,332	178	1,030	46	305
Staffordshire.	278,952	290,636	1,449	7,186	396	1,640	466	1,513	171	479
Worcestershire.	125,979	152,390	977	6,624	276	1,442	415	1,533	61	293
Warwickshire	204,187	220,491	3,298	12,820	731	2,274	3,449	7,142	204	574
Division VII.										
Leicestershire	108,064	136,479	896	4,972	314	1,319	975	3,392	164	485
Rutlandshire	10,775	15,649	95	905	45	209	210	1,006	32	86
Lincolnshire	190,915	228,594	1,368	9,040	528	1,875	3,483	7,174	638	1,780
Nottinghamshire	123,170	151,095	874	4,811	249	1,084	302	1,041	91	390
Derbyshire	137,209	178,448	722	4,068	200	1,025	283	878	85	332
Division VIII.										
Cheshire	195,266	216,706	658	2,850	304	783	261	567	118	273
Lancashire	854,726	798,480	3,907	11,185	1,113	2,764	761	1,696	425	890
Division IX.										
Yorkshire	816,655	962,373	3,787	20,847	1,137	4,697	896	2,922	635	1,872
Division X.										
Durham	168,754	157,219	814	4,945	354	1,186	149	526	123	407
Northumberland.	133,914	160,657	940	5,780	289	1,176	105	507	131	469
Cumberland.	87,305	114,490	298	2,552	91	520	52	304	38	175
Westmoreland	27,564	40,189	157	1,076	35	204	30	131	12	70
Division XI.										
Monmouthshire	64,772	54,245	331	1,633	116	361	48	159	23	65
Glamorganshire	91,871	83,249	250	1,328	113	344	52	136	24	73
Carmarthenshire.	56,992	75,690	112	847	29	161	12	84	8	37
Pembrokeshire	46,138	58,834	195	1,326	154	558	35	123	26	74
Cardiganshire	34,174	45,907	121	1,367	20	97	15	44	.	15
Brecknockshire	25,861	31,909	86	673	55	133	22	68	4	18
Radnorshire	12,916	19,096	57	686	13	94	16	67	3	32
Montgomeryshire	32,389	44,659	145	1,448	24	233	15	141	7	57
Flintshire	33,076	40,909	65	449	20	97	23	78	11	25
Denbighshire	43,114	59,608	93	740	28	166	24	111	14	45
Merionethshire	18,069	25,445	39	345	8	62	1	32	.	10
Carnarvonshire	40,703	47,422	65	386	34	125	8	36	12	19
Anglesey	25,720	35,733	58	206	31	116	13	27	12	20
Wales (*County not stated*) . . .	3,031	14,943	529	3,995	111	468	53	208	30	108
England (*County not stated*) . .	97	166	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scotland	25,107	104,980	3,814	26,487	1,319	6,249	509	2,603	313	1,685
Islands in the British Seas . . .	3,631	10,122	568	1,643	541	772	90	188	49	135
Ireland	133,371	386,588	20,006	88,542	4,679	14,725	1,400	5,523	713	3,387
British Colonies and East Indies .	14,480	19,208	4,472	6,664	2,750	2,583	925	962	534	593
Foreign Parts:										
British Subjects.	3,839	7,580	970	2,712	691	1,045	249	269	100	217
Foreign Subjects	10,342	39,947	4,304	21,366	936	2,908	366	865	148	589
Born at Sea	657	2,101	179	526	119	252	36	71	30	59

The Table is read thus:—In England and Wales, of the 8,111,012 inhabitants *under* 20 years of age, 671,596 were born in of Surrey, &c.; and of the 9,816,597 inhabitants aged 20 years *and upwards*, 613,063 were born in London (Middlesex Part), adopted for the weekly tables of mortality is referred to.

TABLE XXXVII.—BIRTH-PLACE of the INHABITANTS of ENGLAND and WALES—*continued.*

INHABITANTS OF													
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.		VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.		VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.		VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.		IX.—YORKSHIRE.		X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.		XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.	
Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.
825,267	978,024	972,543	1,160,387	559,859	654,679	1,138,997	1,351,830	827,102	961,945	447,666	521,460	547,234	641,680
4,961	9,951	6,475	14,979	2,209	5,460	3,478	11,246	2,233	6,128	1,434	3,511	1,273	2,967
658	1,143	656	1,359	252	539	442	954	298	576	165	336	156	287
385	725	229	695	143	351	196	663	171	584	132	292	72	179
355	1,152	337	1,293	149	524	160	597	134	422	63	241	103	292
974	2,696	654	2,496	349	1,272	598	2,283	485	1,473	266	1,029	243	761
612	1,541	399	1,481	220	694	212	891	175	556	125	527	105	420
2,988	8,129	718	2,658	225	932	438	1,754	187	802	161	736	269	786
989	3,091	648	2,361	117	462	150	614	112	403	42	178	98	367
173	455	303	942	86	314	130	368	72	230	48	167	58	193
188	539	246	789	167	565	103	403	79	325	27	127	26	151
183	634	522	2,078	222	678	166	793	101	379	22	129	64	216
359	1,074	2,166	7,357	126	572	115	677	115	417	38	154	113	373
122	549	3,443	7,790	8,114	14,159	353	1,230	352	1,053	39	156	51	214
27	140	86	315	638	1,563	44	242	85	284	18	75	8	49
51	228	243	728	297	926	104	404	103	292	34	84	19	83
93	331	212	642	841	2,656	126	483	188	614	49	165	35	129
332	1,211	409	1,590	268	998	283	1,149	218	837	149	529	78	365
249	956	264	1,467	265	1,208	288	1,660	311	1,170	116	593	57	348
257	1,136	363	1,633	917	3,677	316	1,622	817	2,559	302	1,124	70	440
105,582	119,768	3,119	10,075	120	520	167	873	129	582	29	201	679	2,492
81,465	92,312	367	1,533	81	319	129	660	64	342	54	206	214	590
241,000	287,031	1,825	8,317	231	979	660	3,410	379	1,457	150	678	1,575	5,011
169,816	185,477	337	1,471	72	266	317	1,361	92	369	89	354	897	2,401
188,067	206,384	5,948	20,105	240	964	618	2,264	329	1,042	129	468	3,156	8,785
13,234	20,331	169,392	180,986	387	1,330	913	2,830	386	1,123	120	358	11,328	17,048
145	760	43,581	59,496	67	326	128	720	52	235	11	118	7,349	12,354
92	585	99,764	131,154	133	794	2,270	11,658	259	1,068	80	337	4,460	8,038
326	893	264,260	248,531	3,743	8,560	6,173	17,244	941	2,442	441	872	586	1,276
223	959	122,456	136,135	281	870	520	2,024	404	1,073	61	273	305	1,164
441	1,095	190,328	182,691	2,776	6,293	1,580	4,439	940	2,023	147	352	293	788
112	501	3,798	10,053	100,444	111,371	479	2,016	704	1,853	98	314	80	203
18	65	66	266	10,247	12,786	27	121	26	144	9	45		16
124	663	446	1,703	175,248	183,194	659	2,795	8,160	19,292	214	840	47	238
114	439	1,142	2,932	116,412	126,073	1,118	3,923	2,716	9,786	105	426	47	190
133	383	10,892	17,962	114,646	121,520	4,997	19,367	4,985	12,051	204	570	62	292
140	343	3,750	10,016	3,007	4,465	183,312	191,363	1,346	2,501	259	478	2,111	3,067
606	1,398	4,712	8,079	2,792	4,773	819,844	734,060	13,905	22,641	4,109	8,111	2,552	2,883
579	1,902	2,218	6,079	8,291	17,068	20,423	65,103	762,670	808,699	15,743	32,267	276	917
102	408	346	737	281	641	719	2,193	3,135	6,498	162,600	139,399	131	279
137	565	239	888	177	560	608	2,293	946	2,503	130,258	145,621	84	295
70	261	187	758	78	399	2,748	13,671	426	1,699	83,238	93,823	79	328
16	108	72	276	49	238	2,181	8,713	807	2,398	24,185	26,863	20	112
618	841	1,695	3,819	26	72	111	343	41	119	84	101	61,679	46,732
516	658	563	1,454	29	68	156	388	44	69	65	122	90,059	78,609
60	221	146	687	9	41	74	260	9	20	19	61	56,514	73,271
202	676	208	1,139	14	51	147	702	12	57	28	72	45,117	54,056
59	95	74	373	4	21	87	435	12	35	16	45	33,766	43,380
57	137	285	852	3	30	19	77	9	30	21	15	25,300	29,876
5	55	615	2,712	7	27	28	96	2	19		12	12,170	15,296
13	91	1,998	5,792	8	72	330	1,850	17	100	2	29	29,830	34,846
23	52	2,367	3,203	22	99	4,838	11,404	38	107	183	292	25,486	25,103
14	75	2,602	4,498	14	74	1,707	8,371	35	147	31	93	38,552	45,288
7	17	90	502	2	14	212	1,135	5	30	4	17	17,701	23,281
28	84	64	178	26	31	619	2,817	23	57	11	38	39,813	43,651
14	43	28	113	8	20	483	3,294	16	31	7	16	25,050	31,847
270	372	539	1,909	56	163	1,272	7,199	63	234	108	287		
												97	166
581	2,914	1,346	5,290	471	2,156	6,443	24,618	1,704	6,243	8,058	24,976	449	1,759
870	867	174	419	53	153	910	4,939	102	346	180	436	94	224
2,505	7,823	9,768	29,746	2,767	7,997	60,053	154,265	13,584	30,098	12,356	29,284	5,540	15,198
1,978	2,217	1,179	1,629	299	529	1,159	2,132	594	892	338	605	252	402
459	744	292	532	210	263	417	852	185	466	124	318	142	162
417	1,544	857	2,424	403	811	1,561	5,198	536	1,756	448	1,407	366	1,079
73	186	39	220	20	128	79	321	34	164	20	107	28	67

London (Middlesex Part), 178,405 in London (Surrey Part), 45,836 in London (Kent Part), 87,930 in the Extra-Metropolitan Part 136,732 in London (Surrey Part), 42,688 in London (Kent Part), &c. Throughout the series of tables, London within the limits

TABLE XXXVIII.—BIRTH-PLACES of the INHABITANTS of SCOTLAND.

WHERE BORN.	INHABITANTS OF SCOTLAND.		INHABITANTS OF SOUTHERN COUNTIES.		INHABITANTS OF NORTHERN COUNTIES.	
	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.
Total of Inhabitants	1,328,654	1,560,088	841,959	971,603	486,695	588,485
Southern Counties.						
Born in						
Dumfries-shire	36,069	43,466	35,927	42,855	142	611
Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	19,106	21,099	19,065	20,917	41	182
Wigtownshire	19,773	20,129	19,706	19,898	67	231
Ayrshire	89,257	88,924	88,779	87,658	478	1,266
Buteshire	6,386	8,825	6,275	8,532	111	293
Renfrewshire	69,206	63,033	68,192	61,175	1,014	1,858
Dumbartonshire	19,007	19,149	18,755	18,673	252	476
Lanarkshire	201,888	145,205	199,143	141,723	2,745	3,482
Stirlingshire	40,425	46,380	39,534	44,498	891	1,882
Linlithgowshire	13,372	17,057	13,257	16,663	115	394
Edinburghshire	97,408	95,144	95,114	89,724	2,294	5,420
Peebles-shire	5,505	7,738	5,457	7,566	48	172
Selkirkshire	4,295	4,621	4,284	4,523	11	98
Roxburghshire	22,189	25,318	22,038	24,772	151	546
Berwickshire	17,599	24,316	17,528	23,808	71	508
Haddingtonshire	16,899	23,298	16,755	22,680	144	618
Fifeshire	71,424	86,026	69,230	79,225	2,194	6,801
Kinross-shire	4,194	5,447	4,002	4,962	192	485
Clackmannanshire	10,180	9,517	9,871	8,971	309	546
Northern Counties.						
Perthshire	63,193	96,296	6,498	24,011	56,695	72,285
Forfarshire	79,473	80,302	2,966	6,783	76,507	73,519
Kincardineshire	16,656	21,410	213	1,064	16,443	20,352
Aberdeenshire	96,413	105,573	1,496	4,394	94,917	101,179
Banffshire	25,566	32,163	193	1,143	25,373	31,020
Elginshire	16,916	21,925	222	1,701	16,694	20,224
Nairnshire	3,437	5,024	60	320	3,377	4,704
Inverness-shire	44,056	60,270	1,067	6,485	42,989	53,785
Argyllshire	45,448	65,846	6,100	24,581	39,348	41,265
Ross and Cromartyshire	36,597	53,064	442	2,973	36,155	50,091
Sutherlandshire	11,183	16,758	170	1,429	11,013	15,329
Caithness-shire	18,057	23,299	603	2,722	17,454	20,577
Orkney and Shetland	28,066	36,849	544	2,343	27,522	34,506
England	14,151	31,752	11,720	25,739	2,431	6,013
Wales	269	619	238	517	31	102
Islands in the British Seas	154	504	107	369	47	135
Ireland	60,436	146,931	53,150	131,005	7,286	15,926
British Colonies and East Indies	3,095	3,448	2,283	2,571	812	877
Foreign Parts :						
British Subjects	405	797	296	633	109	164
Foreign Subjects	810	2,260	611	1,759	199	501
Born at Sea	91	300	68	238	23	62

The Table is read thus :—In Scotland, of the 1,328,654 inhabitants *under* 20 years of age, 36,069 were born in Dumfrie shire, 19,106 in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 19,773 in Wigtownshire, while 14,151 were born in England and 269 Wales; and of the 1,560,088 inhabitants *aged* 20 *years and upwards*, 43,466 were born in Dumfries-shire, 21,099 in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and so on.

TABLE XXXIX.—BIRTH-PLACES of the INHABITANTS of the ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS.

WHERE BORN.	INHABITANTS OF ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.		INHABITANTS OF 1 ISLE OF MAN.		INHABITANTS OF 2 ISLAND OF JERSEY.		INHABITANTS OF 3 ISLAND OF GUERNSEY AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.	
	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.
Total of Inhabitants	62,612	80,514	25,015	27,372	23,802	33,218	13,795	19,924
Born in								
Isle of Man	22,573	22,248	22,572	22,245	1	3	. .	. .
Island of Jersey	19,279	19,049	5	4	19,274	19,045	. .	. .
Island of Guernsey, &c.	11,815	13,433	3	2	328	752	11,484	12,679
England	5,547	16,222	1,289	2,426	2,601	8,494	1,657	5,302
Wales	87	187	49	81	28	78	10	28
Scotland	331	1,222	200	569	104	463	27	190
Ireland	1,731	4,809	717	1,838	724	2,042	290	929
British Colonies and East Indies	524	561	113	94	274	337	137	130
Foreign Parts :								
British Subjects	56	97	1	5	39	69	16	21
Foreign Subject	647	2,659	63	105	413	1,916	171	638
Born at Sea	22	27	3	3	16	19	3	5

The Table is read thus :—In the Islands in the British Seas, of the 62,612 inhabitants *under* 20 years of age, 22,573 were born in the Isle of Man, 19,279 in the Island of Jersey, 11,815 in the Island of Guernsey and its adjacent Islands, 5,547 in England, 87 in Wales, and so on ; and of the 80,514 inhabitants *aged* 20 *years and upwards*, 22,248 were born in the Isle of Man, 19,049 in the Island of Jersey, &c.

TABLE XL.—BIRTH-PLACE of the INHABITANTS of GREAT BRITAIN.

WHERE BORN.	INHABITANTS OF							
	GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.		ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	
	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.
Total of Inhabitants	9,502,278	11,457,199	8,111,012	9,816,597	1,328,654	1,560,988	62,612	80,514
Born in								
England	7,475,229	8,710,641	7,455,531	8,662,667	14,151	31,752	5,547	16,222
Wales	464,410	584,210	464,054	583,404	269	619	87	187
Scotland	1,274,681	1,479,679	25,107	104,980	1,249,243	1,373,477	331	1,222
Islands in the British Seas	57,452	65,356	3,631	10,122	154	504	53,667	54,730
Ireland	195,538	538,328	133,371	386,588	60,436	146,931	1,731	4,809
British Colonies and East Indies	18,099	23,217	14,480	19,208	3,095	3,448	524	561
Foreign Parts:								
British Subjects	4,300	8,474	3,839	7,580	405	797	56	97
Foreign Subjects	11,799	44,866	10,342	39,947	810	2,260	647	2,659
Born at Sea	770	2,428	657	2,101	91	300	22	27

The Table is read thus:—Of the 11,457,199 inhabitants of Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas *aged 20 years and upwards*, 8,710,641 were natives of England, 584,210 natives of Wales, 1,479,679 natives of Scotland, 65,356 natives of the Islands in the British Seas, 538,328 natives of Ireland, and so on. Of the 8,710,641 persons aged 20 years and upwards, born in England and resident in Great Britain, 8,662,667 were dwelling in England, 31,752 in Scotland, and 16,222 in the Islands in the British Seas, when the Census was taken.

TABLE XLI.—To 100,000 INHABITANTS enumerated in GREAT BRITAIN, the Numbers BORN in the UNITED KINGDOM, in the BRITISH COLONIES, and in FOREIGN PARTS.

WHERE BORN.	INHABITANTS OF							
	GREAT BRITAIN.		ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	
	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and upwards.
Total of Inhabitants	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Born in								
England and Wales	83,555	81,126	97,639	94,189	1,085	2,075	8,998	20,380
Scotland	13,415	12,915	310	1,069	94,023	88,039	529	1,518
Islands in the British Seas	605	570	45	103	12	32	85,714	67,975
Ireland	2,058	4,699	1,644	3,938	4,549	9,418	2,765	5,973
British Colonies and East Indies	190	203	179	196	233	221	837	697
Foreign Parts:								
British Subjects	45	74	47	77	30	51	89	120
Foreign Subjects	124	392	128	407	61	145	1,033	3,303
Born at Sea	8	21	8	21	7	19	35	34

The Table may be read thus:—Of every 100,000 inhabitants of Great Britain *aged 20 years and upwards*, 81,126 were natives of England and Wales, 12,915 natives of Scotland, and so on; and of every 100,000 inhabitants of England and Wales *under 20 years of age*, 97,639 were natives of England and Wales, 310 natives of Scotland, 45 natives of the Islands in the British Seas, and so on.

TABLE XLII.—NUMBER of the BLIND, the DEAF-AND-DUMB, IN-DOOR PAUPERS, PRISONERS, LUNATICS in ASYLUMS, and PATIENTS in HOSPITALS, in GREAT BRITAIN.

Counties.*	Blind.	Deaf-and-Dumb.	Inmates of Workhouses.	Prisons.	Lunatic Asylums.	Hospitals.
GREAT BRITAIN .	21,487	12,553	132,704	26,855	18,803	9,876
ENGLAND AND WALES . . .	18,306	10,314	126,488	23,768	16,426	8,617
SCOTLAND . . .	3,010	2,155	5,438	2,993	2,353	1,192
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS .	171	84	778	94	24	67
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
DIVISION I.						
London	2,305	1,325	22,999	6,188	4,161	3,373
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.						
Surrey (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	172	104	3,517	72	16	47
Kent (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	414	207	5,913	676	522	128
Sussex	330	205	3,959	277	69	191
Hampshire	402	201	4,310	2,076	180	121
Berkshire	194	119	2,355	227	356	82
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.						
Middlesex (*Extra-Metropolitan*) . .	142	68	1,910	.	1,238	.
Hertfordshire . . .	189	93	1,915	105	16	52
Buckinghamshire . .	137	89	1,292	147	.	25
Oxfordshire	174	84	1,602	191	107	127
Northamptonshire .	218	117	1,543	234	293	117
Huntingdonshire . .	61	20	662	62	.	9
Bedfordshire	90	74	991	131	283	91
Cambridgeshire . .	170	104	2,044	248	.	84
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.						
Essex	333	231	4,387	329	80	79
Suffolk	374	195	4,503	399	266	95
Norfolk	548	243	4,082	430	424	190
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.						
Wiltshire	292	169	2,738	214	641	86
Dorsetshire	233	126	1,422	929	167	41
Devonshire	778	406	4,001	795	498	269
Cornwall	490	279	1,985	114	223	32
Somersetshire . . .	587	315	3,721	593	530	259
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.						
Gloucestershire . . .	570	268	3,637	424	648	508
Herefordshire . . .	149	94	815	126	91	55
Shropshire	299	164	1,597	180	257	89
Staffordshire	583	339	2,656	567	340	200
Worcestershire . . .	289	223	1,467	223	99	96
Warwickshire . . .	463	237	2,088	651	382	360
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.						
Leicestershire . . .	222	120	1,217	235	236	117
Rutlandshire	28	14	191	25	.	.
Lincolnshire	382	214	3,162	458	134	75
Nottinghamshire . .	314	141	1,341	216	228	118
Derbyshire	237	205	929	215	.	77
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.						
Cheshire	345	226	1,490	557	241	103
Lancashire	1,790	1,011	10,606	2,743	1,459	470
IX.—YORKSHIRE.						
West Riding	1,089	817	3,440	966	621	370
East Riding	316	114	1,136	437	790	136
North Riding	262	111	844	210	.	.
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.						
Durham	354	166	1,122	226	418	33
Northumberland . .	335	167	1,377	215	77	184
Cumberland	193	102	1,371	120	.	36
Westmoreland . . .	50	36	405	33	.	.
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.						
Monmouthshire . .	194	77	711	74	.	.
South Wales	744	427	1,667	274	202	77
North Wales	465	267	1,368	156	133	21
SCOTLAND.						
SOUTHERN COUNTIES.						
Dumfries-shire . . .	80	43	40	72	193	37
Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	41	39	14	19	.	.
Wigtownshire . . .	48	25	.	31	.	.
Ayrshire	173	113	82	84	.	2
Buteshire	20	19	.	5	.	.
Renfrewshire	138	107	552	128	97	43
Dumbartonshire . .	33	27	.	24	.	.
Lanarkshire	463	312	2,168	807	422	309
Stirlingshire	69	49	183	100	.	.
Linlithgowshire . .	27	18	.	18	.	.
Edinburghshire . . .	346	268	1,597	560	851	417
Peebles-shire	8	10	.	4	.	.
Selkirkshire	8	5	.	7	.	.
Roxburghshire . . .	34	37	.	35	.	.
Berwickshire	25	17	.	20	.	.
Haddingtonshire . .	30	29	.	40	.	6
Fifeshire	131	85	213	63	.	.
Kinross-shire	12	6	.	1	.	.
Clackmannanshire .	17	16	.	15	.	.
NORTHERN COUNTIES.						
Perthshire	135	114	50	491	167	57
Forfarshire	143	159	123	253	360	111
Kincardineshire . . .	24	21	.	21	.	.
Aberdeenshire . . .	260	188	349	87	232	139
Banffshire	57	34	.	20	.	.
Elginshire	43	23	.	14	31	28
Nairnshire	20	10	.	3	.	7
Inverness-shire . . .	148	71	35	34	.	23
Argyllshire	116	87	.	19	.	.
Ross & Cromartyshire	121	89	32	7	.	.
Sutherlandshire . .	60	31	.	2	.	.
Caithness-shire . . .	63	32	.	5	.	.
Orkney and Shetland	117	71	.	4	.	8

* The numbers are stated for the *Registration* Counties in England, and for the Counties *proper* in Scotland.

TABLE XLIII.—ENGLAND and WALES. OCCUPATIONS of BLIND PERSONS, of IN-DOOR PAUPERS, PRISONERS, and LUNATICS in ASYLUMS.

OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.								
1. Peers (not otherwise returned)	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Civil Servants	7	.	.	.	2	.	6	.
Post Office	13	3	14	3	27	1	10	.
Inland Revenue	7	.	6	.	5	.	14	.
Customs	9	.	10	.	2	.	9	.
Artificers in H.M.'s Dockyards	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Queen's Coachman	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
2. Magistrate	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Police	2	.	8	.	8	.	12	.
County, Local, Officer (not otherwise distinguished)	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Town Crier and Bellman	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fireman	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Union Relieving Officer	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Master and Mistress of Workhouse	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Officer of Local Board	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Sheriffs' Officer	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3. East India Service	11	.	1	.	4	.	114	.
CLASS II.								
1. Army Officer	11	.	3	.	8	.	48	.
Soldier	21	.	231	.	153	.	96	.
Chelsea Pensioner	438	.	.	.	5	.	12	.
2. Navy Officer	13	.	.	.	3	.	19	.
Seaman, R.N.	2	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
Marine	.	.	6	.	3	.	7	.
Greenwich Pensioner	69	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
CLASS III.								
1. Clergyman	17	.	.	.	3	.	65	.
Dissenting Minister	13	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Missionary Scripture Reader, Itinerant Preacher	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roman Catholic Priest	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Theological Student	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
2. Barrister	1	.	1	.	10	.	13	.
Solicitor, Attorney	4	.	7	.	29	.	47	.
Law Student	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.
3. Physician	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Surgeon, Apothecary	11	.	7	.	20	.	59	.
Medical Student, Assistant	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.
Dentist	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
Corn Cutter	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4. Parish Clerk, Clerk to Church	5	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Sexton, Grave-digger, Sextoness	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	1
Beadle	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Pew-opener	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
5. Officer of Law Court	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Law Clerk	4	.	35	.	21	.	28	.
Law Stationer	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
6. Druggist	5	.	26	1	30	.	41	1
Surgical Instrument-maker	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
CLASS IV.								
1. Author	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Editor, Writer	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.
Reporter, Shorthand Writer	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Bachelor of Arts	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
2. Painter (Artist)	4	.	10	.	7	.	9	1
Architect	1	.	.	.	6	.	9	.
Sculptor	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.
3. Scientific Persons	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
4. Professor of Mathematics	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Schoolmaster, Mistress	14	19	82	75	21	2	45	50
Governess	.	2	.	16	.	3	.	95
Professor, Teacher of Languages	.	.	1	1	4	.	3	.
Music-master, Mistress	61	6	.	3	5	.	3	7
Drawing-master	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Teacher of Dancing, Gymnastics	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
General Teacher	9	13	1	1	2	.	5	4
CLASS VI.								
1. Innkeeper	23	11	23	7	34	.	7	7
Lodging-house keeper	14	14	3	32	6	8	.	8
Coffee-house, Eating-house keeper	2	.	2	.	4	1	.	1
Cook (not Domestic Servant)	.	.	4	.	8	.	1	.
Bath Attendant	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
2. Domestic Servant	38	294	657	13679	215	795	95	1497
Midwife	.	6	.	13	.	1	.	.
Charwoman	.	57	.	1906	.	133	.	116
Undertaker	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.
3. Hairdresser	6	1	93	.	50	.	13	2
Hatter	12	2	136	29	38	4	12	5
Straw Hat and Bonnet maker	.	1	3	44	3	10	1	17
Capmaker, dealer	1	1	.	21	3	4	.	4
Stockmaker	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	7
Furrier	.	1	12	13	2	2	.	.
Tailor	86	9	762	171	454	33	168	10
Bonnetmaker	.	4	.	26	.	7	.	11
Clothes-dealer, Outfitter	2	.	.	8	5	3	.	1
Army Clothier	.	.	.	5	2	1	.	.
Shawl manufacturer	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.
Milliner	.	41	.	365	1	91	.	200
Seamstress	.	48	.	1758	.	98	.	222
Cotton-band-maker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Staymaker	2	.	12	56	1	16	2	15
Hosier, Haberdasher	5	.	10	4	4	.	8	.
Brace and Belt maker	.	.	2	5	1	1	1	.
Hose (Stocking) manufacturer	1	10	167	56	90	5	35	36
Glover (material not stated)	4	11	16	83	4	15	4	12
Laundry-keeper, Mangler, Washerwoman	9	121	1	1711	.	128	.	100
Shoemaker	182	11	1498	252	749	28	284	31
Patten, Clog, maker	2	.	7	.	21	.	4	.
Umbrella, Parasol, Stick maker	.	1	13	3	20	3	1	4
Rag-gatherer, Dealer	4	1	3	6	9	1	.	2
CLASS VII.								
1. House Proprietor	63	60	.	1	2	.	7	10
Merchant	11	.	1	.	15	.	40	.
Banker	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
Stock, Share, Bill, broker	2	.	.	.	3	.	8	.
Ship-agent	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	.
Broker	3	.	3	.	6	.	3	.
Agent, Factor	3	.	3	.	23	.	6	.
Custom House, Agent, Broker	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Actuary	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer	4	.	3	.	10	.	3	.
House Agent	2	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
Accountant	3	.	15	.	13	.	6	.
Commercial Clerk	8	.	118	.	147	.	121	.
Commercial Traveller	9	.	11	.	24	.	10	.
Debt Collector	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Pawnbroker	2	.	6	.	8	.	8	.
Salesman, Saleswoman	.	3	.	2	2	1	1	.
Marine Store-dealer	3	.	1	3	10	1	.	1
General Dealer, Huckster, Higgler	18	2	37	42	64	2	9	8
Hawker, Pedlar	46	13	149	376	294	187	55	16
Shopkeeper (branch undefined)	28	18	26	84	32	4	20	21
Bazaar keeper	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
CLASS VIII.								
1. Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	4	.	11	.	27	.	1	.

Table XLIII.—England and Wales. Occupations of Blind Persons, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.		OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Railway Officer, Clerk, Station-master	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	Printer	7	.	91	2	70	.	22	.
Railway Porter, Gate-keeper	1	.	2	.	5	.	2	.	2. Actor, Actress	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	4
Railway Police	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	3. Musician (not Teacher)	300	21	38	5	12	.	12	3
2. Toll Collector	2	.	6	1	2	.	.	.	Organist	54	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carman, Carrier, Dray-man	48	.	139	.	106	.	16	.	Pianoforte and other Instrument Tuner	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Coach and Cab owner	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	Musical Instrument maker, dealer	3	.	5	.	7	.	2	.
Livery-stable Keeper	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	Music Engraver and Printer	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Coachman (not domestic servant), Guard, Postboy	15	.	180	.	7	.	26	.	4. Engraver	2	.	14	.	12	.	7	.
Cabman	.	.	29	.	39	.	2	.	Copper-plate Printer	1	.	6	1	4	.	.	.
Donkey-driver	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Print-seller, Mounter	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Waterman at cabstand	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lithographer, Litho-graphic Printer	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
Wheel-chair, Pro-prietor, Drawer	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Artists' Colourman	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
3. Canal and Inland Navigation Service	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Picture-cleaner, dealer	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.
Lighterman	.	.	3	.	4	.	3	.	Map and Globe maker, Publisher	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	1
Boat and Bargeman	19	.	224	.	220	2	28	.	5. Figure and Image maker	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Boat and Barge owner	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Wood carver	.	.	1	.	3	.	4	.
4. Shipowner	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	Artificial Flower-maker	1	1	.	14	3	3	.	1
Seaman	109	.	976	.	562	.	147	.	Artist in Hair	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Pilot	.	.	5	.	4	.	2	.	Animal, Bird,—pre-server, taxidermist	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Harbour, Dock, Service, Dock Labourer	5	.	63	.	304	.	5	.	6. Performer at Show, Equestrian	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.
Wharfinger	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Stump-maker	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Steam Navigation Service	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Skittle-maker	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Steward, Stewardess (Ship)	.	.	.	1	8	.	1	.	Fishing-rod and Tackle-maker	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Lumper, Stevedore	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Toy,—maker, dealer	1	.	1	5	6	1	3	1
5. Warehouseman, Woman	1	.	12	5	19	.	11	2	7. Pattern Designer	.	.	8	.	.	.	5	.
Storekeeper	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Civil Engineer	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
Packer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8. Mould-maker, Die-engraver, Sinker	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
6. Messenger, Porter, (not Government) Errand-boy	25	.	220	4	225	.	46	2	9 Watchmaker	14	.	82	1	43	.	25	1
Marketwoman	.	.	.	46	.	6	.	3	Philosophical Instru-ment-maker	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.
CLASS IX.									Optician, Spectacle-maker	2	1	7	.	9	.	1	.
1. Land Proprietor	90	46	.	.	.	.	9	3	Weighing-machine-maker	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.
Farmer	347	58	195	5	118	1	182	3	Brass rule-maker	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
Grazier	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10. Gunsmith	6	.	42	1	53	1	10	.
Farm Bailiff	2	.	7	.	3	.	3	.	Sword, Bayonet—maker	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Agricultural Labourer (out-door)	740	48	8872	1201	2909	72	328	40	11. Engine, Machine,—maker	14	.	58	.	73	.	30	.
Shepherd	10	.	11	.	8	.	1	.	Tool-maker	2	1	10	.	6	.	2	.
Land Surveyor	1	.	1	.	4	.	4	.	Reed, Shuttle, maker	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.
Land Estate Agent	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	12. Coachmaker and Dealer	11	.	75	.	33	1	14	.
Teazle-grower	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	13. Saddler, Harness-maker	11	.	65	1	36	.	18	1
Colonial Planter	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Whipmaker	.	.	8	.	2	.	2	.
2. Woodman	9	.	26	.	8	.	6	.	14. Shipwright, Ship-builder	18	.	129	.	28	.	21	.
3. Gardener	42	.	541	60	153	.	74	.	Block, Oar, Mast—maker	4	.	6	.	4	.	2	.
Nurseryman	2	.	5	.	3	.	1	.	Ship-rigger	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.
CLASS X.									Ship-chandler	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
1. Horse-dealer, Breaker, Clipper	6	.	16	.	29	.	2	.	Boat, Barge—builder	3	.	15	.	7	.	2	.
Groom (not domestic servant), Horse-keeper, Jockey	18	.	300	.	167	.	34	.	15. Surveyor	.	.	4	.	4	.	6	.
Farrier, Veterinary Surgeon	1	.	36	.	16	.	5	.	Builder	7	.	6	.	20	.	5	.
Castrator	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Carpenter, Joiner	100	1	781	.	307	.	129	.
Cattle, Sheep, dealer, salesman	2	.	10	.	14	.	3	.	Bricklayer	57	.	612	1	342	.	50	.
Drover	2	.	54	.	22	.	1	.	Mason, Pavior	52	.	243	.	200	.	44	.
Pig-merchant, dealer	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	Slater	1	.	22	.	19	.	3	.
Huntsman, Whipper-in	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Plasterer	9	.	115	.	102	.	14	.
Gamekeeper	2	.	19	.	5	.	4	.	Paper-hanger	1	.	7	.	11	.	.	.
Animal, Bird, Poultry —dealer, keeper	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	House Decorator, Grainer	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
Vermin-destroyer	2	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	Painter, Plumber, Glazier	24	.	285	.	286	.	60	.
Fisherman, Woman	18	.	163	.	55	2	10	2	16. Agricultural Imple-ment and Machine maker	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
CLASS XI.									Wheelwright	29	2	105	.	42	.	17	.
1. Bookseller, Publisher	9	1	14	26	5	.	8	1	Millwright	5	.	31	.	14	.	8	.
Bookbinder	2	.	33	.	28	4	7	3									

Table XLIII.—England and Wales. Occupations of Blind Persons, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pump-maker	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.
17. Drug-merchant	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Manufacturing-chemist	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Drysalter	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Wafer-maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Starch manufacture	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Blacking, — maker, dealer	9		2	.	4	.	1	.
Dye, Colour, manufacture	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Dyer, Scourer, Calenderer	11	.	81	3	48	2	14	3
Percussion-cap-maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Alum manufacture	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ink-maker	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Whiting manufacture	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Match,—maker, seller	2	1	.	1	4	1	.	.
Indigo manufacture	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Black Lead manufacture	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
White Lead manufacture	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
CLASS XII.								
1. Cowkeeper, Milk-seller	11	5	36	64	12	9	4	6
Cheesemonger	1	.	12	3	13	.	2	.
Butcher, Meat-salesman	52	2	247	3	222	.	73	1
Pork-butcher	2	.	3	.	3	.	2	.
Tripe,—dealer, dresser	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Provision-curer	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Provision-dealer	.	5	2	.	9	.	1	.
Poulterer, Game-dealer	3	.	4	1	11	.	1	.
Egg-merchant, dealer	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Fishmonger,—dealer, seller	16	2	28	31	23	.	12	1
2. Soap-boiler	2	.	6	.	5	.	2	.
Tallow-chandler	5	.	30	.	14	.	3	.
Bone,—gatherer, dealer	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
Bone,—cutter, worker, turner	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	.
Bone-crusher	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Ivory-worker	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Horn,—worker, turner, dealer	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Comb-maker	.	.	9	1	13	1	1	.
Bowstring-maker	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
3. Fellmonger	.	.	18	.	4	.	4	.
Skinner	3	.	2	.	2	.	2	.
Tanner	1	.	74	.	20	.	13	.
Currier	7	.	92	1	32	.	17	.
Shot-belt, Strap-maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Pocket-book, Jewel-case,—maker	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
Parchment-maker, Vellum-binder	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.
4. Quill-pen,—maker, dealer	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.
Feather,—dresser, dealer, dyer	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.
Mattress, Bed-tick,—maker	2	.	2	3	2	.	.	1
5. Hair manufacture	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	1
Brush, Broom,—maker	13	.	35	11	48	5	6	1
6. Woolstapler, Woollen-agent	4	.	3	.	10	.	2	.
Woollen Cloth manufacture	46	16	286	95	120	4	77	10
Clothier	2	3	30	6	10	.	5	.
Woollen-draper	.	.	6	.	4	.	3	.
Wool, Woollen,—dyer	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Worsted manufacture	6	4	29	38	20	5	5	4
Girth-web, — maker, weaver	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Fringe, Tassel,—manufacture	.	.	2	4	1	1	.	.
Flannel, Blanket,—manufacture	.	.	3	7	.	.	.	.
Carpet, Rug,—manuf.	8	.	38	6	21	.	1	.
Carpet-bag manuf.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
Mop-maker	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Felt manufacture	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Knitter	14	69	.	44	2	5	.	1
7. Silk,—merchant, broker	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Silk manufacture	10	9	121	210	93	21	16	28
Silk-dyer	1	.	4	.	1	1	4	1
Silk-mercer	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Ribbon manufacture	4	4	27	41	8	2	7	3
Velvet manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Fancy Goods, Small Ware,—manufacture	.	2	2	3	.	.	.	1
Trimming-maker	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	.
Embroiderer	1	1	.	13	.	3	.	3
Gimp manufacture	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.
Coach-lace, —maker, weaver	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1
Crape manufacture	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1
CLASS XIII.								
1. Corn-merchant	1	.	2	.	14	.	7	.
Corn,—meter, porter	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Miller, Flour-dealer	21	2	113	.	51	.	19	2
Baker	40	4	306	14	210	.	61	1
Confectioner	7	3	31	7	19	7	2	4
Greengrocer	13	3	29	54	25	11	5	12
Herbalist	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Fruit and Flower,—hawker, vender	3	1	.	.	3	2	.	.
Watercress,—gatherer, vender	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.
Seedsman	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
2. Hop,—dealer, dresser	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Maltster	8	.	42	.	20	.	12	1
Brewer	6	.	51	.	21	.	7	.
Porter, Ale, — merchant, agent	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Licensed Victualler, Beershop-keeper	37	13	47	24	53	1	21	8
Wine and Spirit merchant	6	.	3	.	9	.	7	.
Distiller, Rectifier	2	.	1	.	2	.	2	.
Cellarman	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Sauce, Pickle, Vinegar, —maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Ginger Beer, Soda Water,—manufact.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Sugar-broker	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sugar-refiner, boiler	.	.	4	1	3	.	.	.
Tea, — merchant, broker	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Coffee-roaster	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Grocer	56	13	74	10	69	2	58	1
Spice Merchant	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Tobacco, Snuff,—manufacture	2	.	.	1	12	.	4	.
Tobacconist	1	1	20	3	10	.	5	4
Perfumer	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
3. Tar-merchant	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oil,—miller, refiner	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
Oil and Colourman	.	.	7	.	5	.	1	.
French-polisher	.	.	11	5	33	.	2	1
India-rubber—manufacture, dealer	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
4. Timber merchant	1	.	.	.	7	1	4	.
Wood,—dealer, agent	.	.	1	.	17	.	1	.
5. Bark,—worker, dealer	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
Cork-cutter	.	.	15	2	5	.	1	.
6. Sawyer	22	.	299	.	139	.	26	.
Fence and Hurdle maker	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.
Lath-maker	.	.	7	5	1	.	2	.
7. Cabinet-maker, upholsterer	11	5	142	36	95	2	34	2
Chair and Bedstead maker	19	.	50	4	35	.	9	.
Picture-frame maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Furniture-broker	.	3	2	4	1	.	1	.
Turner	10	.	38	2	32	.	12	.
Box-maker	1	.	7	.	9	1	1	2
Blind-maker	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
8. Cooper, Cask-dealer	13	.	133	.	43	.	21	.

Table XLIII.—England and Wales. Occupations of Blind Persons, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Workhouses.		Prisoners.		Lunatics in Asylums.		OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Workhouses.		Prisoners.		Lunatic in Asylum	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hoop-maker, bender	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	Limestone,—quarrier, burner	13	.	12	2	8	.	4	.
9. Rule-maker	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	Lime, — merchant, dealer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pencil-maker	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	Cement, — manufacture, dealer	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Last-maker	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Marble mason	1	.	5	.	4	.	1	.
Wig-block-maker	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	Clay, — merchant, agent	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Mangle-maker	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Brick and Tile maker	15	1	164	14	147	2	14	.
Saddle-tree-maker	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Railway contractor	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Spade-tree, Handle—maker	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Railway labourer	4	.	80	.	101	.	10	.
Frame-maker	1	.	11	.	2	.	1	.	Plate-layer	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.
Bobbin-maker, turner	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Navvie	5	.	34	.	36	.	1	.
Block and Print Cutter	.	.	16	.	5	.	2	1	Road surveyor	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Press-maker	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Road labourer	5	.	30	.	3	.	1	.
Cage and Trap maker	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Crossing-sweeper	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crate-maker	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	Scavenger and Nightman	1	.	14	.	2	.	2	.
Spile, Skewer, Peg, maker	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	Dust,—collector, sifter, picker	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
10. Willow, — cutter, weaver, broker, dyer	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	Contractor	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Basket-maker	379	52	46	7	22	3	8	.	3. Earthenware manufacture	5	.	71	22	80	6	14	
Cane,—worker, dresser	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	Tobacco-pipe maker	1	1	15	5	11	.	4	.
Hay and Straw dealer	2	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	Earthenware and Glass dealer	7	1	.	1	1	.	1	
Chaff-cutter	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4. Glass manufacture	5	.	48	1	26	.	7	.
Thatcher	7	.	30	.	6	.	5	.	Bottle-dealer	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beehive-maker	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Looking-glass maker	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Straw-plait manufacture	5	6	4	167	.	4	.	13	Plate-glass maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
11. Mat-maker	88	1	9	8	17	4	2	.	Bead-maker	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hemp Manufacture	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	Pearl Button-maker	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Rope-maker	26	5	89	15	65	2	13	4	Emery-paper maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Net-maker	4	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	5. Salt manufacture	3	.	.	1	7	.	.	.
Canvas, Sailcloth,—maker, dealer	.	.	6	1	6	.	1	.	Salt-merchant	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Sailmaker	1	.	12	.	19	.	6	.	6. Well-sinker	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.
Sacking, Sack, Bag, —maker	4	1	7	13	6	1	1	.	Waterworks Service	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Floor-cloth Manufacture	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	Water-carrier	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
12. Flax Linen manufacture	10	.	94	33	39	3	5	1	7. Diamond dealer	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Thread manufacture	.	.	3	4	1	.	.	1	Lapidary	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.
Draper	11	1	55	2	60	.	55	1	Pearl,—cutter, worker	.	.	.	2	11	2	.	.
Lace manufacture	4	21	15	369	19	12	10	51	Shell-dealer	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Lace,—dealer, agent	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	8. Goldsmith, Silversmith	5	.	45	.	32	.	14	.
Cotton, — merchant, dealer	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	Goldbeater	.	.	5	.	4	1	1	.
Cotton manufacture	24	13	591	828	332	106	60	74	Gold and Silver Lace manufacture	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Packer and Presser (Cotton)	.	.	6	.	10	.	2	.	Guard-chain maker	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Weaver (branch not stated)	122	55	532	452	193	64	91	67	Carver, Gilder	.	.	22	.	11	.	6	.
Fustian Lint manuf.	1	.	.	24	8	2	2	1	Plater	.	.	3	1	1	.	4	.
Muslin manufacture.	1	.	25	5	.	.	.	.	9. Copper-miner	50	.	1	.	9	3	13	.
Calico, Cotton, printer	5	.	30	3	13	.	8	1	Copper manufacture.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
Calico, Cotton, dyer	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	Coppersmith	1	.	5	.	4	.	1	.
Frame-work-knitter	.	.	.	.	13	.	3	.	10. Tin-miner	3	.	41	51	3	.	.	.
13. Paper manufacture	6	.	57	14	12	.	3	3	Tin manufacture	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Card-maker	1	.	5	.	3	.	1	1	Tinman, Tin-worker Tinker	8	.	53	.	35	.	8	.
Stationer	3	1	5	4	5	1	8	.	Tin-plate-worker	1	.	15	.	15	.	.	.
Paper-ruler	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	Spoon-maker	1	.	.	1	4	2	.	.
Envelope-maker	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	11. Zinc manufacture	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Pill-box maker, and Paper-box maker	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	12. Lead-miner, manuf. Lead Pipe, Tube—maker	15	.	15	.	5	.	1	.
Embosser, Label maker	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Pewterer, Pewter-pot—maker	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Paper-stainer	.	.	15	1	16	.	1	.	Typefounder	.	.	2	.	8	.	1	.
CLASS XIV.									13. Brass manufacture,—founder, moulder	1	.	30	1	59	1	7	.
1. Coal-owner	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	Brazier	2	.	22	.	26	.	4	.
Coal-agent	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Locksmith, Bell-hanger	9	.	60	.	31	1	9	.
Coal-miner	180	.	329	31	464	1	72	.	Gasfitter	1	.	10	.	16	.	1	.
Coal,—merchant, dealer	24	1	6	2	5	.	8	.	White Metal manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Coal-heaver, labourer	15	.	58	.	34	.	6	.	Button-maker	.	1	8	9	10	8	.	
Coke,—burner, dealer	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	Pin manufacture	.	.	3	8	5	.	1	
Charcoal,—burner, dealer	1	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	Thimble-maker	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.
Chimney-sweeper	5	.	58	.	114	.	2	.	Hook-and-Eye maker	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Gasworks service	.	.	16	.	10	.	.	.	Chaser, Burnisher	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.
Mineral surveyor	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Japanner, Lacquerer	3	.	1	4	6	.	.	.
2. Stone-quarrier	26	.	12	.	23	.	3	.	Wire-worker, weaver	6	.	14	2	13	2	6	.
Stone,—cutter, breaker	4	.	9	.	15	1	2	.	Sieve-maker	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
Slate-quarrier	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	Candlestick, Snuffers—maker	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Whetstone-maker	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	Cruet, Inkstand—maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Sand,—dealer, carrier	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	1									
Gun-flint maker	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.									

Table XLIII.—England and Wales. Occupations of Blind Persons, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lamp, Lantern-maker	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.
14. Iron-miner	5	.	5	.	1	.	1	.
Iron,—manufacture, moulder, founder	13	.	76	.	164	.	27	.
Whitesmith	6	.	73	.	25	.	14	.
Blacksmith	84	1	512	.	326	.	80	.
Nail manufacture	14	5	95	37	43	3	9	4
Anchorsmith, Chain-smith	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Boiler-maker	1	.	11	.	31	.	2	.
Ironmonger	4	.	13	.	7	.	6	.
Bit-maker	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
Curb-chain, Spur—maker	.	.	4	1	7	.	.	.
Stove, Fender, Fire-irons—maker	1	.	6	.	.	.	1	.
Skewer, Kettle-maker	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Hinge-maker	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Currycomb-maker	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Vice-maker	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Spindle-maker	.	.	2	.	6	.	1	.
Screw,—cutter, maker	2	.	4	7	4	6	1	.
Steel,—manufacture, worker	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.
File-maker	3	.	14	.	19	.	8	.
Blade,—maker, forger	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Cutler	10	.	43	3	58	.	9	.
Needle manufacture	.	2	9	2	7	.	.	.
Fish-hook maker	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.
Scissors-maker	.	.	5	4	3	.	.	.
Buckle maker	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Shovel, Sickle—maker	1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.
Spring-maker	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Grinder (branch undefined)	.	.	9	.	20	.	1	.
Saw-maker	1	.	5	.	3	.	.	.
Steel-pen, Steel-toy—maker	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	2
CLASS XV.								
1. Labourer (branch undefined)	440	11	6980	393	4787	122	1108	106
2. Mechanic, Manufacturer, Shopman, Shopwoman (branch undefined)	9	.	20	4	30	.	28	3
CLASS XVI.								
Gentleman, Gentlewoman—independent	31	35	.	.	86	3	226	309
Annuitant	274	586	.	.	13	3	74	75
CLASS XVII.								
1. Dependent on Relatives (not classed elsewhere)	6	15	.	.	.	.	8	15
Lunatic (of no stated occupation)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1802	5193
Alms-person	23	46	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pauper (of no stated occupation)	885	1391	31252	36587	.	.	.	.
2. Prisoner (of no stated occupation)	.	.	.	.	980	1198	.	.
3. Vagrant, in barns, tents, &c.	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blind Persons of no stated occupations	2500	5174	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE XLIV.—PROPORTION of POPULATION to the BLIND and to the DEAF-AND-DUMB in Great Britain, 1851.

	Blind.	Deaf-and-Dumb.
	Population living to 1 Blind Person.	Population living to 1 Deaf-and-Dumb Person.
GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	975	1,670
ENGLAND AND WALES	979	1,738
SCOTLAND	960	1,340
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	837	1,704
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
I.—LONDON	1,025	1,783
Registration Counties.		
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.		
1. Surrey (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	1,177	1,947
2. Kent (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	1,172	2,343
3. Sussex	1,029	1,657
4. Hampshire	1,000	2,000
5. Berkshire	1,027	1,674
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.		
6. Middlesex (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	1,061	2,215
7. Hertfordshire	920	1,871
8. Buckinghamshire	1,049	1,614
9. Oxfordshire	978	2,027
10. Northamptonshire	981	1,828
11. Huntingdonshire	989	3,016
12. Bedfordshire	1,442	1,754
13. Cambridgeshire	1,129	1,845
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.		
14. Essex	1,033	1,490
15. Suffolk	899	1,724
16. Norfolk	791	1,785
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.		
17. Wiltshire	825	1,426
18. Dorsetshire	760	1,406
19. Devonshire	736	1,410
20. Cornwall	728	1,278
21. Somersetshire	777	1,448
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.		
22. Gloucestershire	736	1,565
23. Herefordshire	665	1,054
24. Shropshire	819	1,492
25. Staffordshire	1,082	1,860
26. Worcestershire	895	1,160
27. Warwickshire	1,037	2,026
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.		
28. Leicestershire	1,058	1,958
29. Rutlandshire	867	1,714
30. Lincolnshire	1,048	1,870
31. Nottinghamshire	938	2,088
32. Derbyshire	1,100	1,272
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.		
33. Cheshire	1,228	1,874
34. Lancashire	1,155	2,045
IX.—YORKSHIRE.		
35. West Riding	1,231	1,640
36. East Riding (*with York*)	805	2,231
37. North Riding	743	1,754
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.		
38. Durham	1,163	3,480
39. Northumberland	906	1,818
40. Cumberland	1,013	1,917
41. Westmoreland	1,168	1,622
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.		
42. Monmouthshire	913	2,300
43. South Wales	816	1,423
44. North Wales	870	1,514
SCOTLAND.		
SOUTHERN COUNTIES	1,065	1,480
NORTHERN COUNTIES	823	1,156

The Table shows, that in Great Britain the proportion of the Population to 1 Blind and to 1 Deaf-and-Dumb person, was 975 and 1,670 respectively; in England and Wales, 979 and 1,738 respectively; and so on.

TABLE XLV.—PROPORTION of PAUPERS in WORKHOUSES, PRISONERS, LUNATICS in ASYLUMS, and PATIENTS in HOSPITALS, to the MALE and FEMALE POPULATION in GREAT BRITAIN, 1851.

	To every 10,000 living, the Proportion of							
	Males.				Females.			
	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Lunatics.	Patients in Hospitals.	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Lunatics.	Patients in Hospitals.
GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	65·4	22·0	8·8	5·4	61·3	4·1	9·1	4·1
ENGLAND AND WALES	73·2	23·3	8·9	5·5	68·0	3·7	9·4	4·1
SCOTLAND	16·0	14·2	8·8	4·8	21·4	6·9	7·6	3·5
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	58·5	11·7	1·0	3·9	50·7	2·1	2·2	5·4
ENGLAND AND WALES.								
Divisions.								
I.—LONDON	89·5	45·7	16·7	16·1	104·3	9·0	18·4	12·7
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES	133·3	38 7	6·2	3·9	113·1	2·4	7·8	3·1
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES	109·4	17·0	15·3	4·4	84·6	1·3	16·1	3·8
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES	132·1	19·4	6·7	3·6	101·3	1·7	7·1	2·9
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES	77 9	27·9	11·2	4·5	75·9	2·4	11·6	3·1
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES	58·5	17·9	8·5	7·2	56·5	2·7	8·5	5·1
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES	62·0	17·4	4·7	3·6	50·7	1·7	5·1	2·8
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES	50·6	20·3	7·0	3·0	46·6	6·5	6·7	1·6
IX.—YORKSHIRE	32·1	16·1	7·6	3·5	28·5	2·0	8·1	2·1
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES	43·6	9·8	5·5	3·5	44·6	2·5	4·7	1·7
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES	31·6	6·8	2·9	1·1	31·4	1·7	2·7	·5
SCOTLAND.								
SOUTHERN COUNTIES	22·4	13·9	9·1	5·3	30·7	8·8	8·1	3·8
NORTHERN COUNTIES	4·9	14·8	8·2	3·9	6[illegible]	3·7	6·6	3·2
ENGLAND AND WALES.								
Registration Counties.								
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.								
1. Surrey (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	195·4	5·6	·6	2·7	152·3	1·6	1·0	2·0
2. Kent (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	134·4	24·2	9·2	2·4	109·4	3·7	12·4	2·8
3. Sussex	130·5	13·5	2·3	6·6	103·1	3·0	1·7	4·7
4. Hampshire	110·5	102·5	4·3	3·6	103·9	1·1	4·6	2·4
5. Berkshire	118·9	21·3	14·9	4·7	117·5	1·5	20·9	3·5
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
6. Middlesex (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	142·9	. .	79·1	. .	111·5	. .	85·2	. .
7. Hertfordshire	133·6	11·6	1·2	3·4	86·9	·6	·7	2·6
8. Buckinghamshire	95·3	10·9	. .	2·4	84·7	·8	. .	1·1
9. Oxfordshire	99·0	20·0	6·0	7·9	89·1	2·4	6·6	7·0
10. Northamptonshire	75·1	20·2	14·1	5·9	69·2	1·7	13·3	5·0
11. Huntingdonshire	126·9	19·0	. .	1·3	92·8	1·7	. .	1·7
12. Bedfordshire	94·7	20 0	22·9	6·7	59·3	·9	20·8	7·3
13. Cambridgeshire	124·1	23·7	. .	4·9	89·0	2·2	. .	3·8
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.								
14. Essex	146·6	17·1	3·0	2·7	108·2	2·0	1·7	1·9
15. Suffolk	153·4	22·1	7·3	2·6	115·1	1·9	8·5	3·1
16. Norfolk	103·3	19·1	9·4	5·2	85·4	1·3	10·1	3·6
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.								
17. Wiltshire	118·6	16·0	26·8	3·8	108·8	2·0	26·4	3·4
18. Dorsetshire	81·1	107·0	8·3	2·6	79·5	1·2	10·5	2·1
19. Devonshire	72·7	26·2	8·3	5·6	67·4	2·7	9·1	3·9
20. Cornwall	44·1	5·3	6·4	1·1	66·4	1·2	6·1	·7
21. Somersetshire	87·8	23·3	11·3	7·1	75·9	3·6	11·9	4·4
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
22. Gloucestershire	86·3	19·2	15·3	14·6	87·1	1·9	15·6	9·9
23. Herefordshire	79·9	21·3	8·2	7·2	84·6	4·1	10·1	3·9
24. Shropshire	67·4	12·7	10·5	4·3	63·1	2·0	10·4	3·0
25. Staffordshire	42·8	15 9	6·0	3·7	41·5	1·8	4·7	2·6
26. Worcestershire	59·9	14·8	3·6	4·5	53·6	2·7	4·0	3·0
27. Warwickshire	46·6	22·9	7·9	8·8	40·4	4·5	8·0	6·3

The Table may be read thus:—To every 10,000 Males living in Great Britain, there were 65·4 Paupers in Workhouses; 22 Prisoners; 8·8 Lunatics in Asylums; and 5·4 Patients in Hospitals.

Table XLV.—Proportion of Paupers in Workhouses, Prisoners, Lunatics, &c.—*continued.*

	To every 10,000 living, the Proportion of							
	Males.				Females.			
	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Lunatics.	Patients in Hospitals.	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Lunatics.	Patients in Hospitals.
VII.—North-Midland Counties.								
28. Leicestershire	58·3	18·5	8·7	5·8	45·5	1·8	11·3	4·2
29. Rutlandshire	96·9	19·5	. .	. .	60·1	·8	. .	. .
30. Lincolnshire	86·7	20·4	3·3	2·3	71 2	2·4	3·4	1·5
31. Nottinghamshire	49·6	14·0	8·2	4·6	41·7	·9	7·3	3·4
32. Derbyshire	37·5	15·2	. .	2·7	33·8	1·4	. .	3·2
VIII.—North-Western Counties.								
33. Cheshire	39·0	21·6	5·4	3·2	31·5	5·0	6·0	1·7
34. Lancashire	53·0	20·1	7·3	3·0	49·6	6·8	6·8	1·6
IX.—Yorkshire.								
35. West Riding	27·6	13·4	4·4	3·4	23·7	1·1	4·9	2·1
36. East Riding (*with York*)	47·4	30·3	30·9	6·6	42·0	4·6	31·2	3·7
37. North Riding	43·7	16·5	. .	. .	43·1	5·2	. .	. .
X.—Northern Counties.								
38. Durham	27·8	9·2	10·8	1·3	26·7	1·8	9·5	·3
39. Northumberland	43·3	11·4	2·8	8·3	47·3	2·9	2·3	3·9
40. Cumberland	69·5	8·6	. .	2·2	70·7	3·7	. .	1·5
41. Westmoreland	72·1	9·6	. .	. .	66·7	1·7	. .	. .
XI.—Monmouthshire and Wales.								
42. Monmouthshire	38·7	5·6	. .	. .	41·7	2·6	. .	. .
43. South Wales	27·4	7·3	3·7	1·7	27·5	1·8	2·9	·8
44. North Wales	34·7	6·7	3·0	·8	33·0	1·2	3·5	·2

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.

Table XLVI.—Army, Navy, and Marines. Numbers and Ages of Effectives serving at Home and Abroad, on March 31st, 1851.

Army, Navy, and Marines.	All Ages.	Under 15 Years.	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65 and upwards
Total of Effectives*	178,773	879	17,351	62,364	48,282	28,382	13,399	5,216	1,586	653	362	172	127
Army	142,870	310	12,015	52,328	39,725	23,064	10,603	3,545	673	244	172	96	95
Navy	24,903	526	4,699	6,574	5,567	3,233	1,750	1,226	758	332	150	60	28
Marines	11,000	43	637	3,462	2,990	2,085	1,046	445	155	77	40	16	4

Table XLVII.—Army, Navy, and Marines.—Non-Effectives. Number of Officers on Half-pay and Pensioners, on March 31st, 1851.

Army, Navy, and Marines.	Total.	Resident in					
		England.	Scotland.	Channel Islands.	Ireland.	India and the Colonies.	Foreign Parts.
Total	83,797	53,324	9,124	948	19,612	417	372
Army	63,305	35,379	8,293	714	18,543	183	193
Navy	14,606	12,441	674	201	905	220	165
Marines	5,886	5,504	157	33	164	14	14

* The number of Effectives here stated, from returns furnished by the commanding officers of the several regiments of the Army, and by the captains or other officers in command of Her Majesty's ships, is exclusive of all who were absent from their regiments or ships on March 31st, 1851. The Militia, the East India Company's Army and Navy, the Discovery Ships in the Arctic Seas (and a few others in distant parts of the world), as well as the officers on the staff of the Army not serving with their regiments, are also not included. The Army of the East India Company contained, besides the native troops, 22,894 European officers and men.

TABLE XLVIII.—THE ARMY.—NUMBER of EFFECTIVES in each RANK on March 31st, 1851.

Rank.	Number.	Rank.	Number.
Total	*143,036	Adjutants	166
		Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	450
General	1	Veterinary Surgeons	32
Lieutenant-Generals	12	Quartermasters	167
Major-Generals	26	Serjeant and Corporal Majors (Regimental)	158
Colonels	79	,, ,, (Troop)	174
Lieutenant-Colonels	314	Staff Serjeants	‡887
Majors	278	Trumpet and Drum Majors	144
Captains	1,668	Serjeants	6,264
Lieutenants	2,257	Corporals	6,582
Cornets	137	Trumpeters, Buglers, Fifers, and Drummers	2,432
Ensigns	†1,035	Farriers	184
Paymasters	137	Privates	§119,452

TABLE XLIX.—THE ARMY.—COUNTRY of BIRTH of EFFECTIVES serving at HOME and ABROAD, distinguishing OFFICERS and MEN.

Army.	Total.	Born in			
		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Foreign Parts.
Effectives	142,870	67,647	15,300	53,169	6,754
Officers	6,593	4,000	836	1,670	87
Men	136,277	63,647	14,464	51,499	6,667

TABLE L.—THE NAVY AND MARINES.—NUMBER of EFFECTIVES in each RANK serving at HOME and ABROAD.

THE NAVY.

Rank.	Number.	Rank.	Number.
Total	32,373‖	Chaplains	52
		Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	363
		Paymasters and Pursers	91
Admirals	2	Naval Instructors	23
Vice-Admirals	4	Mates	180
Rear-Admirals	7	Midshipmen and Naval Cadets	938
Commodores	7	Secretaries to Admirals (17), and Clerks	277
Captains	68	Clerks and Retinue of Flag Officers, and of Officers superintending Dockyards	177
Commanders	99	Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters	850
Lieutenants	433	Petty Officers	6,483
Masters, Second Masters, and Masters' Assistants	519	Able and Ordinary Seamen, Landsmen, and Boys	21,378
Engineers (Chief and Assistant)	422		

THE MARINES.

Rank.	Number.	Rank.	Number.
Total	11,000	Second Lieutenants	92
		Quartermasters	4
Major-General	1	Serjeants	600
Colonels Commandant	9	Corporals	580
Lieutenant-Colonels	15	Bombardiers and Gunners	1,280
Captains	113	Privates	7,818
First Lieutenants	152	Drummers	336

TABLE LI.—THE NAVY.¶—COUNTRY of BIRTH of EFFECTIVES serving at HOME and ABROAD.

——	Total.	England.	Scotland.	Channel Islands.	Ireland.	Colonies.	Foreign Parts.	Not stated.
Officers and Men	35,903	20,125	1,078	287	2,532	562	319	11,000¶

* The number of Effectives in this Table, includes the officers on the staff of the Army, and other absentees from their respective regiments, on March 31st, 1851, who are not returned in the previous Tables of this series.

† Second Lieutenants are returned with Ensigns.

‡ Including Quartermaster Serjeants, Paymaster Serjeants, Hospital Serjeants, Armourers, Saddlers, Schoolmasters, &c.

§ Including Master-Gunners, Gunners and Drivers, and Artificers.

‖ This number includes the Discovery Ships in the Polar Seas, and other vessels not returned in the other Tables of the series, as well as officers and men absent from their ships on March 31st, 1851.

¶ The Country of Birth of the Royal Marines has not been ascertained.

CIVIL SERVICE.

TABLE LII.—PERSONS serving in the PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS of the CIVIL SERVICE in GREAT BRITAIN. (*From Returns furnished by the respective Offices, &c.*)*

	Persons (exclusive of Females.)		Persons (exclusive of Females).
Heads of Public Departments	105	Brought forward	17,815
Secretaries and Chief Clerks	190	Office-keepers, Messengers, and Porters	3,807
Officers employed in Special Capacities, Inspectors, Professional Advisers, &c.	378	Inferior Revenue Officers, Postmen, and Letter-carriers	17,465
Heads of Subordinate Divisions or Branches of Establishments, Accountants, Librarians, &c.	1,893		39,147
Clerks, on the Establishment	3,476	Artificers and Labourers in the Dockyards, Naval Arsenals, &c.	14,531
——, Extra or Temporary	506		53,678†
Others, not being Clerks, employed on some Special Duty	11,267		
	17,815	Returned as Superannuated, or on the Retired List of the same Departments	10,546

MERCHANT SERVICE.

TABLE LIII.—NUMBER and AGES of MARINERS (including Masters, Mates, Apprentices, and Boys) employed in BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS or on SHORE in GREAT BRITAIN on March 31st, 1851.

	All Ages.	Under 15 Years.	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70 and upwds
TOTAL‡	184,642	2,756	30,987	39,888	32,700	23,879	16,221	11,750	8,339	6,378	3,994	3,193	1,966	2,591
In Vessels in the Ports of Great Britain on March 31st, 1851 (Home-trade and Foreign-going) §	24,750	553	4,151	3,921	3,883	3,450	2,680	2,091	1,455	1,121	735	466	173	71
In Home-trade Vessels absent on March 31st, 1851, but which arrived in Port in Great Britain during the month of April 1851	14,087	336	3,369	2,571	2,102	1,726	1,317	983	687	538	254	152	41	11
In Foreign-going Vessels absent from the *United Kingdom* on March 31st, 1851 (*as stated by the Registrar of Merchant Seamen*)	81,349	988	16,329	22,580	16,609	10,519	6,195	3,761	2,327	1,297	506	194	38	6
Total on board Vessels ‖	120,186	1,877	23,849	29,072	22,594	15,695	10,192	6,835	4,469	2,956	1,495	812	252	88
On Shore in Great Britain on March 31st, 1851, mostly unattached to Ships	64,456	879	7,138	10,816	10,106	8,184	6,029	4,915	3,870	3,422	2,499	2,381	1,714	2,503

TABLE LIV.—COUNTRY of BIRTH of 120,186 MARINERS on board VESSELS on March 31st, 1851.

	Total.	Natives of					Not stated.
		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Channel Islands.	Colonies.	
TOTAL	120,186	79,192	27,920	10,026	2,747	244	57
In Vessels in British Ports on March 31st, 1851	¶ 24,750	16,755	4,769	2,473	537	174	42
In Home-trade Vessels which arrived in Port during April 1851	¶ 14,087	11,326	1,702	674	300	70	15
In Foreign-going Vessels absent from the United Kingdom	81,349	51,111	21,449	6,879	1,910	..	..

* Returns were obtained only from the Departments with Boards or head quarters in London; several public offices in Edinburgh, containing a small number of Civil Servants, are therefore omitted. In some instances the returns of the Revenue and other Departments include officers serving in Ireland; but as their precise numbers are not stated, it has been though better to give the statements as furnished. Functionaries of the Law and Ecclesiastical Courts, and persons employed in th offices connected with them, are not comprised in the Table.

† This number includes officers of the Revenue and Post Office serving in Ireland; viz., in the Customs, 2,341 persons; i the Excise branch of the Inland Revenue, 1,246 persons (Revenue Police Force), besides others whose number is not specified and in the Dublin Post Office, 376 persons. Females acting as Housekeepers and Charwomen were returned by several of th Departments, but they are not here included: 454 are noticed in the Returns.

‡ Exclusive of 4,333 Mariners on board vessels in the ports of Ireland; also of 3,947 natives of the Colonies, and 5,79 natives of Foreign parts, on board British and Colonial Foreign-going vessels.

§ Home-trade ships are those trading on the coasts of the United Kingdom, or to ports within the limits of the river Elbe and Brest. Foreign-going ships are ships trading beyond those limits.

‖ According to a Return of the Registrar of Merchant Seamen, there were employed in the trade of the *United Kingdom* 141,937 Mariners (exclusive of Masters), belonging to 18,184 sailing-vessels and steamers, comprising a tonnage of 3,360,935.

¶ An investigation of the civil or conjugal condition of these Mariners gives the following results:—Of the 38,83 Mariners of all ranks, 24,164 were unmarried, 13,817 were married, and 856 were widowers. The Conjugal Condition of Mariner in Foreign-going vessels was not ascertainable from the Records kept by the Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

EAST INDIA SERVICE.

TABLE LV.—EUROPEANS in the SERVICE of the EAST INDIA COMPANY (with their FAMILIES) in the THREE PRESIDENCIES of INDIA on March 31st, 1851.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
In the Three Presidencies	39,631	28,526	11,105
BENGAL.			
Civil Service and Families	858	573	285
Military and Families	11,963	9,081	2,882
Indian Navy and Pilots, and Families .	503	331	172
Uncovenanted Service and Families . .	2,304	1,313	991
	15,628	11,298	4,330
BOMBAY.			
Civil Service and Families	614	368	246
Military and Families	6,993	5,438	1,555
Indian Navy and Families	1,524	1,437	87
Uncovenanted Service and Families . .	1,537	929	608
	10,668	8,172	2,496
MADRAS.			
Civil Service and Families	565	309	256
Military and Families	12,762	8,740	4,022
Indian Navy	8	7	1
	13,335	9,056	4,279

THE LEGISLATURE.

TABLE LVI.—HOUSE of LORDS.—AGES of the PEERS of PARLIAMENT (Spiritual and Temporal) in 1851.

Age last Birthday.	Number of Peers.	Age last Birthday.	Number of Peers.	Age last Birthday.	Number of Peers.	Age last Birthday.	Number of Peers.
TOTAL . .	453	35	2	55	10	75	6
		36	4	56	12	76	1
		37	1 } 27	57	6 } 53	77	9 } 26
		38	9	58	10	78	4
		39	11	59	15	79	6
21							
22	3	40	4	60	12	80	5
23	2 } 9	41	9	61	4	81	3
24	4	42	7 } 31	62	12 } 50	82	7 } 23
		43	5	63	11	83	6
		44	6	64	11	84	2
25	2						
26	3	45	8	65	7	85	1
27	3 } 11	46	7	66	10	86	1
28	2	47	9 } 45	67	14 } 43	87	4
29	1	48	13	68	7	88	1
		49	8	69	5	89	1
30	2	50	11	70	9		
31	1	51	15	71	9		
32	6 } 19	52	10 } 62	72	8 } 37		440
33	7	53	15	73	5		
34	3	54	11	74	6	Minors .	13

Note.—The ages of the Peers have been obtained from Lodge's *Peerage*, and Dod's *Parliamentary Companion*.

TABLE LVII.—HOUSE of COMMONS.—AGES of the MEMBERS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, 1851.

Age last Birthday.	Number of Members.	Age last Birthday.	Number of Members.	Age last Birthday.	Number of Members.	Age last Birthday.	Number of Members.
TOTAL . .	650	35	19	50	22	65	10
		36	11	51	23	66	8
		37	12 } 73	52	22 } 103	67	6 } 36
		38	16	53	18	68	6
		39	15	54	18	69	6
24	1						
25	5	40	17	55	17	70	6
26	6 } 36*	41	15	56	16	71	3
27	10	42	14 } 80	57	15 } 77	72	2 } 17
28	8	43	15	58	14	73	3
29	6	44	19	59	15	74	3
30	8	45	20	60	13	75	2
31	15	46	19	61	14	76	2 } 6
32	16 } 58†	47	21 } 107	62	12 } 57	77	2
33	8	48	22	63	8		
34	11	49	25	64	10		

Note.—The ages of the Members of the House of Commons have been obtained chiefly from Dod's *Parliamentary Companion* for 1851.

* Including 15 Peers' eldest sons, 4 younger sons of Peers, and 1 Baronet.

† Including 18 eldest sons or heirs-presumptive of Peers, 11 younger sons of Peers, and 2 Baronets.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, ETC., IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

BEDFORD.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	124,478	Houses Inhabited	24,673
Males	59,941	Uninhabited	661
Females	64,537	Building	127

Area: In Square Miles 462; In Statute Acres 295,582. To a Square Mile: 270 persons; 53 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801	63,393
1811	70,213
1821	84,052
1831	95,483
1841	107,936

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	11
1811 1821	20
1821 1831	14
1831 1841	13
1841 1851	16
In 50 years	96
Annual rate	1·36

The County returns 2 Members to Parliament; the Borough of Bedford, 2; Total 4.
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £566,029.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Ampthill (par.)	1,961	Dunstable	3,589
Bedford (M. & P.)	11,693	Leighton Buzzard	4,465
Biggleswade	3,976	Luton	10,648
		Woburn (par.)	2,049

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP: Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 133; Sittings 43,842
,, Other Denominations ,, 194; ,, 45,819

EDUCATION: Day Schools 277; Day Scholars 13,003
Sunday Schools 243; Sunday Scholars 24,753

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 129,805).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	577	29
Blacksmiths	543	7
Bricklayers	706	—
Butchers	505	7
Carpenters, Joiners	1,067	—
Clergymen	149	—
Drapers and Mercers	233	30
Farmers	1,413	116
Farm Labourers	18,380	836
Grocers	447	107
Masons	120	—
Physicians & Surgeons	84	—
Servants, Domestic	748	3,202
Shoemakers	1,235	182
Solicitors	40	—
Tailors	666	5

Chief Manufactures.

	M.	F.
Lace	32	5,734
Straw-plait	2,290	10,054

BLIND, &c.

Blind	44	46
Deaf and Dumb	34	40
Paupers in Work-houses	592	399
Prisoners	125	6
Lunatics in Asylums	143	140

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Bedfordshire	98,359
Other Counties of England and Wales	30,563
Scotland	228
Ireland	328
Colonies and Foreign Parts*	327

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	7,236
	Spinsters	9,462
Married	Husbands	21,709
	Wives	21,865
Widowed	Widowers	2,589
	Widows	4,168

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 4,766; DEATHS, 2,487; MARRIAGES, 953.

BERKS.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	170,065	Houses Inhabited	33,481
Males	84,927	Uninhabited	1,397
Females	85,138	Building	197

Area: In Square Miles 705; In Statute Acres 451,040. To a Square Mile: 241 persons; 48 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801	110,480
1811	119,430
1821	132,639
1831	146,234
1841	161,759

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	7
1811 1821	11
1821 1831	10
1831 1841	10
1841 1851	5
In 50 years	54
Annual rate	0·87

The County returns 3 Members to Parliament; Abingdon 1, Reading 2, Wallingford 1, Windsor 2; Total 9.
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £977,386.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Abingdon (M. & P.)	5,954	Newbury (M.)	6,574	Wantage	2,951
Faringdon, Great	2,456	Reading (M. & P.)	21,456	Windsor (M. & P.)	9,596
Hungerford	2,255	Wallingford. M.	2,819	Wokingham	2,272
Maidenhead (M.)	3,607	Wallingford. P.	8,064		

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP: Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 206; Sittings 69,868
,, Other Denominations ,, 229; ,, 41,949

EDUCATION: Day Schools 507; Day Scholars 22,649
Sunday Schools 245; Sunday Scholars 18,972

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 199,224).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	1,023	54
Blacksmiths	1,075	14
Bricklayers	1,231	—
Butchers	580	10
Carpenters, Joiners	1,851	—
Clergymen	312	—
Drapers and Mercers	416	39
Farmers	2,006	160
Farm Labourers	25,978	4,369
Grocers	801	117
Masons	401	—
Physicians & Surgeons	175	—
Servants, Domestic	2,280	9,363
Shoemakers	2,139	194
Solicitors	104	—
Tailors	915	536

Chief Manufactures.

	M.	F.
Hemp	240	113
Paper	174	78
Silk	107	85

BLIND, &c.

Blind	104	90
Deaf and Dumb	57	62
Paupers in Work-houses	1,183	1,172
Prisoners	212	15
Lunatics in Asylums	148	208

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Berkshire	129,745
Other Counties of England and Wales	67,585
Scotland	517
Ireland	702
Colonies and Foreign Parts	675

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	16,229
	Spinsters	15,369
Married	Husbands	32,563
	Wives	32,519
Widowed	Widowers	4,403
	Widows	6,934

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 6,216; DEATHS, 3,998; MARRIAGES, 1,336.

Note.—The letters after the names of the Principal Towns refer to the limits for which the Population is stated, thus:—(M.) *Municipal limits*; (P.) *Parliamentary limits*; (M. & P.) *Municipal and Parliamentary limits*, co-extensive; (par.) *Parish*; (tp.) *Township*. When no letters are appended, the Population is that of the *Town* proper. The Statistics of Religious Worship include estimates for defective Returns.

BUCKINGHAM.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons.	163,723	Houses	Inhabited . 33,196
Males .	81,074		Uninhabited 1,206
Females	82,649		Building . 98

Area . { In Square Miles 730 / In Statute Acres 466,932 — To a Square Mile . . { 224 persons. / 46 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–1841.

1801 . .	108,132
1811 . .	118,065
1821 . .	135,133
1831 . .	146,977
1841 . .	156,439

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	9
1811 1821 . . .	14
1821 1831 . . .	9
1831 1841 . . .	6
1841 1851 . . .	5
In 50 years	51
Annual rate	·83

The County returns 3 Members to Parliament; Aylesbury, 2; Buckingham, 2; Chipping Wycombe, 2; Great Marlow, 2; Total 11.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850–1 . . £875,350.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Amersham	2,093	Chesham	2,496	Great Marlow (P.) . . .	6,523
Aylesbury (P.)	26,794	Chipping or High Wycombe . .	(M.) 3,588 / (P.) 7,179	Newport Pagnell . . .	3,312
Buckingham	(M.) . . . 4,020 / (P.) . . . 8,069				

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 226; Sittings 67,247 / ,, Other Denominations ,, 273; ,, 49,725

EDUCATION { Day Schools . . 475; Day Scholars . . 19,048 / Sunday Schools 352; Sunday Scholars 26,085

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 143,655).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	632	36
Blacksmiths . . .	603	6
Bricklayers	804	—
Butchers	605	19
Carpenters, Joiners .	1,089	—
Clergymen . . .	236	—
Drapers and Mercers	213	38
Farmers	1,876	157
Farm Labourers . .	19,525	1,172
Grocers	458	110
Masons	151	—
Physicians & Surgeons	90	—
Servants, Domestic	1,122	4,397
Shoemakers	1,635	260
Solicitors	62	—
Tailors	584	13

Chief Manufactures.

	M.	F.
Lace	53	10,487
Paper	501	249
Silk	93	194
Straw-plait . . .	505	2,922

BLIND, &c.

Blind	73	64
Deaf and Dumb .	52	37
Paupers in Workhouses	676	616
Prisoners	141	6
Lunatics in Asylums	—	—

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Buckinghamshire . . .	113,274
Other Counties of England and Wales	29,339
Scotland	252
Ireland	385
Colonies and Foreign Parts	405

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors .	9,011
	Spinsters .	10,378
Married .	Husbands .	24,391
	Wives . .	24,422
Widowed .	Widowers .	3,316
	Widows .	5,052

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 4,916; DEATHS, 2,979; MARRIAGES, 942.

CAMBRIDGE.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons.	185,405	Houses	Inhabited . 37,226
Males .	92,699		Uninhabited 1,629
Females	92,706		Building . . 195

Area . { In Square Miles 818 / In Statute Acres 523,861 — To a Square Mile . . { 226 persons. / 45 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801 . .	89,346
1811 . .	101,109
1821 . .	122,387
1831 . .	143,955
1841 . .	164,459

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	13
1811 1821 . . .	21
1821 1831 . . .	18
1831 1841 . . .	14
1841 1851 . . .	13
In 50 years	107
Annual rate	1·47

The County returns 3 Members to Parliament; Cambridge Borough, 2; and Cambridge University, 2; Total, 7.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850–1 . . £1,138,314.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Cambridge (M. and P.)	27,815	March	4,171	Upwell	2,091
Chatteris (par.)	3,738	Newmarket	3,356	Whittlesey	5,472
Ely	6,176	Soham	2,756	Wisbeach (M.)	10,594

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 176; Sittings 59,703 / ,, Other Denominations ,, 228; ,, 52,059

EDUCATION { Day Schools . . 586; Day Scholars . . 24,329 / Sunday Schools 280; Sunday Scholars . 24,006

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 191,894).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	579	55
Blacksmiths . . .	827	11
Bricklayers	1,045	—
Butchers	694	17
Carpenters, Joiners .	1,445	—
Clergymen	309	—
Drapers and Mercers	350	59
Farmers	3,419	202
Farm Labourers . .	26,143	3,129
Grocers	606	132
Masons	118	—
Physicians & Surgeons	123	—
Servants, Domestic .	1,326	7,415
Shoemakers	1,906	172
Solicitors	90	—
Tailors	1,211	79

Chief Manufactures.

	M.	F.
Paper	41	51

BLIND, &c.

Blind	94	76
Deaf and Dumb .	58	46
Paupers in Workhouses	1,188	856
Prisoners	227	21
Lunatics in Asylums	—	—

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in	Persons.
Cambridgeshire	137,292
Other Counties of England and Wales	52,873
Scotland	301
Ireland	989
Colonies and Foreign Parts	439

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors .	14,339
	Spinsters .	12,512
Married .	Husbands .	32,086
	Wives . .	32,354
Widowed .	Widowers .	3,713
	Widows . .	6,583

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 6,581; DEATHS, 3,896; MARRIAGES, 1399.

CHESTER.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 455,725
Males . . 222,386
Females . 233,339

Houses { Inhabited . . 85,260 / Uninhabited . 4,341 / Building . . 845

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	192,305
1811 . .	227,031
1821 . .	270,098
1831 . .	334,391
1841 . .	395,660

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	18
1811 1821 . . .	19
1821 1831 . . .	24
1831 1841 . . .	18
1141 1851 . . .	15
In 50 years	137
Annual rate	1·74

Area . { In Square Miles 1,105 / In Statute Acres 707,078

To a Square Mile . . { 412 persons. / 77 houses.

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, *viz.*, 2 for the Northern Division, and 2 for the Southern Division; Chester 2, Macclesfield 2, and Stockport 2; Total 10.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £2,062,283.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Altrincham	4,488	Frodsham	2,099	Runcorn	8,049
Birkenhead	24,285	Hyde	10,051	Sandbach	2,752
Chester (M. & P.)	27,766	Knutsford	3,127	Stalybridge (Ches. & Lanc.)	20,760
Congleton (M.)	10,520	Macclesfield (M. & P.) .	39,048	Stockport (M. & P.) . .	53,835
Crewe	4,491	Nantwich	5,426	Tranmere	6,519

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 252; Sittings 125,652 / „ Other Denominations „ 581; „ 132,738

EDUCATION { Day Schools . . 1,037; Day Scholars . . 55,085 / Sunday Schools 545; Sunday Scholars 71,270

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 423,526).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	716	94
Blacksmiths	2,010	5
Bricklayers	1,735	—
Butchers	1,407	58
Carpenters, Joiners .	3,039	—
Clergymen	314	—
Drapers and Mercers	742	88
Farmers	6,385	859
Farm Labourers . .	21,575	1,812
Grocers	1,262	235
Masons	1,755	—
Physicians & Surgeons	289	—
Servants, Domestic .	1,807	18,809
Shoemakers	5,527	709
Solicitors	229	—
Tailors	2,565	27
Chief Manufactures & Products.		
Coal-mining . . .	2,618	21
Cotton	14,685	15,626
Engine, Machine, & Boiler-making .	1,565	186
Fustian	267	200
Iron	523	—
Nail	200	2
Ribbon	164	28
Salt	1,143	11
Ship-building . .	424	—
Silk	10,357	11,650
Soap-boiling . . .	149	—
Stone-quarrying .	495	—
BLIND, &c.		
Blind	184	161
Deaf and Dumb .	118	108
Paupers in Workhouses	807	683
Prisoners	448	109
Lunatics in Asylums	112	129

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Cheshire	290,317
Other Counties of England and Wales	105,168
Scotland	3,465
Ireland	22,812
Colonies and Foreign Parts	1,764

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	32,897
	Spinsters	34,676
Married	Husbands	69,186
	Wives	69,939
Widowed	Widowers	8,017
	Widows	14,298

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 15,019; DEATHS, 9,443; MARRIAGES, 3,452.

CORNWALL.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 355,558
Males . . 171,636
Females . 183,922

Houses { Inhabited . . 67,987 / Uninhabited 4,544 / Building . . 347

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	192,281
1811 . .	220,525
1821 . .	261,045
1831 . .	301,306
1841 . .	342,159

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	14
1811 1821 . . .	18
1821 1831 . . .	15
1831 1841 . . .	14
1841 1851 . . .	4
In 50 years	84
Annual rate	1·23

Area . { In Square Miles 1,365 / In Statute Acres 873,600

To a Square Mile . . { 259 persons. / 50 houses.

The County is divided into Eastern and Western Divisions for returning Members to Parliament, 2 Members being returned for each. The following Boroughs also return Members to Parliament, *viz.*:—Bodmin 2, Launceston 1, and Liskeard 1, in the Eastern Division; Helston 1, Penryn and Falmouth 2, St. Ives 1, Truro 2, in the Western Division; Total 14.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £1,349,959.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Bodmin { M. . .	4,327	Helston . . { M.	3,355	Penryn (M.) . .	3,959
{ P. . .	6,337	{ P. .	7,328	Penryn and Falmouth (P.) . .	13,656
Cambourne . . .	6,547	Launceston { M.	3,397	Penzance (M.) .	9,214
Camelford (Lanteglos par.) . . .	1,740	{ P. .	6,005	Redruth . . .	7,095
Falmouth (M.) . .	4,953	Liskeard . { M.	4,386	St. Austell . . .	3,505
		{ P. .	6,204	St. Columb Major (par.) . . .	2,930
		Padstow (par.) .	2,224	St Germans (par.)	2,967
				St. Ives . { M. .	6,525
				{ P. .	9,872
				Truro (M. & P.)	10,733

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 265; Sittings 102,341 / „ Other Denominations „ 839; „ 176,889

EDUCATION { Day Schools . . 1,074; Day Scholars . . 38,604 / Sunday Schools 635; Sunday Scholars 58,005

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 356,641).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	303	132
Blacksmiths	2,964	4
Bricklayers	13	—
Butchers	753	17
Carpenters, Joiners .	3,336	—
Clergymen	277	—
Drapers & Mercers .	532	466
Farmers	7,547	518
Farm Labourers . .	21,010	5,589
Grocers	690	698
Masons	3,180	—
Physicians & Surgeons	210	—
Servants, Domestic .	1,035	10,638
Shoemakers	3,833	281
Solicitors	146	—
Tailors	1,494	902
Chief Manufactures & Products.		
Copper	15,788	3,684
Fish	2,589	8
Iron	456	—
Lead	2,674	362
Rope & Sailcloth .	445	115
Slate	541	—
Tin	12,727	1,876
Woollen Cloth . .	279	130
BLIND, &c.		
Blind	288	202
Deaf and Dumb .	145	134
Paupers in Workhouses	760	1,225
Prisoners	91	23
Lunatics in Asylums	110	113

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Cornwall	332,500
Other Counties of England and Wales	20,606
Scotland	479
Ireland	1,541
Colonies and Foreign Parts	1,515

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	25,213
	Spinsters	27,916
Married	Husbands	54,866
	Wives	57,299
Widowed	Widowers	5,130
	Widows	14,455

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 12,031; DEATHS, 7,599; MARRIAGES, 2812.

CUMBERLAND.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	195,492	Houses	Inhabited . . 36,763
Males .	96,244		Uninhabited 1,545
Females	99,248		Building . . 239

Area . { In Square Miles 1,565 / In Statute Acres 1,001,273 — To a Square Mile . . { 125 persons. / 23 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	117,230
1811 . .	133,665
1821 . .	156,124
1831 . .	169,262
1841 . .	178,038

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . .	14
1811 1821 . . .	17
1821 1831 . . .	8
1831 - 1841 . . .	5
1841 1851 . . .	10
In 50 years	66
Annual rate	1·02

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Eastern Division, and 2 for the Western Division; Carlisle, 2; Cockermouth, 2; and Whitehaven, 1; Total 9.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £963,077.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Alston	2,005	Keswick	2,618	Whitehaven (P.)	18,916
Brampton	3,074	Longtown	2,142	Wigton	4,244
Carlisle (M & P.) . . .	26,310	Maryport	5,698	Workington	5,837
Cockermouth (P.)	7,275	Penrith	6,668		

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 161; Sittings 58,688 / ,, Other Denominations ,, 228; ,, 51,686

Education { Day Schools . . 563; Day Scholars . . 25,497 / Sunday Schools 237; Sunday Scholars 20,365

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 195,492).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	179	187
Blacksmiths	1,298	5
Bricklayers	140	—
Butchers	391	18
Carpenters & Joiners	2,063	—
Clergymen	191	—
Drapers and Mercers	550	22
Farmers	4,690	576
Farm Labourers . .	11,130	4,147
Grocers	882	427
Masons	1,550	—
Physicians & Surgeons	134	—
Servants, Domestic	633	6,591
Shoemakers . . .	2,076	70
Solicitors	97	—
Tailors	1,410	2

Chief Manufactures & Products.

	M.	F.
Coal	3,608	72
Cotton	4,643	3,397
Earthenware . . .	134	52
Flax	256	517
Iron	585	—
Lead	1,843	6
Ropes & Sailcloth .	272	14
Ship Building . .	630	—
Woollen Cloth . .	342	123

Blind, &c.

Blind	95	98
Deaf and Dumb .	58	44
Paupers in Workhouses	669	702
Prisoners	83	37
Lunatics in Asylums	—	—

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Cumberland	162,115
Other Counties of England and Wales	15,300
Scotland	7,443
Ireland	9,866
Colonies and Foreign Parts	768

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors .	18,472
	Spinsters . .	17,635
Married .	Husbands . .	29,172
	Wives	29,942
Widowed	Widowers . .	3,763
	Widows . .	7,924

In 1851:—Births, 6,538.

Deaths, 3,937; Marriages, 1,025.

DERBY.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons.	296,084	Houses	Inhabited . . 59,371
Males .	147,737		Uninhabited 2,498
Females	148,347		Building . . 453

Area . { In Square Miles 1,029 / In Statute Acres 658,803 — To a Square Mile . . { 288 persons. / 58 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	161,567
1811 . .	185,487
1821 . .	213,651
1831 . .	237,170
1841 . .	272,202

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . .	14
1811 1821 . . .	15
1821 1831 . . .	11
1831 1841 . . .	15
1841 1851 . . .	9
In 50 years	88
Annual rate	1·22

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division, and 2 for the Southern Division; the Borough of Derby also returns 2 Members; Total 6.

Annual Value of real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £1,999,550.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Alfreton (par.)	8,326	Chesterfield (M.)	7,101	Matlock (par.)	4,010
Ashborne	2,418	Derby (M. & P.)	40,609	Melbourne	2,227
Belper	10,082	Glossop (tp.)	5,467	Worksworth (tp.)	2,632

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 250; Sittings 89,714 / ,, Other Denominations ,, 526; ,, 105,481

Education { Day Schools . . 840; Day Scholars . . 37,271 / Sunday Schools 558; Sunday Scholars 55,305

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 260,693).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	387	47
Blacksmiths	1,432	8
Bricklayers	588	—
Butchers	972	14
Carpenters & Joiners	1,876	—
Clergymen	201	—
Drapers and Mercers	440	43
Farmers	5,056	694
Farm Labourers . .	11,623	1,908
Grocers	893	207
Masons	1,501	—
Physicians & Surgeons	171	—
Servants, Domestic .	1,188	7,347
Shoemakers	2,975	187
Solicitors	107	—
Tailors	1,473	18

Chief Manufactures & Products.

	M.	F.
Coal	5,518	4
Cotton	6,053	8,383
Engines & Machines	739	—
Gloves	218	873
Iron	2,995	—
Lace	1,883	2,567
Lead	2,376	24
Paper	202	130
Silk	1,824	3,985
Stone	592	—

Blind, &c.

Blind	130	107
Deaf and Dumb .	93	112
Paupers in Workhouses	485	444
Prisoners	197	18
Lunatics in Asylums	—	—

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Derbyshire	195,783
Other Counties of England and Wales	59,839
Scotland	541
Ireland	3,979
Colonies and Foreign Parts	551

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors . .	20,200
	Spinsters . .	19,191
Married .	Husbands . .	43,741
	Wives	43,768
Widowed	Widowers . .	5,414
	Widows . . .	8,254

In 1851:—Births, 8,924;

Deaths, 5,350; Marriages, 2,112.

DEVON.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons. 567,098	Houses	Inhabited . 98,387	
Males . 269,583		Uninhabited 6,014	
Females. 297,515		Building . 751	

Area . { In Square Miles 2,589 / In Statute Acres 1,657,180 | To a Square Mile . . { 218 persons. / 38 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–1841.

1801 . . 340,308	
1811 . . 388,778	
1821 . . 438,417	
1831 . . 493,908	
1841 . . 532,959	

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	12
1811 1821 . . .	15
1821 1831 . . .	13
1831 1841 . . .	7
1841 1851 . . .	6
In 50 years	66
Annual rate	1·01

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division and 2 for the Southern Division; Barnstaple 2, and Tiverton 2, Ashburton 1, Dartmouth 1, Devonport 2, Exeter 2, Honiton 2, Plymouth 2, Tavistock 2, and Totnes 2; Total 22.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £2,736,361.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Ashburton (P.) . .	3,432	Dawlish	2,671	Ilfracombe. . .	2,919
Axminster (par.) .	2,769	Devonport . { M. .	38,180	Kingsbridge (par.)	1,679
Barnstaple (M.&P.)	11,271	{ P. .	50,159	Newton Abbot .	3,147
Bideford (M.) . . .	5,775	Exeter. { M. . . .	32,818	Ottery St. Mary.	2,534
Brixham	5,627	{ P. . . .	40,688	Plymouth (M.&P.)	52,221
Crediton	3,934	Exmouth.	5,123	Sidmouth . . .	2,516
Collumpton . . .	2,765	Honiton (M. & P.)	3,427	Southmolton (M.)	4,482
Dartmouth (M. & P.)	4,503				

Tavistock (P.) .	8,086				
Teignmouth . .	5,013				
Tiverton (M.&P.)	11,144				
Topsham . . .	2,717				
Torquay	7,903				
Torrington . . .	3,308				
Totnes (M. & P.)	4,419				

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 549; Sittings 221,989 / ,, Other Denominations ,, 748; ,, 157,898

Education { Day Schools . . 1,614; Day Scholars . . 64,266 / Sunday Schools. 772; Sunday Scholars 58,408

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 572,330).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers.	1,724	279
Blacksmiths . . .	3,716	14
Bricklayers	139	—
Butchers	1,652	77
Carpenters, Joiners	7,087	—
Clergymen	781	—
Drapers and Mercers	1,063	674
Farmers	11,477	487
Farm Labourers . .	45,567	8,668
Grocers	1,054	662
Masons	6,003	—
Physicians & Surgeons	566	—
Servants, Domestic .	3,517	26,722
Shoemakers	7,530	1,146
Solicitors	411	—
Tailors	4,017	756

Chief Manufactures and Products.	M.	F.
Copper	1,185	171
Fish	1,605	26
Gloves	79	3,103
Lace	525	5,478
Lead	997	135
Paper	286	379
Rope & Sailcloth .	923	106
Shipbuilding . . .	1,503	—
Silk	69	429
Stone and Limestone	874	36
Tin	712	6
Woollen Cloth and Stuff	1,586	2,498

Blind, &c.		
Blind.	435	343
Deaf and Dumb . .	222	184
Paupers in Workhouses	1,977	2,024
Prisoners	714	81
Lunatics in Asylums	226	272

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Devonshire	491,720
Other Counties of England and Wales	69,998
Scotland	1,454
Ireland	4,940
Colonies and Foreign Parts	4,218

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	{ Bachelors .	43,219
	{ Spinsters .	52,519
Married .	{ Husbands .	92,269
	{ Wives . . .	97,439
Widowed .	{ Widowers .	9,848
	{ Widows . .	23,413

In 1851:—Births, 17,297.
Deaths, 11,123; Marriages, 4,551.

DORSET.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons. 184,207	Houses	Inhabited . 36,138	
Males . 89,204		Uninhabited 1,587	
Females 95,003		Building . 215	

Area . { In Square Miles 987 / In Statute Acres 632,025 | To a Square Mile . . { 186 persons. / 37 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–1841.

1801 . . 114,452	
1811 . . 124,718	
1821 . . 144,930	
1831 . . 159,385	
1841 . . 175,054	

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	9
1811 1821 . . .	16
1821 1831 . . .	10
1831 1841 . . .	10
1841 1851 . . .	5
In 50 years	61
Annual rate	·96

The County returns 3 Members to Parliament; Bridport 2, Dorchester 2, Lyme Regis 1, Poole 2, Shaftesbury 1, Wareham 1, Weymouth 2; Total 14.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £970,858.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Beaminster	2,085	Lyme Regis. { M. . . .	2,661	Sherborne	3,878
Blandford. { M. . .	2,504	{ P.	3,516	Swanage (par.)	2,014
{ Town . . .	3,915	Poole (M. & P.)	9,255	Wareham (P)	7,218
Bridport (M. & P.) . . .	7,566	Shaftesbury { M. . . .	2,503	Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (M. & P.)	9,458
Dorchester (M. & P.) . . .	6,394	{ P.	9,404	Wimborne Minster	2,295

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 304; Sittings 94,097 / ,, Other Denominations ,, 259; ,, 50,110

Education { Day Schools . . 664; Day Scholars . . 25,004 / Sunday Schools 386; Sunday Scholars 27,676

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 177,095).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	587	41
Blacksmiths	1,049	5
Bricklayers	539	—
Butchers	528	7
Carpenters, Joiners .	2,034	—
Clergymen	282	—
Drapers and Mercers	319	122
Farmers	2,853	163
Farm Labourers . .	19,904	3,212
Grocers	435	151
Masons	1,348	—
Physicians & Surgeons	131	—
Servants, Domestic	1,406	6,426
Shoemakers	2,262	184
Solicitors	110	—
Tailors.	953	214

Chief Manufactures and Products.	M.	F.
Buttons.	3	680
Fish	348	9
Flax and Linen . .	390	248
Gloves, Rope, and Sailcloth	654	1,274
Silk	117	447
Stone & Limestone	741	7

Blind, &c.		
Blind	110	123
Deaf and Dumb. .	66	60
Paupers in Workhouses	696	726
Prisoners	918	11
Lunatics in Asylums	71	96

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Dorsetshire	152,317
Other Counties of England and Wales	22,705
Scotland.	363
Ireland	916
Colonies and Foreign Parts	794

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	{ Bachelors .	12,615
	{ Spinsters .	14,879
Married .	{ Husbands .	28,881
	{ Wives . . .	29,185
Widowed .	{ Widowers .	3,530
	{ Widows . .	6,522

In 1851:—Births, 5,757;
Deaths, 3,326; Marriages. 1,317

DURHAM.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	390,997	Houses	Inhabited 64,977
Males	196,700		Uninhabited 2,794
Females	194,297		Building 570

Area: In Square Miles 973; In Statute Acres 622,476. To a Square Mile: 399 persons; 67 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801	149,384
1811	165,293
1821	193,511
1831	239,256
1841	307,963

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	10
1811 1821	17
1821 1831	24
1831 1841	29
1841 1851	27
In 50 years	160
Annual rate	1·93

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division, and 2 for the Southern Division; Durham, 2; Gateshead, 1; South Shields, 1; and Sunderland, 2; Total, 10.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . . £1,679,938.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Barnard Castle	4,357	Gateshead (M. & P.)	25,568	Stockton (m.)	1,867
Bishop Auckland	4,400	Hartlepool (M.)	9,503	Sunderland M.	63,897
Darlington	11,228	Houghton-le-Spring	3,224	Sunderland P.	67,394
Durham (M. & P.)	13,188	South Shields (M. & P.)	28,974		

Religious Worship: Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 169; Sittings 68,958. Other Denominations ,, 452; ,, 112,874.

Education: Day Schools 837; Scholars 49,231. Sunday Schools 490; Sunday Scholars 47,771.

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 411,679).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	359	60
Blacksmiths	3,422	4
Bricklayers	543	—
Butchers	1,702	19
Carpenters, Joiners	3,788	—
Clergymen	220	—
Drapers and Mercers	846	54
Farmers	3,721	349
Farm Labourers	10,047	3,370
Grocers	1,702	475
Masons	2,931	—
Physicians & Surgeons	291	—
Servants, Domestic	802	12,880
Shoemakers	4,209	169
Solicitors	157	—
Tailors	2,752	16
Chief Manufactures and Products.		
Anchors and Chains	624	—
Boiler-making	235	—
Carpets and Rugs	541	76
Chemicals	1,089	28
Coal	29,397	38
Earthenware	956	204
Engines & Machines	1,208	—
Flax and Linen	221	121
Glass	1,691	51
Iron	5,103	14
Lead	3,023	2
Paper	291	188
Rope and Sail-cloth	1,059	105
Shipbuilding	3,938	2
Stone and Limestone	969	44
Woollen Cloth	460	211
Worsted	126	348
Blind, &c.		
Blind	191	163
Deaf and Dumb	86	80
Paupers in Workhouses	576	546
Prisoners	190	36
Lunatics in Asylums	224	194

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Durham	279,622
Other Counties in England and Wales	103,344
Scotland	8,745
Ireland	18,501
Colonies and Foreign Parts	1,467

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	33,507
	Spinsters	24,484
Married	Husbands	67,602
	Wives	69,805
Widowed	Widowers	6,962
	Widows	14,278

In 1851:—Births, 16,657; Deaths, 9,183; Marriages, 5,620.

ESSEX.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	369,318	Houses	Inhabited 73,530
Males	185,399		Uninhabited 3,569
Females	183,919		Building 381

Area: In Square Miles 1,657; In a Statute Acres 1,060,549. To a Square Mile: 222 persons; 44 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801	227,682
1811	252,473
1121	289,424
1831	317,307
1841	344,979

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	11
1811 1821	15
1821 1831	10
1831 1841	9
1841 1851	7
In 50 years	62
Annual rate	·97

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division, and 2 for the Southern Division; Colchester, 2; Harwich, 2; and Maldon, 2; Total, 10.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £1,961,308.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Barking	4,930	Colchester (M. & P.)	19,443	Maldon M.	4,558
Braintree	2,836	Dunmow, Gt. (par.)	3,235	Maldon P.	5,888
Brentwood	2,205	Epping (par.)	2,255	Rayleigh (par.)	1,463
Chelmsford	6,033	Halstead	5,658	Rochford (par.)	1,704
Coggeshall, Great	3,484	Harwich (M. & P.)	4,451	Romford	3,791
Saffron Walden (M)	5,911				
Stratford	10,586				
Thaxted	2,556				
Waltham Abbey	2,329				
Witham (par.)	3,303				

Religious Worship: Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 433; Sittings 147,807. Other Denominations ,, 333; ,, 91,557.

Education: Day Schools 1,115; Scholars 46,569. Sunday Schools 486; Sunday Scholars 39,601.

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 344,130).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	1,401	132
Blacksmiths	1,750	36
Bricklayers	1,946	—
Butchers	1,132	28
Carpenters, Joiners	3,135	—
Clergymen	461	—
Drapers and Mercers	538	99
Farmers	4,043	378
Farm Labourers	46,836	2,909
Grocers	1,143	193
Masons	124	—
Physicians & Surgeons	270	—
Servants, Domestic	2,698	12,672
Shoemakers	3,182	237
Solicitors	160	—
Tailors	1,248	750
Chief Manufactures.		
Engines, Machines, and Boilers	418	—
Lace	2	382
Silk	1,058	2,355
Straw-plait	342	3,058
Blind, &c.		
Blind	177	156
Deaf and Dumb	119	112
Paupers in Workhouses	2,532	1,855
Prisoners	295	34
Lunatics in Asylums	51	29

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Essex	289,758
Other Counties in England and Wales	50,121
Scotland	912
Ireland	2,214
Colonies and Foreign Parts	1,025

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	27,067
	Spinsters	22,673
Married	Husbands	57,003
	Wives	57,956
Widowed	Widowers	7,497
	Widows	11,649

In 1851:—Births, 11,318; Deaths, 6,498; Marriages, 2,068.

GLOUCESTER.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 458,805
Males . . 218,187
Females . 240,618

Houses { Inhabited . . 86,359; Uninhabited 5,318; Building . . 441

Area . { In Square Miles 1,258; In Statute Acres 805,102

To a Square { 364 persons. Mile . . { 69 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801 . .	250,723
1811 . .	285,955
1821 . .	336,190
1831 . .	387,398
1841 . .	431,495

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

		Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .		14
1811	1821 . . .	18
1821	1831 . . .	15
1831	1841 . . .	11
1841	1851 . . .	6
In 50 years		82
Annual rate		1·21

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, *viz.*, 2 for the Eastern Division, and 2 for the Western Division; Cheltenham 1, Cirencester 2, Gloucester 2, Stroud 2, and Tewkesbury 2, in the Eastern Division, and Bristol 2 in the Western Division; Total 15.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850–1 . . £2,235,627.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Bristol (Gloucester and Somerset) (M. & P.) . .	137,328	Dursley	2,617	Tetbury	2,615
Cheltenham (P.)	35,051	Gloucester (M. & P.) . .	17,572	Tewkesbury (M. & P.) .	5,878
Cirencester (P.)	6,096	Newent	1,547	Thornbury	1,470
		Stroud (P.)	36,535	Winchcomb	2,052

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England :—Places of Worship 433; Sittings 165,003; Other Denominations ,, 495; ,, 129,798

Education { Day Schools . . 1,283; Day Scholars . . 56,218; Sunday Schools 606; Sunday Scholars 59,154

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 419,514).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions :—

	M.	F.
Bakers	1,536	106
Blacksmiths . . .	1,900	11
Bricklayers	481	—
Butchers	1,528	54
Carpenters & Joiners	3,984	—
Clergymen	605	—
Drapers & Mercers .	1,006	234
Farmers	3,897	342
Farm Labourers . .	27,512	4,404
Grocers	1,392	379
Masons	3,456	—
Physicians & Surgeons	450	—
Servants, Domestic	3,372	24,167
Shoemakers	5,153	1,469
Solicitors	349	—
Tailors	2,656	979

Chief Manufactures and Products.	M.	F.
Coal	2,060	6
Cotton	342	522
Gloves	19	392
Iron	539	—
Pins	—	137
Silk	152	884
Stockings	276	288
Woollen Cloth . .	3,767	4,920

Blind, &c.		
Blind	288	282
Deaf and Dumb .	134	134
Paupers in Workhouses	1,713	1,924
Prisoners	382	42
Lunatics in Asylums	303	345

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Gloucestershire	317,685
Other Counties of England and Wales	90,586
Scotland	1,753
Ireland	6,563
Colonies and Foreign Parts	2,927

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors . .	30,850
	Spinsters . .	40,773
Married	Husbands . .	68,655
	Wives . . .	70,380
Widowed	Widowers . .	7,815
	Widows . .	17,529

In 1851 :—Births, 13,096; Deaths, 9,198; Marriages, 3,778.

HAMPSHIRE.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 405,370
Males . . 202,014
Females 203,356

Houses { Inhabited . . 75,238; Uninhabited 3,543; Building . . 613

Area . { In Square Miles 1,672; In Statute Acres 1,070,216

To a Square { 240 persons. Mile . . { 45 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801 . .	219,290
1811 . .	246,514
1821 . .	282,897
1831 . .	313,976
1841 . .	354,682

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

		Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .		12
1811	1821 . . .	15
1821	1831 . . .	11
1831	1841 . . .	12
1841	1851 . . .	13
In 50 years		83
Annual rate		1·22

The County returns 5 Members to Parliament, *viz.*, 2 for the Northern Division, 2 for the Southern Division, and 1 for the Isle of Wight; Andover 2, Petersfield 1, Winchester 2, Christchurch 1, Lymington 2, Portsmouth 2, Southampton 2, and Newport 2; Total 19.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850–1 . . £1,820,316.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Alton	2,828	Gosport	7,414	Portsmouth (M. & P.) . .	72,096
Andover { M.	5,187	Hambledon (par.) . . .	2,052	Romsey (M.)	2,080
{ P.	5,395	Lymington { M.	2,651	Ryde	7,147
Basingstoke (M.) . . .	4,263	{ P.	5,282	Southampton (M. & P.) .	35,305
Christchurch (P.) . . .	7,475	Newport (M. & P.) . . .	8,047	Ventnor	2,569
Cowes, West	4,786	Odiham	2,811	Winchester (M. & P.) . .	13,704
Fareham	3,451	Petersfield (P.)	5,550		

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England :—Places of Worship 389; Sittings 150,800; Other Denominations ,, 429; ,, 87,483

Education { Day Schools . . 1,508; Day Scholars . . 57,960; Sunday Schools 576; Sunday Scholars 44,828

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 402,016).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions :—

	M.	F.
Bakers	1,618	106
Blacksmiths	2,290	21
Bricklayers	2,394	—
Butchers	1,133	34
Carpenters & Joiners	4,138	—
Clergymen	547	—
Drapers & Mercers .	938	123
Farmers	3,129	216
Farm Labourers . .	36,144	1,539
Grocers	1,452	315
Masons	764	—
Physicians & Surgeons	337	—
Servants, Domestic	3,741	19,838
Shoemakers	4,036	536
Solicitors	233	—
Tailors	2,340	217

Chief Manufactures and Products.	M.	F.
Engines & Machines	430	—
Fish	708	2
Flax	73	50
Lace	67	44
Ropes	387	33
Shipbuilding . . .	1,333	—
Silk	87	269
Watches	265	202

Blind, &c.		
Blind	228	174
Deaf and Dumb .	123	78
Paupers in Workhouses	2,214	2,096
Prisoners	2,053	23
Lunatics in Asylums	87	93

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Hampshire	311,601
Other Counties of England and Wales	76,801
Scotland	2,338
Ireland	6,701
Colonies and Foreign Parts	4,575

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors . .	36,983
	Spinsters .	31,614
Married	Husbands .	64,452
	Wives . . .	66,899
Widowed	Widowers .	8,163
	Widows . .	14,522

In 1851 :—Births, 12,823; Deaths, 7,856; Marriages, 3,068.

HEREFORD.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	115,489	Houses	Inhabited 23,890
Males	58,114		Uninhabited 1,191
Females	57,375		Building 77

Area	In Square Miles 836	To a Square Mile	138 persons.
	In Statute Acres 534,823		29 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801	88,436
1811	93,526
1821	102,669
1831	110,617
1841	113,272

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	6
1811 1821	10
1821 1831	8
1831 1841	2
1841 1851	2
In 50 years	31
Annual rate	·54

The County returns 3 Members to Parliament; Hereford 2, and Leominster 2; Total 7.
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £816,336.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Hereford (M. & P.)	12,108	
Ledbury	3,021	
Leominster (M. & P.)	5,214	
Ross	2,674	

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP — Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 243; Sittings 54,590
" Other Denominations " 183; " 22,201

EDUCATION — Day Schools 303; Day Scholars 11,460
Sunday Schools 161; Sunday Scholars 9,150

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 99,120).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	125	15
Blacksmiths	700	3
Bricklayers	148	—
Butchers	332	10
Carpenters & Joiners	1,170	—
Clergymen	189	—
Drapers & Mercers	181	28
Farmers	2,630	300
Farm Labourers	14,329	1,329
Grocers	240	78
Masons	992	—
Physicians & Surgeons	77	—
Servants, Domestic	943	5,165
Shoemakers	1,203	93
Solicitors	93	—
Tailors	586	7

BLIND, &c.

	M.	F.
Blind	91	58
Deaf and Dumb	49	45
Paupers in Work-houses	398	417
Prisoners	106	20
Lunatics in Asylums	41	50

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Herefordshire	80,040
Other Counties of England and Wales	18,365
Scotland	173
Ireland	363
Colonies and Foreign Parts	179

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	9,793
	Spinsters	8,220
Married	Husbands	16,038
	Wives	16,051
Widowed	Widowers	2,30
	Widows	3,988

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 2,780; DEATHS, 1,877; MARRIAGES, 591.

HERTFORD.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	167,298	Houses	Inhabited 32,573
Males	82,831		Uninhabited 1,188
Females	84,467		Building 207

Area	In Square Miles 611	To a Square Mile	274 persons.
	In Statute Acres 391,141		53 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801	97,393
1811	111,225
1821	129,731
1831	142,844
1841	156,660

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	14
1811 1821	17
1821 1831	10
1831 1841	10
1841 1851	7
In 50 years	72
Annual rate	1·09

The County returns 3 Members to Parliament; Hertford Borough also returns 2; Total 5.
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £870,179.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Berkhampstead, Great	2,943	Hertford (M. & P.)	6,605	Tring	3,218
Bishop Stortford	5,280	Hitchin	5,258	Ware	4,882
Hemel Hempstead	2,727	St. Albans (M.)	7,000	Watford	3,800

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP — Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 162; Sittings 55,193
" Other Denominations " 185; " 40,934

EDUCATION — Day Schools 554; Day Scholars 23,373
Sunday Schools 236; Sunday Scholars 20,584

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 173,962).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	703	49
Blacksmiths	798	14
Bricklayers	1,208	—
Butchers	595	15
Carpenters & Joiners	1,745	—
Clergymen	231	—
Drapers & Mercers	293	78
Farmers	1,666	176
Farm Labourers	23,899	1,305
Grocers	633	172
Masons	82	—
Physicians & Surgeons	128	—
Servants, Domestic	1,534	6,074
Shoemakers	1,402	98
Solicitors	91	—
Tailors	716	12

Chief Manufactures.

	M.	F.
Paper	377	264
Silk	419	615
Straw Plait	1,143	8,753

BLIND, &c.

Blind	96	93
Deaf and Dumb	53	40
Paupers in Work-houses	1,155	760
Prisoners	100	5
Lunatics in Asylums	10	6

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Hertfordshire	121,528
Other Counties of England and Wales	50,784
Scotland	460
Ireland	628
Colonies and Foreign Parts	562

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	13,005
	Spinsters	12,418
Married	Husbands	28,489
	Wives	28,563
Widowed	Widowers	3,590
	Widows	6,087

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 5,919; DEATHS, 3,214; MARRIAGES, 1,096.

HUNTINGDON.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 64,183 | Males . 31,933 | Females . 32,250 | Houses { Inhabited . 13,285 | Uninhabited . 632 | Building . 64

Area . { In Square Miles 361 | In Statute Acres 230,865 | To a Square Mile . . { 178 persons. | 37 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	37,568
1811 . .	42,208
1821 . .	48,946
1831 . .	53,192
1841 . .	58,549

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	12
1811 1821 . . .	16
1821 1831 . . .	9
1831 1841 . . .	10
1841 1851 . . .	10
In 50 years	71
Annual rate	1·08

The County returns 2 Members to Parliament, Huntingdon Borough also returns 2; Total 4.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax 1850-51 . . £389,677.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Godmanchester (M.) . . .	2,337	Ramsey	2,641
Huntingdon (M.) . . .	3,882	St. Ives	3,522
Huntingdon (P.) . . .	6,219	St. Neots	2,951

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 96; Sittings 25,453 | ,, Other Denominations ,, 100; ,, 21,726

EDUCATION { Day Schools . . 230; Day Scholars . . 9,183 | Sunday Schools 130; Sunday Scholars 9,444

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 60,319).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	242	12
Blacksmiths . . .	278	2
Bricklayers . . .	360	—
Butchers	262	3
Carpenters & Joiners	450	—
Clergymen	91	—
Drapers and Mercers	112	11
Farmers	1,006	60
Farm Labourers . .	9,063	725
Grocers	185	59
Masons	99	—
Physicians & Surgeons	34	—
Servants, Domestic .	306	1,779
Shoemakers	639	61
Solicitors	30	—
Tailors	393	1

Chief Manufactures.

	M.	F.
Lace	4	1,018
Paper	59	101

BLIND, &c.

Blind	37	24
Deaf and Dumb . .	10	10
Paupers in Workhouses	381	281
Prisoners	57	5
Lunatics in Asylums	—	1

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Huntingdonshire	42,190
Other Counties of England and Wales	17,648
Scotland	97
Ireland	268
Colonies and Foreign Parts	116

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors . .	3,822
	Spinsters . .	3,419
Married	Husbands . .	10,438
	Wives . . .	10,358
Widowed	Widowers . .	1,189
	Widows . .	2,034

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 2,155; DEATHS, 1156; MARRIAGES, 421.

KENT.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 615,766 | Males . 307,041 | Females 308,725 | Houses { Inhabited . 107,748 | Uninhabited 5,460 | Building . . 1,267

Area . { In Square Miles 1,627 | In Statute Acres 1,041,479 | To a Square Mile . . { 375 persons. | 66 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	308,667
1811 . .	371,701
1821 . .	427,224
1831 . .	479,558
1841 . .	549,353

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	20
1811 1821 . . .	15
1821 1831 . . .	12
1831 1841 . . .	12
1841 1851 . . .	11
In 50 years	98
Annual rate	1·37

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Eastern and 2 for the Western Division; Canterbury, 2; Dover, 2; Hythe, 1; Sandwich, 2; Chatham, 1; Greenwich, 2; Maidstone, 2; and Rochester, 2; Total 18.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax 1850-51 . . £3,152,173.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Ashford	4,092	Dover (M. & P.) .	22,244	Maidstone (M.)	20,740
Bromley (par.) . .	4,127	Faversham (M.) .	4,595	(P.)	20,801
Canterbury (M. & P.)	18,398	Folkestone (M.) .	6,726	Margate	9,107
Chatham (P.) . .	28,424	Gravesend (M.) .	16,633	Milton next Sittingbourne (par.)	2,407
Cranbrook (par.) .	4,020	Greenwich (P.)	105,784	Ramsgate . . .	11,838
Dartford	5,763	Hythe (M.) . .	2,857	Rochester (M. & P.)	14,938
Deal (M.)	7,067	(P.) . .	13,164	Sandwich (M.)	2,966
				(P.)	12,710
				Sevenoaks . . .	2,187
				Sheerness . . .	8,549
				Tenterden (M.) .	3,901
				Tunbridge . . .	4,539
				Tunbridge Wells .	10,587
				Whitstable . . .	3,086

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 479; Sittings 213,666 | ,, Other Denominations ,, 518; ,, 113,602

EDUCATION { Day Schools . . 1,930; Day Scholars . . 85,458 | Sunday Schools 638; Sunday Scholars 57,987

REGISTRATION COUNTY, KENT, *Extra-Metropolitan* (Population in 1851 . . 485,021).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	2,084	93
Blacksmiths	2,311	29
Bricklayers	2,936	—
Butchers	1,796	40
Carpenters & Joiners	4,341	—
Clergymen	586	—
Drapers and Mercers	1,112	168
Farmers	4,868	369
Farm Labourers . .	46,456	2,276
Grocers	2,232	322
Masons	496	—
Physicians & Surgeons	465	—
Servants, Domestic .	3,997	23,207
Shoemakers	4,704	400
Solicitors	248	—
Tailors	2,189	145

Chief Manufactures and Products,

	M.	F.
Calico Printing . .	303	32
Fish	1,225	—
Paper	981	1,423
Rope, Hemp, and Sailcloth	439	19
Silk	46	29
Ships	807	—

BLIND, &c.

Blind	226	188
Deaf and Dumb . .	119	88
Paupers in Workhouses	3,257	2,656
Prisoners	587	89
Lunatics in Asylums	222	300

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in	Persons.
Kent	396,795
Other Counties of England and Wales	73,891
Scotland	2,619
Ireland	8,275
Colonies and Foreign Parts	3,441

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors .	42,847
	Spinsters .	37,629
Married	Husbands .	77,460
	Wives . . .	79,051
Widowed	Widowers .	9,497
	Widows . .	16,811

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 16,176. DEATHS, 9,321; MARRIAGES, 3,547.

LANCASTER.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	2,031,236	Houses	Inhabited 349,938
Males	991,090		Uninhabited 17,420
Females	1,040,146		Building 3,403

Area	In Square Miles 1,905	To a Square	1,064 persons
	In Statute Acres 1,219,221	Mile	184 houses

POPULATION. 1801-41.

1801	673,486
1811	828,499
1821	1,052,948
1831	1,336,854
1841	1,667,054

INCREASE OF POPULATION, Per Cent.

Between 1801 & 1811	22
1811 & 1821	27
1821 & 1831	27
1831 & 1841	24
1841 & 1851	22
In 50 years	201
Annual rate	2·23

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern and 2 for the Southern Division; Blackburn, 2; Clitheroe, 1; Lancaster, 2; Preston, 2; Ashton-under-Lyne, 1; Bolton, 2; Bury, 1; Liverpool, 2; Manchester, 2; Oldham, 2; Rochdale, 1; Salford, 1; Warrington, 1; and Wigan, 2; Total, 26 Members.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1, £8,640,695.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Accrington	7,481	Colne	6,644	Liverpool (M&P)	375,955
Ashton-under-Lyne	M. 30,676 P. 29,791	Eccles	4,108	Manchester	M. 303,382 P. 316,213
Atherton	4,055	Fleetwood-on-Wyre	3,121	Middleton	5,740
Blackburn (M.&P.)	46,536	Haslingden	6,154	Oldham	M. 52,820 P. 72,357
Blackpool	2,180	Heywood	12,194	Ormskirk	5,548
Bolton (M. & P.)	61,171	Hindley	5,285	Over Darwen	7,020
Burnley	20,828	Horwich	2,104	Prescot	7,393
Bury (P.)	31,262	Kirkham	2,777	Preston (M. & P.)	69,542
Chorley	8,907	Lancaster	M. 14,604 P. 16,168	Radcliffe	5,002
Clitheroe	M. 7,244 P. 11,480	Leigh	5,206	Rochdale (P.)	29,195
				St. Helens	14,866
				Salford	M. 63,850 P. 85,108
				Southport	4,765
				Todmorden	4,532
				Tyldesley	3,608
				Ulverstone	6,433
				Warrington	M. 22,894 P. 23,363
				Wigan (M. & P.)	31,941

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP. Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 529; Sittings 389,546
,, Other Denominations ,, 1,098; ,, 423,789

EDUCATION. Day Schools 3,014 Day Scholars 215,847
Sunday Schools 1,524 Sunday Scholars 323,173

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 2,067,301).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	3,357	913
Blacksmiths	9,856	15
Bricklayers	6,027	—
Butchers	5,328	289
Carpenters, Joiners	14,132	—
Clergymen	795	—
Drapers & Mercers	3,468	601
Farmers	15,998	1,803
Farm Labourers	36,669	2,729
Grocers	6,574	1,183
Masons	8,315	—
Physicians&Surgeons	1,171	—
Servants, Domestic	6,244	79,488
Shoemakers	17,765	1,954
Solicitors	837	—
Tailors	13,354	715

Chief Manufactures and Products.

Chemicals	2,237	110
Coal	29,457	63
Copper	403	4
Cotton	139,319	151,629
Engines, Machines, and Boilers	14,713	—
File	781	—
Fish	913	73
Flax, Linen	1,005	1,427
Fustian	2,954	1,988
Glass	2,002	307
Hats	3,482	972
Iron	7,844	—
Nails	1,750	97
Paper	1,287	382
Pins	—	222
Pope, Hemp and Sailcloth	3,756	579
Salt	229	4
Shipbuilding	2,832	—
Silk	11,397	18,396
Slate	330	—
Stone	2,949	—
Woollen Cloth	8,129	3,858
Worsted	528	660

BLIND, &C.

	M.	F.
Blind	993	797
Deaf and Dumb	552	459
Paupers in Workhouses	5,351	5,255
Prisoners	2,025	718
Lunatics in Asylums	738	721

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Lancashire	1,709,793
Other Counties	122,602
Scotland	27,596
Ireland	191,506
Colonies & Foreign Parts	15,804

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	167,595
	Spinsters	171,791
Married	Husbands	335,148
	Wives	339,565
Widowed	Widowers	36,332
	Widows	72,386

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 79,693
DEATHS, 54,928; MARRIAGES 21,425.

LEICESTER.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	230,308	Houses	Inhabited 48,953
Males	112,937		Uninhabited 1,629
Females	117,371		Building 211

Area	In Square Miles 803	To a Square	287 persons
	In Statute Acres 514,164	Mile	61 houses

POPULATION, 1801-1841.

1801	130,082
1811	150,559
1821	174,571
1831	197,003
1841	215,867

INCREASE OF POPULATION. Per Cent.

Between 1801 & 1811	15
1811 & 1821	16
1821 & 1831	13
1831 & 1841	10
1841 & 1851	7
In 50 years	77
Annual rate	1·15

The County Return 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division and 2 for the Southern Division; the Borough of Leicester also returns 2 members; Total. 6.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £1,364,270.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch	3,762	Leicester (M. & P.)	60,584
Castle Dorrington	2,729	Loughborough	10,900
Hinckley	6,111	Lutterworth	2,446
		Market Harborough	2,325
		Melton Mowbray	4,391

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP. Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 289 Sittings 88,242
,, Other Denominations ,, 366 ,, 78,659

EDUCATION. Day Schools 709; Day Scholars 28,254
Sunday Schools 432; Sunday Scholars 36,282

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 234,957).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions.

	M.	F.
Bakers	717	64
Blacksmiths	1,000	6
Bricklayers	1,082	—
Butchers	1,149	12
Carpenters, Joiners	1 608	—
Clergymen	291	—
Drapers and Mercers	415	41
Farmers	3,475	362
Farm Labourers	17,086	1,154
Grocers	894	244
Masons	254	—
Physicians & Surgeons	156	—
Servants, Domestic	1,866	8,345
Shoemakers	2,885	503
Solicitors	84	—
Tailors	1,570	47

Chief Manufactures and Products.

	M.	F.
Coal	1,770	—
Cotton	366	536
Gloves	118	284
Lace	155	1,803
Needles	156	11
Silk	63	105
Stockings	16,556	13,545
Woollen Cloth	80	91
Worsted	818	799

BLIND, &C.

	M.	F.
Blind	123	99
Deaf and Dumb	69	51
Paupers in Workhouses	673	544
Prisoners	214	21
Lunatics in Asylums	101	135

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Leicestershire	182,384
Other Counties in England and Wales	49,788
Scotland	518
Ireland	1,738
Colonies and Foreign Parts	529

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	15,994
	Spinsters	17,206
Married	Husbands	40,426
	Wives	40,529
Widowed	Widowers	5,140
	Widows	8,130

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 8,598; DEATHS, 5,103; MARRIAGES, 1,980.

LINCOLN.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 407,222	Houses	Inhabited . 81,335	
Males . 205,083		Uninhabited 3,450	
Females 202,139		Building. . 592	

Area { In Square Miles 2,776 / In Statute Acres 1,776,738 | To a Square Mile . . { 146 persons. / 29 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	208,625
1811 . .	237,634
1821 . .	283,058
1831 . .	317,465
1841 . .	362,602

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	14
1811 1821 . . .	22
1821 1831 . . .	12
1831 1841 . . .	14
1841 1851 . . .	12
In 50 years	95
Annual rate.	1·34

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the parts of Kesteven and Holland, and 2 for the parts of Lindsey; Boston 2, Grantham 2, Stamford 2, Great Grimsby 1, Lincoln 2; Total 13.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £3,009,456.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Alford	2,262	Crowle	2,245	Horncastle	4,921
Barton	3,866	Gainsborough	7,506	Lincoln (M. & P.)	17,536
Bourn	2,789	Grantham { M.	5,375	Louth (M.)	10,467
Boston { M.	14,733	{ P.	10,873	Sleaford.	3,729
{ P.	17,518	Grimsby, Great { M. . .	8,860	Spalding	7,627
Brigg	3,097	{ P. . .	12,263	Stamford (M. & P.)	8,933
Crowland	2,466	Holbeach	2,245		

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 657; Sittings 165,087 / ,, Other Denominations ,, 844; ,, 149,957

EDUCATION { Day Schools . . 1,420; Day Scholars . . 52,163 / Sunday Schools 830; Sunday Scholars 57,120

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 400,236).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	836	79
Blacksmiths . . .	2,378	13
Bricklayers	1,806	—
Butchers	1,481	19
Carpenters, Joiners	3,599	—
Clergymen	557	—
Drapers and Mercers	885	88
Farmers	10,264	784
Farm Labourers . .	50,688	1,358
Grocers	1,366	326
Masons	1,037	—
Physicians & Surgeons	304	—
Servants, Domestic	2,740	21,873
Shoemakers	4,178	286
Solicitors	194	—
Tailors	2,594	100

Chief Manufactures, &c.

	M.	F.
Carpets and Rugs .	50	—
Fish	449	3
Iron	169	—
Lace	9	85
Ropes	340	39

BLIND, &c.

Blind	188	194
Deaf and Dumb .	118	96
Paupers in Workhouses	1,747	1,415
Prisoners	411	47
Lunatics in Asylums	66	68

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Lincolnshire	336,129
Other Counties of England and Wales	60,267
Scotland	780
Ireland	2,344
Colonies and Foreign Parts	716

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors .	33,193
	Spinsters .	26,919
Married .	Husbands .	66,278
	Wives. . .	66,436
Widowed .	Widowers .	7,399
	Widows . .	13,004

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 13,312; DEATHS, 7,533; MARRIAGES, 2,853.

MONMOUTH.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 157,418	Houses	Inhabited . 28,939	
Males . 82,349		Uninhabited 1,353	
Females. 75,069		Building . 152	

Area { In Square Miles 576 / In Statute Acres 368,399 | To a Square Mile . . { 272 persons. / 50 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	45,568
1811 . .	62,105
1821 . .	75,801
1831 . .	98,126
1841 . .	134,368

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	35
1811 1821 . . .	22
1821 1831 . . .	29
1831 1841 . . .	36
1841 1851 . . .	17
In 50 years	244
Annual rate.	2·50

The County returns 2 Members to Parliament, and the Monmouth District of Boroughs returns 1 Member; Total 3.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-51 . . £710,733.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Abergavenny	4,797	Monmouth (M. & P.)* .	5,710	Tredegar	8,305
Caerleon	1,281	Newport (M. & P.)* . .	19,323	Usk (P.)*	1,479
Chepstow	4295	Pontypool	3,708		

* Contributory to Monmouth Parliamentary District of Boroughs, Pop. 26,512.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 159; Sittings 36,131 / ,, Other Denominations ,, 275; ,, 80,097

EDUCATION { Day Schools . . 295; Day Scholars . . 14,216 / Sunday Schools. 278; Sunday Scholars 20,622

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 177,130).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	178	42
Blacksmiths . . .	1,212	5
Bricklayers	37	—
Butchers	468	12
Carpenters, Joiners	1,323	—
Clergymen	153	—
Drapers and Mercers	302	30
Farmers	2,433	324
Farm Labourers . .	7,987	1,662
Grocers	550	155
Masons	1,487	—
Physicians & Surgeons	120	—
Servants, Domestic	815	5,356
Shoemakers	1,904	106
Solicitors	73	—
Tailors	936	47

Chief Manufactures and Products.

	M.	F.
Coal	11,544	395
Engines & Machines	320	2
Iron	10,008	391
Nails	220	4
Paper	73	26
Shipbuilding . . .	160	—
Stone	223	—
Tin	749	249

BLIND, &c.

Blind	120	74
Deaf and Dumb. .	37	40
Paupers in Workhouses	357	354
Prisoners	52	22
Lunatics in Asylums	—	—

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Monmouthshire	96,800
Other Counties of England and Wales	73,481
Scotland	312
Ireland	5,888
Colonies and Foreign Parts	649

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors .	18,011
	Spinsters .	9,929
Married .	Husbands .	30,127
	Wives. . .	29,872
Widowed .	Widowers .	3,406
	Widows .	5,476

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 6,131; DEATHS, 3,663; MARRIAGES, 1,473.

MIDDLESEX.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	1,886,576	Houses	Inhabited . 239,362
Males .	882,823		Uninhabited 11,874
Females	1,003,753		Building . 3,392

Area .	In Square Miles	281	To a Square Mile . . 6,683 persons. 850 houses.
	In Statute Acres	180,168	

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 .	818,129
1811 .	953,774
1821 .	1,145,057
1831 .	1,358,350
1841 .	1,576,637

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	16
1811 1821 . . .	20
1821 1831 . . .	19
1831 1841 . . .	16
1841 1851 . . .	20
In 50 years	130
Annual rate	1·68

The County returns 2 Members to Parliament. The following Boroughs also return Members; Finsbury, 2; London City, 4; Marylebone, 2; Tower Hamlets, 2; and Westminster, 2; Total 14.

Annual Value of Real property assessed to Property Tax 1850-1 . . £13,867,829.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Brentford	8,870	London City (M. & P.) .	127,869
Finsbury (P.)	323,772	(*See London within the Bills of Mortality on other side*).	
Hownslow	3,514	Marylebone (P.) . . .	370,957
Staines	2,430		
Tower Hamlets (P.) . .	539,111		
Uxbridge	3,236		
Westminster (P.) . . .	241,611		

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 419; Sittings 352,220. ,, Other Denominations ,, 543; ,, 240,496.

EDUCATION { Day Schools 3,427; Day Scholars 200,257. Sunday Schools 589; Sunday Scholars 111,595

REGISTRATION COUNTY, MIDDLESEX, *Extra-Metropolitan* (Population in 1851 . . 150,606).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	750	35
Blacksmiths	602	15
Bricklayers	1,066	—
Butchers	637	14
Carpenters & Joiners	1,440	—
Clergymen	185	—
Drapers and Mercers	326	58
Farmers	792	50
Farm Labourers . .	8,859	948
Grocers	665	98
Masons	132	—
Physicians & Surgeons	218	—
Servants, Domestic	2,222	9,937
Shoemakers	1,271	101
Solicitors	163	—
Tailors	593	38
Market Gardeners & Nurserymen . .	2,978	24

BLIND, &c.

	M.	F.
Blind	57	85
Deaf and Dumb .	42	26
Paupers in Workhouses	1,048	862
Prisoners	—	—
Lunatics in Asylums	580	658

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Middlesex	89,088
Other Counties of England and Wales	57,253
Scotland	881
Ireland	2,113
Colonies and Foreign Parts	1,271

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors . .	12,430
	Spinsters . .	14,662
Married .	Husbands . .	24,235
	Wives . . .	24,289
Widowed .	Widowers . .	2,683
	Widows . .	5,891

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 4,411; DEATHS, 3,046; MARRIAGES, 851.

LONDON

(Within the Registrar-General's Bills of Mortality), comprising parts of the Counties of MIDDLESEX, SURREY, and KENT.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	2,362,236	Houses	Inhabited . 305,933
Males .	1,106,558		Uninhabited 16,643
Females	1,255,678		Building . 4,815

Area .	In Square Miles	122	To a Square Mile . . 19,375 persons. 2,509 houses.
	In Statute Acres	78,029	

POPULATION, 1801-1841.

1801 .	958,863
1811 .	1,138,815
1821 .	1,378,947
1831 .	1,654,994
1841 .	1,948,417

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	18
1811 1821 . . .	21
1821 1831 . . .	20
1831 1841 . . .	17
1841 1851 . . .	21
In 50 years	146
Annual rate	1·81

Population in Middlesex, 1,745,601; Surrey, 482,435; Kent, 134,200.

(*For the Districts of London, which are 36 in Number, see Table XII., page* 102).

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 458; Sittings 409,834. ,, Other Denominations ,, 639; ,, 281,889.

EDUCATION { Day Schools 4,561; Day Scholars 254,239. Sunday Schools 701; Sunday Scholars 138,600

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	11,580	543
Blacksmiths . . .	7,807	23
Bricklayers . . .	13,919	—
Butchers	9,586	216
Carpenters & Joiners	23,453	—
Clergymen	1,305	—
Drapers and Mercers	8,377	958
Grocers	7,853	698
Masons	4,578	—
Physicians & Surgeons	3,959	—
Servants, Domestic .	32,928	165,195
Shoemakers	30,855	7,158
Solicitors	4,931	—
Tailors	22,479	8,292

Chief Manufactures, &c.

	M.	F.
Beer	2,617	—
Coaches & Carriages	4,948	81
Engines, Machines, and Boilers . .	7,731	9
Leather and Skins	6,203	219
Printing	10,365	—
Ship Building . .	3,908	—
Silk	7,487	8,277
Watches and Clocks	4,847	—

BLIND, &c.

Blind	1,180	1,125
Deaf and Dumb .	783	542
Paupers in Workhouses	9,900	13,099
Prisoners	5,055	1,133
Lunatics in Asylums	1,852	2,309

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
London	1,456,727
Other Parts of England and Wales	725,367
Scotland	30,401
Ireland	108,548
Colonies and Foreign Parts	41,193

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors . .	196,857
	Spinsters . .	246,124
Married .	Husbands . .	398,624
	Wives . . .	406,266
Widowed .	Widowers . .	37,064
	Widows . .	110,028

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 78,300; DEATHS, 55,488; MARRIAGES, 26,084.

NORFOLK.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	442,714	Houses Inhabited	93,143
Males	215,254	Uninhabited	3,505
Females	227,460	Building	452

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801	273,479
1811	291,947
1821	344,368
1831	390,054
1841	412,664

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	7
1811 1821	18
1821 1831	13
1831 1841	6
1841 1851	7
In 50 years	62
Annual rate	·97

Area: In Square Miles 2,116; In Statute Acres 1,354,301. To a Square Mile 209 persons; 44 houses.

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Eastern Division, and 2 for the Western Division; Norwich 2, Yarmouth 2, King's Lynn 2, and Thetford 2; Total 12.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £2,463,893.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Attleborough	2,324	Harleston	1,509	Thetford (M. & P.)	4,075
Aylsham	2,184	Holt (P.)	1,726	Walsham North (P.)	2,911
Dereham East	3,372	King's Lynn (M & P.)	19,355	Wells-next-the-Sea	3,633
Diss	2,419	Norwich (M. & P.)	68,195	Wymondham	2,970
Downham Market	2,867	Swaffham	3,858	Yarmouth (M. & P.)	30,879
Fakenham (P.)	2,240				

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP: Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 719; Sittings 187,210
" Other Denominations " 722; " 125,703

EDUCATION: Day Schools . . 1,361; Day Scholars . . 53,706
Sunday Schools 782; Sunday Scholars 50,182

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 433,716).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	1,217	109
Blacksmiths	2,490	20
Bricklayers	3,065	—
Butchers	1,244	42
Carpenters & Joiners	4,348	—
Clergymen	677	—
Drapers & Mercers	624	276
Farmers	6,482	484
Farm Labourers	51,256	5,896
Grocers	1,402	271
Masons	280	—
Physicians & Surgeons	265	—
Servants, Domestic	2,406	16,159
Shoemakers	7,016	1,614
Solicitors	246	—
Tailors	2,461	589

Chief Manufactures and Products.

	M.	F.
Cotton	127	255
Fish	1,334	6
Flax, Linen	132	14
Rope and Hemp	542	321
Silk	2,227	3,449

BLIND, &c.

Blind	290	258
Deaf and Dumb	144	99
Paupers in Workhouses	2,178	1,904
Prisoners	402	28
Lunatics in Asylums	198	226

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Norfolk	390,086
Other Counties of England and Wales	41,081
Scotland	694
Ireland	1,082
Colonies and Foreign Parts	773

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	29,590
	Spinsters	33,528
Married	Husbands	75,124
	Wives	76,262
Widowed	Widowers	8,723
	Widows	16,277

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 14,345; DEATHS, 9,384; MARRIAGES, 3,177.

NORTHAMPTON.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	212,380	Houses Inhabited	43,942
Males	105,984	Uninhabited	1,538
Females	106,396	Building	227

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801	131,525
1811	141,353
1821	163,097
1831	179,336
1841	199,228

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	7
1811 1821	15
1821 1831	10
1831 1841	11
1841 1851	7
In 50 years	61
Annual rate	·96

Area: In Square Miles 985; In Statute Acres 630,358. To a Square Mile 216 persons; 45 houses.

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division, and 2 for the Southern Division; Northampton 2, and Peterborough 2; Total 8.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £1,297,200.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Brackley	2,157	Northampton (M. & P.)	26,657	Towcester	2,478
Daventry (M.)	4,430	Oundle	2,689	Wellingborough	5,061
Kettering	5,125	Peterborough (P.)	8,672		

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP: Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 292; Sittings 92,793
" Other Denominations " 300; " 67,604

EDUCATION: Day Schools . . 687; Day Scholars . . 26,524
Sunday Schools 426; Sunday Scholars 33,614

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 213,844).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	927	41
Blacksmiths	930	12
Bricklayers	501	—
Butchers	857	22
Carpenters & Joiners	1,709	—
Clergymen	340	—
Drapers & Mercers	397	32
Farmers	2,773	256
Farm Labourers	26,243	2,014
Grocers	676	183
Masons	1,058	—
Physicians & Surgeons	149	—
Servants, Domestic	1,442	6,744
Shoemakers	10,743	2,511
Solicitors	89	—
Tailors	1,253	36

Chief Manufactures and Products.

	M.	F.
Iron	200	—
Lace	42	10,322
Shoes	10,743	2,511
Silk	335	155

BLIND, &c.

Blind	109	109
Deaf and Dumb	71	46
Paupers in Workhouses	802	741
Prisoners	216	18
Lunatics in Asylums	151	142

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Northamptonshire	162,222
Other Counties of England and Wales	48,817
Scotland	581
Ireland	1,738
Colonies and Foreign Parts	486

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	15,803
	Spinsters	14,170
Married	Husbands	37,026
	Wives	37,045
Widowed	Widowers	4,653
	Widows	7,038

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 7,512; DEATHS, 4,193; MARRIAGES, 1,541.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 303,568 | Males . . 149,515 | Females . 154,053 | Houses . { Inhabited . . 47,737 | Uninhabited 2,064 | Building . . 386

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	168,078
1811 . .	183,269
1821 . .	212,589
1831 . .	236,959
1841 . .	266,020

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

		Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .		19
1811	1821 . . .	15
1821	1831 . . .	11
1831	1841 . . .	12
1841	1851 . . .	14
In 50 years		79
Annual rate.		1·17

Area . { In Square Miles 1,952 | In Statute Acres 1,249,299 | To a Square Mile . . . { 154 persons | 24 houses

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division and 2 for the Southern Division; Berwick-upon-Tweed, 2; Morpeth, 1; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2; and Tynemouth, 1; Total, 10.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £1,560,876.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Alnwick 6,231	Blythe 2,060	Newcastle-upon-Tyne (M. & P.) 87,784
Berwick-upon-Tweed (M. & P.) 15,094	Hexham 4,601	Tynemouth (M. & P.) . . 29,170
	Morpeth . . { M. . . . 4,096 { P. . . . 10,012	

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP . { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 154; Sittings 55,044
" Other Denominations " 334; " 93,239

EDUCATION . { Day Schools 642; Day Scholars 37,289
{ Sunday Schools 359; Sunday Scholars 29,687

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 303,568).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	453	62
Blacksmiths	3,034	6
Bricklayers	359	—
Butchers	1,089	34
Carpenters, Joiners .	2,877	—
Clergymen	160	—
Drapers and Mercers	963	62
Farmers	2,952	327
Farm Labourers . .	14,505	5,563
Grocers	1,300	503
Masons	2,510	—
Physicians & Surgeons	260	—
Servants, Domestic .	1,213	12,102
Shoemakers	3,452	185
Solicitors	153	—
Tailors	2,339	12
Engines, Machines, and Boilers . .	1,727	—
Fish	974	70
Flax, Linen . . .	198	291
Glass	770	64
Iron	1,560	—
Lead	1,712	2
Paper	165	111
Rope and Sailcloth	560	25
Shipbuilding . . .	1,042	—
Stone and Limestone	621	13
Woollen Cloth . .	217	28

Chief Manufactures and Products.

Chemicals	175	63
Coal	10,835	8
Earthenware	653	174

BLIND, &c.

Blind	169	166
Deaf and Dumb . .	91	76
Paupers in Workhouses	648	729
Prisoners	171	44
Lunatics in Asylums	42	35

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Northumberland	232,826
Other Counties in England and Wales	40,144
Scotland	16,325
Ireland	12,666
Colonies and Foreign Parts	1,607

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried .	Bachelors	28,362
	Spinsters .	25,492
Married . .	Husbands .	46,598
	Wives . .	47,996
Widowed .	Widowers .	5,502
	Widows . .	12,202

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 10,626; DEATHS, 6,221; MARRIAGES, 2,388.

NOTTINGHAM.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 270,427 | Males . . 132,263 | Females . 138,164 | Houses . { Inhabited . . 55,019 | Uninhabited. 1,502 | Building . . 250

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	140,350
1811 . .	162,964
1821 . .	186,873
1831 . .	225,327
1841 . .	249,910

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

		Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .		16
1811	1821 . . .	15
1821	1831 . . .	21
1831	1841 . . .	11
1841	1851 . . .	8
In 50 years		93
Annual rate.		1·32

Area . { In Square Miles 822 | In Statute Acres 526,076 | To a Square Mile . . . { 329 persons | 67 houses

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division and 2 for the Southern Division; East Retford 2, and Nottingham 2, in the Northern Division; and Newark 2 in the Southern Division; Total, 10.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £1,198,843.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Basford (par.) 10,093	Mansfield 10,012	Southwell 3,516
East Retford . { M. . . . 2,943 { P. . . . 46,054	Newark (M. & P.). . . . 11,330	Worksop 6,058
	Nottingham (M. & P.) . . 57,407	

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP . { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 248; Sittings 76,960
" Other Denominations " 382; " 83,274

EDUCATION . { Day Schools 739; Day Scholars 31,178
{ Sunday Schools 428; Sunday Scholars 43,938

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 294,380).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	574	41
Blacksmiths	1,395	11
Bricklayers	1,007	—
Butchers	1,156	14
Carpenters, Joiners .	2,020	—
Clergymen	265	—
Drapers and Mercers.	569	46
Farmers	3,878	448
Farm Labourers . .	19,647	2,184
Grocers	890	234
Masons	679	—
Physicians & Surgeons	167	—
Servants, Domestic .	1,608	9,911
Shoemakers	3,505	389
Solicitors	104	—
Tailors	1,920	45
Engine and Machines	582	—
Flax, Linen	77	8
Frame Makers . . .	544	30
Gloves	1,035	1,672
Iron	722	—
Lace	5,893	9,725
Nails	126	1
Needles	194	2
Silk	357	943
Stockings	13,649	8,589

Chief Manufactures and Products,

Coal	3,776	33
Cotton	883	1,387

BLIND, &c.

Blind	152	162
Deaf and Dumb . .	70	71
Paupers in Workhouses	717	624
Prisoners	202	14
Lunatics in Asylums	118	110

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Nottinghamshire	211,091
Other Counties in England and Wales	78,872
Scotland	759
Ireland	2,621
Colonies and Foreign Parts	1,037

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried .	Bachelors .	21,088
	Spinsters .	22,188
Married . .	Husbands .	50,643
	Wives . . .	50,589
Widowed .	Widowers .	5,906
	Widows . .	9,783

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 10,061; DEATHS, 6,331; MARRIAGES, 2,664.

OXFORD.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	170,439	Houses	Inhabited . . 34,398
Males	85,524		Uninhabited . 1,334
Females	84,915		Building . . 105

Area . { In Square Miles 739 / In Statute Acres 472,887 — To a Square Mile . . { 231 persons. / 47 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	111,977
1811 . .	120,376
1821 . .	138,224
1831 . .	153,526
1841 . .	163,127

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	7
1811 1821 . . .	15
1821 1831 . . .	11
1831 1841 . . .	6
1841 1851 . . .	5
In 50 years	52
Annual rate	·84

The County returns 3 Members to Parliament; Banbury, 1; Oxford City, 2; Oxford University, 2; Woodstock, 1; Total 9.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £1,012,365.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Banbury	(M.)	4,026	Chipping Norton (M.) . .	2,932	Thame 2,869
	(P.)	8,715	Henley-on-Thames . . .	3,733	Witney 3,099
Bicester		2,703	Oxford (M. & P.)	27,843	Woodstock (P.) 7,983

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP — Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 266; Sittings 79,270
,, Other Denominations ,, 238; ,, 36,625

EDUCATION — Day Schools 591; Day Scholars 23,498; Sunday Schools 314; Sunday Scholars 19,776

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 170,247).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	864	53
Blacksmiths	720	16
Bricklayers	339	—
Butchers	632	5
Carpenters & Joiners	1,545	—
Clergymen	420	—
Drapers and Mercers	345	40
Farmers	2,255	213
Farm Labourers . .	22,421	2,229
Grocers	616	143
Masons	1,174	—
Physicians & Surgeons	137	—
Servants, Domestic .	1,984	6,631
Shoemakers	1,742	177
Solicitors	85	—
Tailors	1,136	110

Chief Manufactures.

	M.	F.
Blankets	166	163
Gloves	191	1,963
Lace	8	1,770
Needles	76	30
Woollen Cloth . .	234	6

BLIND, &c.

Blind	96	78
Deaf and Dumb .	59	25
Paupers in Workhouses	847	755
Prisoners	171	20
Lunatics in Asylums	51	56

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Oxfordshire	124,901
Other Counties of England and Wales	44,125
Scotland	332
Ireland	474
Colonies and Foreign Parts	415

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors .	13,828
	Spinsters .	12,492
Married .	Husbands .	27,858
	Wives . .	27,883
Widowed.	Widowers .	4,165
	Widows . .	6,026

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 5,556; DEATHS, 3,661; MARRIAGES, 1,252.

RUTLAND.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	22,983	Houses	Inhabited . . 4,588
Males	11,801		Uninhabited . 153
Females	11,182		Building . . 14

Area . { In Square Miles 150 / In Statute Acres 95,805 — To a Square Mile . . { 154 persons. / 31 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	16,300
1811 . .	16,380
1821 . .	18,487
1831 . .	19,385
1841 . .	21,302

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 .	stationary.
1811 1821 . . .	13
1821 1831 . . .	5
1831 1841 . . .	10
1841 1851 . . .	8
In 50 years	41
Annual rate	·69

The County returns 2 Members to Parliament. There are no represented Boroughs in the County.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-51 . . £160,284.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Oakham . . . . . 2,800 | Uppingham 2,068

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP — Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 53; Sittings 13,362
,, Other Denominations ,, 38; ,, 5,168

EDUCATION — Day Schools 113; Day Scholars 3,405; Sunday Schools 58; Sunday Scholars 3,038

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 24,272).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	104	8
Blacksmiths . . .	116	2
Bricklayers	26	—
Butchers	113	3
Carpenters & Joiners	227	—
Clergymen	57	—
Drapers and Mercers	26	9
Farmers	680	95
Farm Labourers . .	2,897	14
Grocers	71	17
Masons	166	—
Physicians & Surgeons	16	—
Servants, Domestic .	364	1,244
Shoemakers	236	18
Solicitors	6	—
Tailors	173	5

BLIND, &c.

	M.	F.
Blind	15	13
Deaf and Dumb . . .	6	8
Paupers in Workhouses	119	72
Prisoners	24	1
Lunatics in Asylums .	—	—

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Rutland	15,261
Other Counties of England and Wales	8,864
Scotland	29
Ireland	82
Colonies and Foreign Parts	36

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors . .	2,129
	Spinsters . .	1,830
Married .	Husbands . .	3,940
	Wives . . .	3,941
Widowed	Widowers . .	530
	Widows . . .	890

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 748; DEATHS, 401; MARRIAGES, 178.

SALOP.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	229,341	Houses	Inhabited 45,648
Males	114,340		Uninhabited 2,062
Females	115,001		Building 116

Area	In Square Miles	1,291
	In Statute Acres	826,055

To a Square Mile { 178 persons. 35 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801	169,248
1811	184,973
1821	198,311
1831	213,518
1841	225,820

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	9
1811 1821	7
1821 1831	8
1831 1841	6
1841 1851	2
In 50 years	36
Annual rate	·61

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division; and 2 for the Southern Division; Shrewsbury 2, Bridgnorth 2, Ludlow 2, and Wenlock 2; Total 12.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £1,563,311.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Bishops Castle	1,961	Ludlow (M.)	4,691	Wellington	4,601
Bridgnorth (M.)	6,172	Ludlow (P.)	5,376	Wem (P.)	3,747
Bridgnorth (P.)	7,610	Newport	2,906	Wenlock (M.)	18,728
Clun (tp.)	984	Oswestry (M.)	4,817	Wenlock (P.)	20,588
Drayton Magna	4,163	Shiffnal (t.)	1,958	Whitchurch	3,619
Ellesmere	2,087	Shrewsbury (M. & P.)	19,681		

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 291; Sittings 95,451
" Other Denominations " 388; " 56,902

EDUCATION { Day Schools 559; Day Scholars 25,254
Sunday Schools 298; Sunday Scholars. 22,705

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 244,898).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	181	83
Blacksmiths	1,970	14
Bricklayers	1,258	—
Butchers	995	25
Carpenters, Joiners	1,563	—
Clergymen	350	—
Drapers and Mercers	525	29
Farmers	4,825	593
Farm Labourers	26,444	2,262
Grocers	746	179
Masons	790	—
Physicians & Surgeons	216	—
Servants, Domestic	2,110	12,863
Shoemakers	3,167	206
Solicitors	164	—
Tailors	1,652	17

Chief Manufactures and Products.

	M.	F.
Carpet and Rugs	303	43
Coal	4,662	611
Earthenware	300	279
Iron	3,145	182
Lead	377	1
Stone and Limestone	904	129
Thread	—	188

BLIND, &c.

Blind	175	124
Deaf and Dumb	74	90
Paupers in Workhouses	824	773
Prisoners	155	25
Lunatics in Asylums	129	128

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Shropshire	187,807
Other Counties of England and Wales	53,442
Scotland	503
Ireland	2,757
Colonies and Foreign Parts	389

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	22,038
	Spinsters	19,415
Married	Husbands	39,055
	Wives	39,555
Widowed	Widowers	5,089
	Widows	8,939

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 7,014; DEATHS, 5,041; MARRIAGES, 1618.

SOMERSET.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	443,916	Houses	Inhabited 85,054
Males	211,045		Uninhabited 4,912
Females	232,871		Building 393

Area	In Square Miles	1,636
	In Statute Acres	1,047,220

To a Square Mile { 271 persons. 52 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801	273,577
1811	302,836
1821	355,789
1831	403,795
1841	435,599

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	10
1811 1821	17
1821 1831	13
1831 1841	8
1841 1851	2
In 50 years	62
Annual rate	·97

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Eastern Division, and 2 for the Western Division; Bath 2, Frome 1, Wells 2, Bridgwater 2, and Taunton 2; Total 13.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £3,111,703.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Axbridge (par.)	939	Bath (M. & P.)	54,240	Bridgwater (M. & P.)	10,317
Chard (M.)	2,291	Crewkerne	3,303	Frome (P.)	10,148
Glastonbury (M.)	3,125	Ilminster (par.)	3,299	Petherton, South	2,165
Shepton Mallet	3,885	Taunton (P.)	14,176	Wellington	3,926
Wells (M. & P.)	4,736	Wincanton (par.)	2,488	Yeovil	5,985

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 553; Sittings 181,484
" Other Denominations " 576; " 120,327

EDUCATION { Day Schools 1,381; Day Scholars 53,720
Sunday Schools 719; Sunday Scholars. 56,090

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 456,259).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	1,599	123
Blacksmiths	2,491	12
Bricklayers	152	—
Butchers	1,889	33
Carpenters, Joiners	4,965	—
Clergymen	708	—
Drapers and Mercers	849	357
Farmers	8,010	643
Farm Labourers	38,678	7,034
Grocers	979	368
Masons	4,602	—
Physicians & Surgeons	443	—
Servants, Domestic	3,642	21,261
Shoemakers	5,690	1,051
Solicitors	340	—
Tailors	2,735	517

Chief Manufactures and Products.

	M.	F.
Coal	5,274	15
Cotton	17	132
Earthenware	147	38
Flax, Linen	352	561
Glass	152	3
Gloves	1,156	8,050
Lace	368	417
Paper	130	184
Pins	—	181
Rope and Sailcloth	813	319
Silk	355	1,696
Stone and Limestone	570	35
Woollen Cloth	1,841	1,737

BLIND, &c.

Blind	305	282
Deaf and Dumb	164	151
Paupers in Workhouses	1,906	1,815
Prisoners	506	87
Lunatics in Asylums	245	285

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Somersetshire	363,960
Other Counties of England and Wales	86,948
Scotland	838
Ireland	2,222
Colonies and Foreign Parts	2,291

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	30,675
	Spinsters	41,411
Married	Husbands	74,853
	Wives	75,963
Widowed	Widowers	8,288
	Widows	18,391

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 14,121; DEATHS, 9,432; MARRIAGES, 3,193.

STAFFORD.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	608,716	Houses	Inhabited 116,273
Males	310,032		Uninhabited 4,668
Females	298,684		Building 958

Area: In Square Miles 1,138; In Statute Acres 728,468. To a Square Mile: 535 persons, 102 houses.

POPULATION, 1840–41.

1801	242,693
1811	294,540
1821	345,972
1831	409,480
1841	509,472

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	21
1811 1821	17
1821 1831	18
1831 1841	24
1841 1851	20
In 50 years	151
Annual rate	1·85

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division and 2 for the Southern Division; Lichfield, 2; Newcastle-under-Lyme, 2; Stafford, 2; Stoke-upon-Trent, 2; Tamworth, 2; Walsall, 1; Wolverhampton, 2; Total, 17.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £2,833,602.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Burton-upon Trent	7,934	Stafford (M. & P.)	11,829	Uttoxeter	3,468
Leek	8,877	Stoke-upon-Trent (P.)	84,027	Walsall (M. & P.)	25,680
Lichfield (M. & P.)	7,012	Stone	3,443	Wednesbury	11,914
Newcastle-under-Lyme (M. & P.)	10,569	Tamworth (M.)	4,059	West Bromwich (par.)	34,591
Rugeley	3,054	Tamworth (P.)	8,655	Wolverhampton (M.)	49,985
		Tunstall (Tp.)	9,566	Wolverhampton (P.)	119,748

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP. Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 317; Sittings 163,856
,, Other Denominations ,, 546; ,, 140,436

EDUCATION. Day Schools 1,318; Day Scholars 66,187
Sunday Schools 643; Sunday Scholars 93,572

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 630,545).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	752	103
Blacksmiths	3,916	—
Bricklayers	3,641	—
Butchers	2,261	48
Carpenters, Joiners	3,333	—
Clergymen	403	—
Drapers and Mercers	1,131	79
Farmers	5,876	642
Farm Labourers	24,326	1,439
Grocers	1,941	359
Masons	1,070	—
Physicians & Surgeons	345	—
Servants, Domestic	2,724	22,064
Shoemakers	8,557	1,782
Solicitors	253	—
Tailors	2,971	551
Chief Manufactures and Products.		
Chains and Anchors	959	—
Chemicals	319	27
Coal	26,158	599
Cotton	341	679
Earthenware	16,106	9,027
Engines and Machines	2,411	—
Glass	857	93
Guns	1,182	15
Iron	17,176	—
Nails	4,156	5,057
Silk	1,760	2,251
Stone & Limestone	3,285	665
BLIND, &C.		
Blind	330	253
Deaf and Dumb	172	167
Paupers in Workhouses	1,372	1,284
Prisoners	511	56
Lunatics in Asylums	194	146

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Staffordshire	445,264
Other Counties in England	166,259
Scotland	1,683
Ireland	15,853
Colonies and Foreign Parts	1,486

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	50,624
	Spinsters	35,959
Married	Husbands	107,532
	Wives	106,528
Widowed	Widowers	10,856
	Widows	18,103

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 24,950; DEATHS, 15,867; MARRIAGES, 5,990.

SUFFOLK.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	337,215	Houses	Inhabited 69,282
Males	166,308		Uninhabited 3,107
Females	170,907		Building 449

Area: In Square Miles 1,481; In Statute Acres 947,681. To a Square Mile: 228 persons, 47 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801	214,404
1811	233,963
1821	271,541
1831	296,317
1841	315,073

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	9
1811 1821	16
1821 1831	9
1831 1841	6
1841 1851	7
In 50 years	57
Annual rate	·91

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Eastern Division and 2 for the Western Division; Ipswich, 2; Bury St. Edmunds, 2; Eye, 1; Total, 9.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £1,834,252.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Beccles (M.)	4,398	Eye (P.)	7,531	Mildenhall High Town	1,760
Brandon	2,622	Framlingham (par.)	2,450	Saxmundham (par.)	1,180
Bungay	3,841	Hadleigh	3,338	Southwold (M.)	2,109
Bury St. Edmunds (M. & P.)	13,900	Halesworth	2,529	Stowmarket	3,161
Clare (par.)	1,769	Ipswich (M. & P.)	32,914	Sudbury (M.)	6,043
Eye (M.)	2,587	Lowestoft	6,580	Woodbridge	5,161

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP. Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 519; Sittings 161,398
,, Other Denominations ,, 376; ,, 87,942

EDUCATION. Day Schools 1,070; Day Scholars 41,331
Sunday Schools 541; Sunday Scholars 37,470

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 336,136).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	770	93
Blacksmiths	1,999	25
Bricklayers	2,194	—
Butchers	896	23
Carpenters, Joiners	3,155	—
Clergymen	542	—
Drapers and Mercers	534	93
Farmers	5,196	445
Farm Labourers	45,828	4,023
Grocers	1,108	275
Masons	174	—
Physicians & Surgeons	232	—
Servants, Domestic	2,071	11,706
Shoemakers	3,979	415
Solicitors	157	—
Tailors	1,657	317
Chief Manufactures and Products.		
Cotton	101	—
Engines and Machines	275	—
Hair	162	275
Hemp and Ropes	290	116
Iron	515	—
Lace	—	196
Paper	65	94
Straw-plait	131	2,187
Worsted	11	132
BLIND, &C.		
Blind	183	191
Deaf and Dumb	111	84
Paupers in Workhouses	2,542	1,961
Prisoners	367	32
Lunatics in Asylums	121	145

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Suffolk	290,424
Other Counties in England and Wales	43,960
Scotland	392
Ireland	704
Colonies and Foreign Parts	656

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	22,532
	Spinsters	23,513
Married	Husbands	57,395
	Wives	57,876
Widowed	Widowers	7,323
	Widows	11,727

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 11,366; DEATHS, 6,834; MARRIAGES, 2,294.

SURREY.

POLULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	683,082	Houses	Inhabited 108,822
Males	325,041		Uninhabited 5,770
Females	358,041		Building 1,540

Area. In Square Miles 748; In Statute Acres 478,792. To a Square Mile: 910 persons; 145 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801	268,233
1811	323,851
1821	399,417
1831	486,434
1841	584,036

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	20
1811 1821	23
1821 1831	22
1831 1841	20
1841 1851	17
In 50 years	154
Annual rate	1·88

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Eastern Division and 2 for the Western Division; Lambeth 2, Reigate 1, Southwark 2; Total 11.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850–1 . . £3,964,049.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Chertsey (par.)	6,025	Farnham (tp.)	3,572	Lambeth (P.)	251,345
Croydon (par.)	20,031	Godalming (M.)	2,218.	Reigate (P.)	4,927
Dorking (par.)	5,996	Guildford (M. & P.)	6,740	Richmond (par.)	9,255
Epsom (par.)	4,129	Kingston-on-Thames (M.)	6,279	Southwark (P.)	172,863

Religious Worship: Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 262; Sittings 151,662; Other Denominations ,, 284; ,, 86,231;

Education: Day Schools . . 1,792; Day Scholars . . 85,213; Sunday Schools 363; Sunday Scholars 44,422

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 202,521).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	807	45
Blacksmiths	983	8
Bricklayers	1,835	—
Butchers	750	18
Carpenters, Joiners	2,153	—
Clergymen	266	—
Drapers and Mercers	423	71
Farmers	1,823	118
Farm Labourers	20,217	725
Grocers	909	138
Masons	222	—
Physicians & Surgeons	220	—
Servants, Domestic	3,287	12,654
Shoemakers	1,734	85
Solicitors	201	—
Tailors	875	22

Chief Manufactures.

	M.	F.
Calico-printing	193	2
Gardeners	2,870	90
Paper	216	106

Blind, &c.

Blind	81	91
Deaf and Dumb	65	39
Paupers in Work-houses	1,962	1,555
Prisoners	56	16
Lunatics in Asylums	6	10

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Surrey	133,617
Other Counties of England and Wales	64,527
Scotland	1,018
Ireland	1,670
Colonies and Foreign Parts	1,689

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	17,440
	Spinsters	17,665
Married	Husbands	32,406
	Wives	32,351
Widowed	Widowers	4,090
	Widows	7,073

In 1851:—Births, 5,977; Deaths, 3,491; Marriages, 1,153.

SUSSEX.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	336,844	Houses	Inhabited 58,663
Males	165,772		Uninhabited 2,247
Females	171,072		Building 606

Area. In Square Miles 1,461; In Statute Acres 934,851. To a Square Mile: 230 persons; 40 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801	159,471
1811	190,343
1821	233,328
1831	272,644
1841	300,075

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	19
1811 1821	23
1821 1831	17
1831 1841	10
1841 1851	15
In 50 years	111
Annual rate	1·50

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Eastern Division and 2 for the Western Division; Brighton 2, Hastings 2, Lewes 2, Rye 1, Arundel 1, Chichester 2, Horsham 1, Midhurst 1, New Shoreham 2; Total 18.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850–1 . . £1,795,721.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Arundel (M. & P.)	2,748	Hastings (M.)	16,966	Petworth	2,427
Bognor	1,913	Hastings (P.)	17,011	Rye (M.)	4,071
Brighton (P.)	69,673	Horsham (P.)	5,947	Rye (P.)	8,541
Chichester (M. & P.)	8,662	Lewes (P.)	9,533	Shoreham New (P.)	30,553
Cuckfield (par.)	3,196	Littlehampton	2,436	Winchelsea (par.)	778
Eastbourne (par.)	3,433	Midhurst (P.)	7,021	Worthing	5,370
Grinstead, East	3,820				

Religious Worship: Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 350; Sittings 132,327; Other Denominations ,, 267; ,, 58,195;

Education: Day Schools . . 1,178; Day Scholars . . 46,169; Sunday Schools 363; Sunday Scholars 29,570

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 339,604).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	1,173	115
Blacksmiths	1,730	26
Bricklayers	3,032	—
Butchers	1,283	—
Carpenters, Joiners	3,563	—
Clergymen	522	—
Drapers and Mercers	893	72
Farmers	3,974	241
Farm Labourers	37,888	1,877
Grocers	1,469	191
Masons	345	—
Physicians & Surgeons	363	—
Servants, Domestic	3,660	19,763
Shoemakers	3,481	315
Solicitors	232	—
Tailors	1,574	63

Chief Product.

	M.	F.
Fish	915	12

Blind, &c.

Blind	170	160
Deaf and Dumb	104	101
Paupers in Work-houses	2,181	1,778
Prisoners	226	51
Lunatics in Asylums	39	30

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Sussex	274,252
Other Counties of England and Wales	59,985
Scotland	1,076
Ireland	2,056
Colonies and Foreign Parts	2,235

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	26,842
	Spinsters	28,233
Married	Husbands	54,028
	Wives	54,860
Widowed	Widowers	7,028
	Widows	11,173

In 1851:—Births, 10,727; Deaths, 6,475; Marriages, 2,433.

WARWICK.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons. 475,013	Houses	Inhabited	96,731
Males . 232,411		Uninhabited	4,596
Females 242,602		Building	992

Area . { In Square Miles 881 / In Statute Acres 563,946 — To a Square Mile . . { 539 persons. / 110 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801 . .	206,798
1811 . .	228,906
1821 . .	274,482
1831 . .	336,645
1841 . .	401,703

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	10
1811 1821 . . .	20
1821 1831 . . .	23
1831 1841 . . .	19
1841 1851 . . .	19
In 50 years	130
Annual rate	1·68

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division and 2 for the Southern Division; Birmingham, 2; Coventry, 2; Warwick, 2; Total, 10.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-51 . . £2,430,861.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Alcester	2,027	Kenilworth	3,140	Stratford-on-Avon (M.) . .	3,372
Atherstone (par.) . . .	3,819	Leamington	15,692	Sutton Coldfield (par.) . .	4,574
Birmingham (M. & P.) .	232,841	Nuneaton	4,859	Warwick (M. & P.) . . .	10,973
Coventry { (M.) . . .	36,208	Rugby	6,317		
Coventry { (P.) . . .	36,812				

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 278; Sittings 128,525 / „ Other Denominations „ 315; „ 89,587

EDUCATION { Day Schools 1,101; Day Scholars 51,161 / Sunday Schools 418; Sunday Scholars 49,411

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 480,120).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	1,306	115
Blacksmiths . . .	2,239	27
Bricklayers . . .	2,862	—
Butchers	1,846	51
Carpenters, Joiners	4,010	—
Clergymen	436	—
Drapers and Mercers	1,114	101
Farmers	3,644	384
Farm Labourers .	22,949	1,706
Grocers	1,364	115
Masons	933	—
Physicians & Surgeons	393	—
Servants, Domestic	4,019	20,689
Shoemakers	5,450	1,089
Solicitors	207	—
Tailors	3,169	418

Chief Manufactures.

	M.	F.
Brass Founders . .	4,946	—
Buttons	2,491	2,902
Coal	1,710	5
Engines & Machines	1,413	—
Glass	1,205	160
Gloves	13	390
Guns	2,866	142
Iron	2,195	—
Nails	696	214
Needles	1,269	1,106
Ribbons	4,196	4,928
Silk	3,639	9,531
Silversmith . . .	2,627	—
Toys	761	174
Watches	2,219	52
Wire	946	—

BLIND, &c.

Blind	227	236
Deaf and Dumb .	129	108
Paupers in Workhouses	1,100	988
Prisoners	541	110
Lunatics in Asylums	186	196

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Warwickshire	332,237
Other Counties of England and Wales	131,912
Scotland	2,902
Ireland	1,951
Colonies and Foreign Parts	11,894
	2,126

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors . .	35,733
	Spinsters . .	35,110
Married .	Husbands . .	83,601
	Wives . . .	83,515
Widowed	Widowers .	8,382
	Widows . .	16,564

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 17,639; DEATHS, 11,868; MARRIAGES, 4,576.

WESTMORELAND.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 58,287	Houses	Inhabited	11,217
Males . 29,079		Uninhabited	533
Females . 29,208		Building	87

Area . { In Square Miles 758 / In Statute Acres 485,432 — To a Square Mile . . { 77 persons. / 15 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-1841.

1801 . .	40,805
1811 . .	45,922
1821 . .	51,359
1831 . .	55,041
1841 . .	56,454

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	12
1811 1821 . . .	12
1821 1831 . . .	7
1831 1841 . . .	3
1841 1851 . . .	3
In 50 years	43
Annual rate	·72

The County returns 2 Members to Parliament, and the Borough of Kendal returns 1; Total 3.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1. . . £353,032.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Appleby . . . . . 1,294 | Kendal (M. & P.) 11,829

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 78; Sittings 24,788 / „ Other Denominations „ 87; „ 15,451

EDUCATION { Day Schools 214; Day Scholars 8,978 / Sunday Schools 121; Sunday Scholars 7,516

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 58,387).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	18	102
Blacksmiths . . .	334	1
Bricklayers . . .	2	—
Butchers	149	8
Carpenters & Joiners	628	—
Clergymen	98	—
Drapers and Mercers	116	18
Farmers	2,333	216
Farm Labourers . .	4,392	1,157
Grocers	241	118
Masons	526	—
Physicians & Surgeons	50	—
Servants, Domestic	318	2,512
Shoemakers	620	27
Solicitors	28	—
Tailors	458	2

Chief Manufactures and Products.

	M.	F.
Carpet	119	—
Flax	294	364
Lead	325	—
Wood Tools	490	—
Woollen Cloth . . .	668	297
Worsted	40	50

BLIND, &c.

Blind	31	19
Deaf and Dumb . . .	18	18
Paupers in Workhouses	210	195
Prisoners	28	5
Lunatics in Asylums .	—	—

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Westmoreland	44,685
Other Counties of England and Wales	12,433
Scotland	521
Ireland	607
Colonies and Foreign Parts	141

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors .	5,713
	Spinsters .	5,288
Married .	Husbands .	8,623
	Wives . . .	8,615
Widowed .	Widowers .	1,384
	Widows . .	2,139

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 1,799; DEATHS, 1,064; MARRIAGES, 378.

WILTS.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	254,221	Houses Inhabited	51,667
Males	125,728	Uninhabited	2,250
Females	128,493	Building	176

Area { In Square Miles 1,352 / In Statute Acres 865,092 } To a Square Mile { 188 persons. / 38 horses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801	183,820
1811	191,853
1821	219,574
1831	237,244
1841	256,280

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	4
1811 1821	14
1821 1831	8
1831 1841	8
1841 1851	1
In 50 years	38
Annual rate	·65

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division and 2 for the Southern Division; Calne 1, Chippenham 2, Cricklade 2, Devizes 2, Malmesbury 1, Marlborough 2, Salisbury 2, Westbury 1, Wilton 1; Total 18.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850–1 . . £1,474,625.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Bradford	4,240	Devizes (M. & P.)	6,554	Salisbury (M. & P.)	11,657
Calne (M.)	2,544	Malmesbury (P.)	6,998	Trowbridge	10,157
Calne (P.)	5,195	Marlborough (M.)	3,908	Warminster	4,220
Chippenham (M.)	1,707	Marlborough (P.)	5,135	Westbury (P.)	7,029
Chippenham (P.)	6,283	Melksham	2,931	Wilton (P.)	8,607
Cricklade (P.)	35,503				

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 352; Sittings 117,258; / ,, Other Denominations ,, 402; ,, 79,336;

Education { Day Schools . . 774; Day Scholars . . 34,844 / Sunday Schools 478; Sunday Scholars 37,624

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 240,966).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	808	77
Blacksmiths	1,289	11
Bricklayers	508	—
Butchers	589	23
Carpenters & Joiners	2,355	—
Clergymen	356	—
Drapers & Mercers	451	93
Farmers	3,204	278
Farm Labourers	33,003	8,100
Grocers	685	198
Masons	1,390	—
Physicians & Surgeons	165	—
Servants, Domestic	1,755	8,848
Shoemakers	2,480	245
Solicitors	128	—
Tailors	1,101	128

Chief Manufactures and Products.

	M.	F.
Carpet and Rug	50	—
Cotton	1	61
Engines & Machines	287	—
Flax and Linen	122	92
Hemp and Ropes	167	57
Iron	149	—
Lace	3	39
Silk	60	471
Stone & Limestone	326	3
Woollen Cloth	3,612	3,668

BLIND, &c.

Blind	146	146
Deaf and Dumb	95	74
Paupers in Workhouses	1,411	1,327
Prisoners	190	24
Lunatics in Asylums	319	322

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Wiltshire	209,070
Other Counties of England and Wales	30,289
Scotland	361
Ireland	709
Colonies and Foreign Parts	537

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	16,673
	Spinsters	18,127
Married	Husbands	40,168
	Wives	40,444
Widowed	Widowers	5,208
	Widows	8,625

In 1851:—Births, 7,772; Deaths, 5,033; Marriages, 1,638.

WORCESTER.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	276,926	Houses Inhabited	55,639
Males	136,956	Uninhabited	2,723
Females	139,970	Building	337

Area { In Square Miles 738 / In Statute Acres 472,165 } To a Square Mile { 375 persons. / 75 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801	146,441
1811	168,982
1821	194,074
1831	222,655
1841	248,460

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	15
1811 1821	15
1821 1831	15
1831 1841	12
1841 1851	12
In 50 years	89
Annual rate	1·28

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Eastern Division and 2 for the Western Division; Droitwich 1, Dudley 1, Evesham 2, Bewdley 1, Kidderminster 2, Worcester 2; Total 12.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850–1 . . £1,427,746.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Bewdley (M.)	3,124	Dudley (P.)	37,962	Stourbridge	7,847
Bewdley (P.)	7,318	Evesham (M. & P.)	4,605	Tenbury	1,133
Bromsgrove	4,426	Kidderminster (M. & P.)	18,462	Worcester (M. & P.)	27,528
Droitwich (M.)	3,125	Oldbury	5,114		
Droitwich (P.)	7,096				

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 244; Sittings 88,548; / ,, Other Denominations ,, 245; ,, 58,547;

Education { Day Schools . . 701; Day Scholars . . 30,557 / Sunday Schools 341; Sunday Scholars 35,221

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 258,733).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	499	54
Blacksmiths	1,662	25
Bricklayers	1,068	—
Butchers	843	27
Carpenters & Joiners	1,906	—
Clergymen	331	—
Drapers & Mercers	422	30
Farmers	2,834	359
Farm Labourers	15,786	1,792
Grocers	627	125
Masons	568	—
Physicians & Surgeons	198	—
Servants, Domestic	2,610	12,360
Shoemakers	2,773	441
Solicitors	231	—
Tailors	1,247	117

Chief Manufactures and Products.

	M.	F.
Carpet and Rug	3,423	—
Chains and Anchors	509	—
Coals	2,306	87
Earthenware	310	119
Engines & Machines	565	—
Glass	1,313	119
Gloves	573	4,267
Iron	3,808	—
Nails	5,150	4,337
Needles	743	737
Salt	136	33
Worsted	85	344

BLIND, &c.

Blind	147	142
Deaf and Dumb	130	93
Paupers in Workhouses	761	706
Prisoners	188	35
Lunatics in Asylums	46	53

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Worcestershire	167,294
Other Counties of England and Wales	88,177
Scotland	573
Ireland	2,084
Colonies and Foreign Parts	605

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	20,091
	Spinsters	20,493
Married	Husbands	43,158
	Wives	43,255
Widowed	Widowers	4,898
	Widows	8,972

In 1851:—Births, 8,591; Deaths, 5,365; Marriages, 2,275.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	220,983	Houses — Inhabited	44,363
Males	109,443	Uninhabited	2,964
Females	111,540	Building	385

POPULATION, 1801-41.	
1801	111,192
1811	133,975
1821	154,643
1831	168,891
1841	194,936

INCREASE OF POPULATION.	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	20
1811 1821	15
1821 1831	9
1831 1841	15
1841 1851	12
In 50 years	97
Annual rate	1·26

Area — In Square Miles 1,201; In Statute Acres 768,419 | To a Square Mile — 182 persons, 37 houses

The East Riding of Yorkshire returns 2 Members to Parliament; Beverley, 2; Hull, 2; Total, 6.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1, for the entire County of York £8,180,661.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Beverley	M. 8,915; P. 10,058	Driffield, Great	3,792	Hull (M. & P.)	84,690
Bridlington	2,432	Howden	2,235	Pocklington	2,546

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP — Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 235; Sittings 70,921
" Other Denominations " 435; " 86,782

EDUCATION — Day Schools 781; Day Scholars 29,044; Sunday Schools 318; Sunday Scholars 23,267

CITY OF YORK.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	36,303	Houses — Inhabited	7,077
Males	16,977	Uninhabited	415
Females	19,326	Building	91

PARLIAMENTARY LIMITS — Persons 40,359

POPULATION, 1801-41.	
1801	16,846
1811	19,099
1821	21,711
1831	26,260
1841	28,842

INCREASE OF POPULATION.	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	13
1811 1821	14
1821 1831	21
1831 1841	10
1141 1151	26
In 50 years	116
Annual rate	1·55

Area — In Square miles 4; In Statute Acres 2,720 | To a Square Mile — 8,542 persons, 1,665 houses

The City returns 2 Members to Parliament.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP — Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 24; Sittings 12,181
" Other Denominations " 16; " 11,469

EDUCATION — Day Schools 94; Day Scholars 5,784; Sunday Schools 24; Sunday Scholars 3,972

YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING (WITH YORK).

REGISTRATION LIMITS (Population in 1851 . . . 254,352).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	318	28
Blacksmiths	1,380	9
Bricklayers	1,380	—
Butchers	1,121	16
Carpenters, Joiners	2,438	—
Clergymen	257	—
Drapers & Mercers	673	49
Farmers	4,270	284
Farm Labourers	19,098	1,392
Grocers	1,150	243
Masons	428	—
Physicians & Surgeons	233	—
Servants, Domestic	1,362	13,479
Shoemakers	3,549	344
Solicitors	199	—
Tailors	2,381	28

Chief Manufactures and Products.	M.	F.
Cotton	994	1,256
Engines, Machines, and Boilers	712	—
Flax	304	109
Glass	203	4
Iron	256	—
Ropes & Sailcloth	430	34
Ships	633	—

BLIND, &c.		
Blind	178	138
Deaf and Dumb	64	50
Paupers in Workhouses	591	545
Prisoners	377	60
Lunatics in Asylums	385	405

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Yorkshire	216,512
Other Counties in England and Wales	28,244
Scotland	2,031
Ireland	6,052
Colonies and Foreign Parts	1,513

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	21,897
	Spinsters	20,501
Married	Husbands	42,174
	Wives	43,407
Widowed	Widowers	4,603
	Widows	10,090

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 8,368
DEATHS, 5,671; MARRIAGES, 2,604.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	215,214	Houses	Inhabited 44,446
Males	106,710		Uninhabited 2,343
Females	108,504		Building 224

POPULATION, 1801–41.	
1801	158,927
1111	170,127
1821	188,178
1831	192,206
1841	204,701

INCREASE OF POPULATION.	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	7
1811 1821	11
1821 1831	2
1831 1841	6
1841 1851	5
In 50 years	35
Annual rate	·61

Area: In Square Miles 2,109; In Statute Acres 1,350,121. To a Square Mile: 102 persons; 21 houses.

The North Riding of Yorkshire returns 2 Members to Parliament; Malton 2, Northallerton 1, Richmond 2, Scarborough 2, Thirsk 1, Whitby 2, and York City 2; Total 14.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Malton (P.)	7,661	Richmond	M. 4,106	Stokesley	2,040
Northallerton (P.)	4,995		P. 4,969	Thirsk (P.)	5,319
Pickering	2,511	Scarborough (M. & P.)	12,915	Whitby (P.)	10,989

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP: Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 301; Sittings 86,149
Other Denominations 542; 100,932

EDUCATION: Day Schools 794; Day Scholars 29,568
Sunday Schools 452; Sunday Scholars 26,412

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 194,644).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	151	44
Blacksmiths	1,363	4
Bricklayers	430	—
Butchers	702	6
Carpenters, Joiners	2,145	—
Clergymen	232	—
Drapers and Mercers	427	23
Farmers	6,724	730
Farm Labourers	18,680	2,581
Grocers	841	225
Masons	1,050	—
Physicians & Surgeons	177	—
Servants, Domestic	1,103	9,351
Shoemakers	2,892	95
Solicitors	104	—
Tailors	1,852	7

Chief Manufactures and Products.

	M.	F.
Chemicals	—	—
Coals	290	—
Fish	705	—
Flax	723	—
Iron	357	—
Lead	1,505	67
Paper	62	61
Ropes and Sailcloth	229	22
Ships	260	—
Stone and Limestone	151	5
Worsted	134	10

BLIND, &c.

Blind	140	122
Deaf and Dumb	60	51
Paupers in Workhouses	422	422
Prisoners	159	51
Lunatics in Asylums	—	—

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Yorkshire	180,445
Other Counties of England and Wales	11,698
Scotland	798
Ireland	1,323
Colonies and Foreign Parts	380

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	17,065
	Spinsters	15,726
Married	Husbands	30,830
	Wives	31,670
Widowed	Widowers	4,351
	Widows	7,517

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 6,202; DEATHS, 3,496; MARRIAGES, 1,397.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	1,325,495	Houses	Inhabited 264,302
Males	659,619		Uninhabited 10,970
Females	665,876		Building 2,507

POPULATION, 1801–41.	
1801	572,168
1811	662,875
1821	809,363
1831	984,609
1841	1,163,580

INCREASE OF POPULATION.	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811	16
1811 1821	22
1821 1831	22
1831 1841	18
1841 1851	14
In 50 years	132
Annual rate	1·69

Area: In Square Miles 2,669; In Statute Acres 1,708,026. To a Square Mile: 496 persons; 99 houses.

The West Riding of Yorkshire returns 2 Members to Parliament; Bradford 2, Halifax 2, Huddersfield 1, Knaresborough 2, Leeds 2, Pontefract 2, Ripon 2, Sheffield 2, and Wakefield 1; Total 18.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Barnsley	13,437	Harrogate	3,678	Pontefract	M. 5,106	Skipton	4,962
Bingley	5,019	Huddersfield (P.)	30,880		P. 11,515	Sowerby Bridge	4,365
Bradford (M. & P.)	103,778	Keighley	13,050	Ripon (M. & P.)	6,080	Tadcaster	2,527
Dewsbury	5,033	Knaresborough (P.)	5,536	Rotherham	6,325	Thorne	2,820
Doncaster (M.)	12,052	Leeds (M. & P.)	172,270	Selby	5,109	Wakefield	M. 22,065
Goole	4,722	Otley	4,522	Sheffield (M. & P.)	135,310		P. 22,057
Halifax (M. & P.)	33,582						

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP: Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 583; Sittings 288,348
Other Denominations 1,475; 427,429

EDUCATION: Day Schools 3,015; Day Scholars 162,296
Sunday Schools 1,692; Sunday Scholars 224,018

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 1,340,051).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	383	820
Blacksmiths	5,927	23
Bricklayers	2,121	—
Butchers	4,517	83
Carpenters, Joiners	9,384	—
Clergymen	717	—
Drapers and Mercers	2,447	282
Farmers	16,560	1,745
Farm Labourers	36,993	4,770
Grocers	4,746	998
Masons	10,823	—
Physicians & Surgeons	754	—
Servants, Domestic	3,428	34,415
Shoemakers	14,524	1,343
Solicitors	550	—
Tailors	8,518	294

Chief Manufactures and Products.

	M.	F.
Carpet and Rug	2,077	—
Chemicals	572	20
Coal	21,148	103
Combs	593	—
Cotton	13,282	11,129
Cutlery	6,029	—
Earthenware	1,725	371
Engines, Machines, and Boilers	6,337	—
Files	4,177	—
Flax	7,943	8,955
Glass	754	25
Iron	6,990	—
Lead	892	11
Nails	1,248	189
Needles	127	7
Paper	472	198
Silk	1,034	984
Stone and Limestone	5,094	53
Stuff	3,072	2,359
Tools	721	73
Wire	152	—
Woollen Cloth	53,532	27,749
Worsted	48,940	48,207

BLIND, &c.

Blind	567	522
Deaf and Dumb	441	376
Paupers in Workhouses	1,841	1,599
Prisoners	893	73
Lunatics in Asylums	294	327

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
Yorkshire	1,174,412
Other Counties of England and Wales	121,032
Scotland	5,118
Ireland	36,307
Colonies and Foreign Parts	3,182

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	101,368
	Spinsters	91,706
Married	Husbands	225,980
	Wives	225,442
Widowed	Widowers	24,945
	Widows	42,673

In 1851:—Births, 51,587; Deaths, 32,943; MARRIAGES, 12,981.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	57,327	Houses Inhabited	12,124
Males	28,101	Uninhabited	545
Females	29,226	Building	134

Area: In Square Miles 302; In Statute Acres 193,453 — To a Square Mile: 188 persons, 40 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801	33,806
1811	37,045
1821	45,063
1831	48,325
1841	50,891

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

		Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811		9
1811	1821	2
1821	1831	7
1831	1841	5
1841	1851	12
In 50 years		68
Annual rate		1·05

The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Borough of Beaumaris, 1; Total 2.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £173,040.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Amlwch (P.*)	3,169	Holyhead (P.*)	5,622
Beaumaris (P.* & M.)	2,599	Llangefni (P.*)	1,362

* Contributory to Beaumaris Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 12,752.

CARDIGAN.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	70,796	Houses Inhabited	14,978
Males	32,961	Uninhabited	544
Females	37,835	Building	70

Area: In Square Miles 693; In Statute Acres 443,387 — To a Square Mile: 102 persons, 22 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-1841.

1801	42,956
1811	50,260
1821	57,784
1831	64,780
1841	68,766

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

		Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811		17
1811	1821	15
1821	1831	12
1831	1841	6
1841	1851	3
In 50 years		65
Annual rate		1·00

The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Cardigan District of Boroughs, 1; Total 2.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £216,855

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Aberystwith (M. & P.*)	5,231	Cardigan (M. & P.*)	3,876
Adpar (P.*)	1,746	Lampeter (P.*)	907

* Contributory to Cardigan Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 11,760.

BRECON.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	61,474	Houses Inhabited	12,221
Males	31,314	Uninhabited	731
Females	30,160	Building	74

Area: In Square Miles 719; In Statute Acres 460,158 — To a Square Mile: 86 persons, 17 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801	32,325
1811	37,735
1821	43,826
1831	47,763
1841	55,603

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

		Per Cent
Between 1801 & 1811		16
1811	1821	16
1821	1831	9
1831	1841	16
1841	1851	11
In 50 years		90
Annual rate		1·29

The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Borough of Brecknock, 1; Total 2.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £229,376.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Brecon (M.)	5,673	Hay	1,238
Brecon (P.)	6,070		

CARMARTHEN.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	110,632	Houses Inhabited	22,465
Males	53,076	Uninhabited	1,176
Females	57,556	Building	99

Area: In Square Miles 947; In Statute Acres 606,331 — To a Square Mile: 117 persons, 24 houses.

POPULATION, 1801-41.

1801	67,317
1811	77,217
1821	90,239
1831	100,740
1841	106,326

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

		Per Cent
Between 1801 & 1811		14
1811	1821	17
1821	1831	12
1831	1841	6
1841	1851	4
In 50 years		64
Annual rate		99

The County returns 2 Members to Parliament, and the Carmarthen District of Boroughs, 1; Total 3.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £385,660.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Carmarthen (M. & P.*)	10,524	Llandovery (M.)	1,927
Kidwelly	1,648	Llanelly (P.*)	8,710

* Contributory to Carmarthen Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 19,234.

CARNARVON.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons.	87,870	Houses. Inhabited	18,005
Males	42,978	Uninhabited	590
Females	44,892	Building	132

POPULATION, 1801-41.	
1801	41,521
1811	49,655
1821	58,099
1831	66,818
1841	81,093

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

		Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811		19
1811	1821	17
1821	1831	15
1831	1841	21
1841	1851	8
In 50 years		111
Annual rate		1·50

Area. In Square Miles 579; In Statute Acres 370,273. To a Square Mile. . . 151 persons, 31 houses.

The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Carnarvon District of Boroughs, 1; Total 2.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £288,893.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Bangor (P.*)	6,338	Conway (P.*)	2,105	Nevin (P.*)	1,854
Carnarvon (M. & P.*)	8,674	Criccieth (P.*)	530	Pwllheli (M. & P.*)	2,709

* Contributory to Carnarvon Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 22,210.

DENBIGH.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons.	92,583	Houses. Inhabited	19,124
Males	46,708	Uninhabited	812
Females	45,875	Building	136

POPULATION, 1801-1841.	
1801	60,299
1811	64,249
1821	76,428
1831	82,665
1841	88,478

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

		Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811		6
1811	1821	19
1821	1831	8
1831	1841	7
1841	1851	5
In 50 years		54
Annual rate		·86

Area. In Square Miles 603; In Statute Acres 386,052. To a Square Mile. . . 153 persons, 32 houses.

The County returns 2 Members to Parliament, and the Denbigh District of Boroughs, 1; Total 3.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £431,504.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Denbigh (M. & P.*)	5,498	Ruthin (M. & P.*)	3,373
Holt (P.*)	1,029	Wrexham (P.*)	6,714

* Contributory to Denbigh Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 16,614.

FLINT.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons.	68,156	Houses. Inhabited	14,041
Males.	34,452	Uninhabited	798
Females.	33,704	Building	80

POPULATION, 1801-41.	
1801	39,469
1811	45,937
1821	53,893
1831	60,244
1841	66,919

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

		Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811		16
1811	1821	17
1821	1831	12
1831	1841	11
1841	1851	2
In 50 years		72
Annual rate		1·09

Area. In Square Miles 289; In Statute Acres 184,905. To a Square Mile. . . 235 persons, 49 houses.

The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Flint District of Boroughs, 1; Total 2.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £399,261.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Caergwyle (P.*)	719	Holywell (P.*)	5,740	Rhuddlan (P.*)	1,472
Caerwys (P.*)	635	Mold (P.*)	3,432	St. Asaph (P.*)	2,041
Flint (M. & P.*)	3,296	Overton (P.*)	1,479		

* Contributory to Flint Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 18,814.

GLAMORGAN.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons	231,849	Houses. Inhabited	43,202
Males.	120,748	Uninhabited	1,557
Females	111,101	Building	459

POPULATION, 1801-41.	
1801	70,879
1811	85,067
1821	102,073
1831	126,612
1841	171,188

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

		Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811		19
1811	1821	20
1821	1831	24
1831	1841	35
1841	1851	35
In 50 years		223
Annual rate		2·38

Area. In Square Miles 856; In Statute Acres 547,494. To a Square Mile. . . 268 persons, 51 houses.

The County returns 2 Members to Parliament; the Borough of Merthyr Tydfil, 1; the Cardiff District of Boroughs, 1; and the Swansea District of Boroughs, 1; Total, 5.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £850,440.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Aberavon (P.*)	6,567	Kenfig P.*)	433	Merthyr Tydfil (P.)	63,080
Cardiff (M. & P.†)	18,351	Llantrisaint (P.†)	1,007	Neath (M. & P.*)	5,841
Cowbridge (P.†)	1,066	Longhor (P.*)	821	Swansea (P.*)	31,401

* Contributory to Swansea Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 45,123.
† Contributory to Cardiff Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 20,424.

MERIONETH.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 38,843	Houses	Inhabited . .	8,159
Males . 19,151		Uninhabited .	372
Females 19,692		Building . . .	31

Area . { In Square Miles 602 / In Statute Acres 385,291 | To a Square { 65 persons. / Mile . . { 14 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801 . . .	29,506
1811 . . .	30,854
1821 . . .	34,382
1831 . . .	35,315
1841 . . .	39,332

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	4
1811 1821 . . .	11
1821 1831 . . .	3
1831 1841 . . .	11
1841 1851 . . .	1
In 50 years	32
Annual rate	·55

This County returns but 1 Member to Parliament.
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850–1 . . £168,236.

The Town of Dolgelly has a population of 2,041.

MONTGOMERY.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 67,335	Houses	Inhabited . .	13,350
Males . 33,634		Uninhabited .	716
Females 33,701		Building . . .	25

Area . { In Square Miles 755 / In Statute Acres 483,323 | To a Square { 89 persons. / Mile . . { 18 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801 . . .	48,184
1811 . . .	52,184
1821 . . .	60,245
1831 . . .	66,844
1841 . . .	69,607

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	8
1811 1821 . . .	15
1821 1831 . . .	11
1831 1841 . . .	4
1841 1851 . . .	3
In 50 years	40
Annual rate	·67

The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Montgomery District of Boroughs 1; Total 2.
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850–1 . . £340,192.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Llanfyllin (P.*)	1,116	Montgomery (P.*) . . .	1,248	Welshpool . { M.	6,564
Llanidloes (M. & P.*) . .	3,045	Newtown (P*.)	6,374	{ P.*	4,434
Machynlleth (P.*)	1,673				

* Contributory to Montgomery Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 17,887.

PEMBROKE.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 94,140	Houses	Inhabited . .	19,136
Males . 43,675		Uninhabited .	937
Females 50,465		Building . . .	111

Area . { In Square Miles 628 / In Statute Acres 401,691 | To a Square { 149 persons. / Mile . . { 30 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801 . . .	56,280
1811 . . .	60,615
1821 . . .	73,788
1831 . . .	81,425
1841 . . .	88,044

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	8
1811 1821 . . .	22
1821 1831 . . .	10
1831 1841 . . .	8
1841 1851 . . .	6
In 50 years	66
Annual rate	1·02

The County returns 1 Member to Parliament; the Pembroke District of Boroughs 1; and the Haverfordwest District of Boroughs, 1; Total, 3.
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850–1 . . £358,849.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Fishguard (P.†)	1,757	Narberth (P.†)	1,392	Tenby (M. & P.*)	2,982
Haverfordwest (M. & P.†) .	6,580	Pembroke (M. & P.*) . .	10,107	Wiston (P.*)	774
Milford (P.*)	2,837				

* Contributory to Pembroke Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 16,700.
† Contributory to Haverfordwest Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 9,729.

RADNOR.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

Persons . 24,716	Houses	Inhabited . . .	4,614
Males . 12,693		Uninhabited . .	217
Females 12,023		Building . . .	28

Area . { In Square Miles 425 / In Statute Acres 272,128 | To a Square { 58 persons. / Mile . . { 11 houses.

POPULATION, 1801–41.

1801 . . .	19,135
1811 . . .	20,417
1821 . . .	22,533
1831 . . .	24,743
1841 . . .	25,458

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	7
1811 1821 . . .	10
1821 1831 . . .	10
1831 1841 . . .	3
1841 1851 . . .	3
In 50 years	29
Annual rate	·51

The County returns 1 Member to Parliament; the Radnor District of Boroughs, 1; Total, 2.
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850–1 . . £146,072.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Cefullys (P.*)	45	Knucklas (P.*)	251	New Radnor (P.*) . . .	2,345
Knighton (P.*)	1,383	Presteigne (P.*)	1,617	Rhagader (P.*)	1,007

* Contributory to Radnor Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 6,653.

NORTH WALES.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES (Population in 1851 . . 404,328).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	206	333
Blacksmiths	2,311	13
Bricklayers	386	—
Butchers	1,132	25
Carpenters & Joiners	2,926	—
Clergymen	389	—
Drapers and Mercers	804	87
Farmers	14,846	2,380
Farm Labourers	32,700	10,353
Grocers	743	275
Masons	2,327	—
Physicians & Surgeons	219	—
Servants, Domestic	1,813	13,154
Shoemakers	4,613	163
Solicitors	139	—
Tailors	2,616	11

Chief Manufactures and Products.	M.	F.
Coal	4,954	117
Copper	1,197	67
Cotton	30	38
Fish	174	10
Flannel	2,534	1,643
Iron	634	—
Lead	4,642	68
Nails	322	1
Paper	64	49
Ships	390	—
Slate	6,048	11
Stockings	14	134
Stone & Limestone	926	—
Woollen Cloth	749	289

Blind, &c.		
Blind	261	204
Deaf and Dumb	153	114
Paupers in Workhouses	698	670
Prisoners	134	22
Lunatics in Asylums	61	72

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
North Wales	373,433
Other Counties of England and Wales	26,914
Scotland	678
Ireland	2,853
Colonies and Foreign Parts	450

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	34,214
	Spinsters	31,372
Married	Husbands	64,119
	Wives	64,960
Widowed	Widowers	8,102
	Widows	15,725

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 11,722; DEATHS, 7,472; MARRIAGES, 2,765.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP* { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 615; Sittings 148,718
, , Other Denominations , , 1,248; , , 351,400

EDUCATION* { Day Schools 648; Day Scholars 37,084
Sunday Schools 1,389; Sunday Scholars 132,967

* In the Counties proper of North Wales.

SOUTH WALES.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES (Population in 1851 . . 607,456.

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—

	M.	F.
Bakers	302	481
Blacksmiths	4,104	9
Bricklayers	38	—
Butchers	1,289	70
Carpenters & Joiners	5,668	—
Clergymen	526	—
Drapers and Mercers	1,110	133
Farmers	17,984	2,561
Farm Labourers	32,585	15,549
Grocers	1,325	546
Masons	5,239	—
Physicians & Surgeons	286	—
Servants, Domestic	2,192	19,005
Shoemakers	6,353	205
Solicitors	208	—
Tailors	3,869	37

Chief Manufactures and Products.	M.	F.
Coal	20,794	822
Copper	2,296	37
Fish	510	113
Flannel	376	149
Iron	15,280	—
Lead	1,996	284
Nails	306	2
Paper	38	6
Ships	888	—
Slate	153	—
Stockings	63	653
Stone & Limestone	908	—
Tin	1,434	283
Woollen Cloth	1,422	560
Zinc	32	—

Blind, &c.		
Blind	389	355
Deaf and Dumb	220	207
Paupers in Workhouses	827	840
Prisoners	219	55
Lunatics in Asylums	113	89

BIRTH-PLACE.

Born in—	Persons.
South Wales	530,056
Other Counties of England and Wales	62,474
Scotland	1,212
Ireland	11,997
Colonies & Foreign Parts	1,717

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.

Unmarried	Bachelors	53,344
	Spinsters	47,934
Married	Husbands	95,179
	Wives	96,485
Widowed	Widowers	11,134
	Widows	22,291

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 19,768; DEATHS, 12,841; MARRIAGES, 4,957.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP* { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 364; Sittings 115,830
, , Other Denominations , , 1,250; , , 251,177

EDUCATION* { Day Schools 1,021; Day Scholars 50,921
Sunday Schools 1,382; Sunday Scholars 136,411

* In the Counties proper of South Wales.

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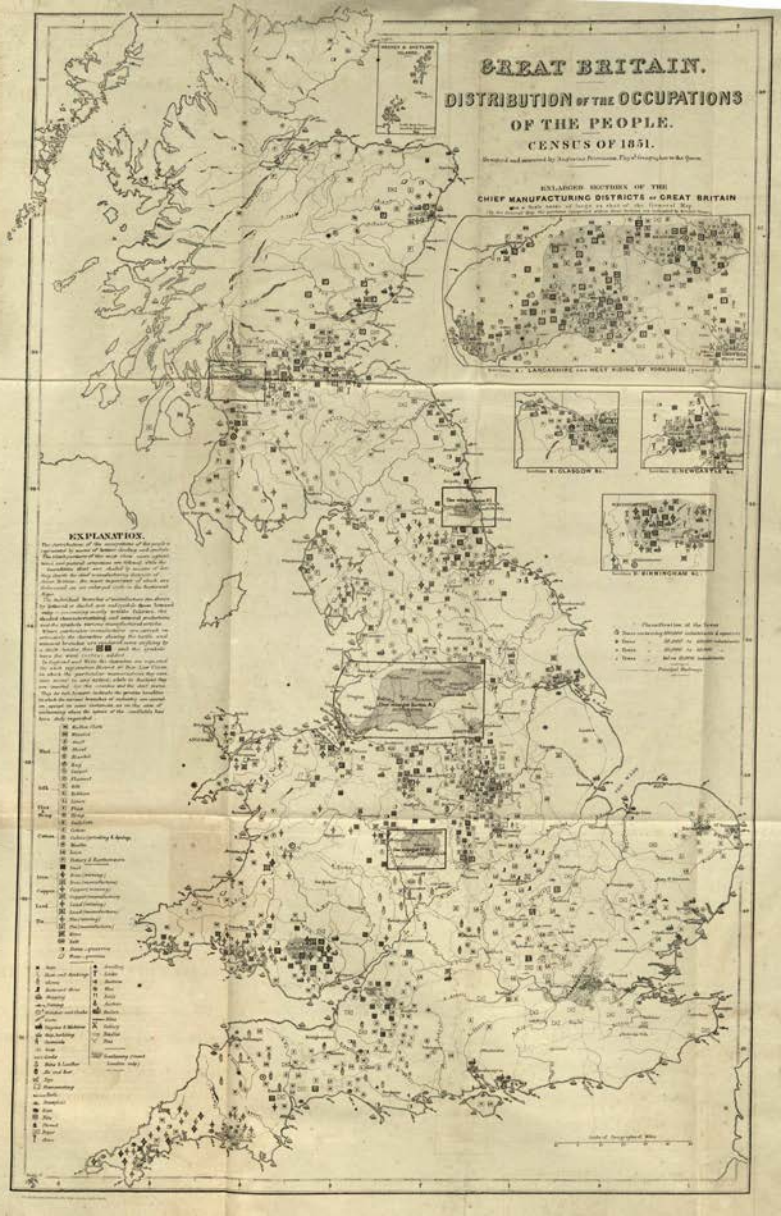
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THE TIMES—January 9, 1854.

A Publication of extraordinary interest has just appeared, in the shape of a supplement or appendix to the returns of the last general Census. It refers to the organization of Religious Worship in England and Wales, and comprises within the limits of an octavo volume the most comprehensive, as well as the most recent, statistics attainable on this important subject.

The volume before us contains an elaborate description of the origin, tenets, and principles of the religious communities in England and Wales (35 in number,)—a description intended to communicate nothing less than "the reasons which have led the English people to divide themselves into such varieties of religious combination." On a future occasion we may introduce the public to the more remarkable portions of this sketch, but at present we confine ourselves to the topic of most extensive interest—the proceedings and position of the Church of England. The compiler of the report thinks it necessary to offer some apology for the particularity of his exposition, by observing, very reasonably, that the results of a national Census should be addressed to the world at large, and consequently to many who are destitute of any preliminary knowledge. The remark is wise, but the excuse is needless. We shall not, indeed, follow the writer in transcribing the *Articles of Religion*, or recapitulating the orders and dignities of the Church, but if much of what we here subjoin is not both new and attractive, even to the best informed Churchmen, we shall be considerably mistaken.

MORNING CHRONICLE—January 4.

Census of Religious Worship in England and Wales:—"Mr. Mann devoted much time and labour to this important subject, and has executed it with distinguished ability, as our readers will acknowledge after perusing his report, which we propose to give from day to day, upon each separate topic, until the whole is exhausted. We are certainly of opinion that useful as have been the papers issued from the Census Office, few will be found to surpass the utility of those on the religious worship of the country—a subject of which it would be difficult to over-estimate the importance."

January 5.—"The highest praise is unquestionably due to Mr. Horace Mann, under whose able superintendence the vast mass of materials collected has been condensed into very moderate dimensions; and he has prefixed to the returns a Report containing most useful information, not only as to the statistics of different denominations, but also, in many cases, as to their distinctive peculiarities of doctrine, discipline, or ceremonial. We have, in fact, a sketch of the Christian world, so far as its various divisions are to be found in our own island, drawn by a competent and impartial hand, and presented to us in a highly convenient form."

DAILY NEWS—January 6.

The valuable Census Report just issued, under the title, "Religious Worship, England and Wales," contains the most copious statistical information on the subject of religious worship that has ever appeared in England.

MORNING POST—January 10.

We continue our Extracts from the extremely valuable and interesting report upon the religious worship of England and Wales from the Census of 1851. We shall avail ourselves of such portions as appear to be most interesting to the general reader, although we must, at the same time, add, that *the entire document is well worthy of the perusal of every ecclesiastical student in Great Britain.*

MORNING ADVERTISER—January 16.

By means of the abridgment of the Census of Worship, which, it must be remembered, is published by the authority of Government, every intelligent member of the community can obtain the invaluable information which has been collected respecting the real state and extent of the various religious parties into which the country is divided. * * * * * * Mr. Horace Mann has given an unflattering daguerreotype, which, whether it satisfies or disappoints, challenges the merit of impartiality. Each religious party can now behold its natural face in a glass, and, whether pleased or displeased with the reflection, can cast no reflections on the mechanism and the optics to which it is indebted for the vision.

GLOBE—January 7,

Describes Mr. H. Mann's Report as a very able and important document. Both Churchmen and Dissenters will find in it sufficient grounds for some self-approval, and for a good deal of self-condemnation. * * * * For the first time in the history of this country are we furnished with a living picture of its spiritual condition. We may almost say that not until now have the political, doctrinal, and psychological results of the Reformation been fairly brought before us. With remarkable precision we can ascertain the extent to which the exercise of an unfettered will has influenced the religious convictions of the English nation. * * * * One of the most interesting features in the report is the analytical history of religion and religious sects in this country, from the earliest times. * * * * The task, indeed, was by no means easy of accomplishment, but the accuracy of the results obtained will rank among the greatest successes of logical method in its application to social subjects.

RECORD—January 12.

Mr. Mann has not only provided us with a statistical account of the different religious bodies, but has added a most lucid statement of their origin, their government, and their doctrines; so that in a volume of someting more than 400 pages we have presented to us—at one glance—the numerical strength and doctrinal peculiarities of every religious society in England and Wales.

OBSERVER,—January 15.

It is perhaps difficult at the present time to over-estimate a report (the work of Mr. Horace Mann, Assistant Commissioner to the Census) on Religious Worship in England and Wales, which has been printed within the last few days. * * * * * From beginning to end it is most interesting, and gives, amongst other things, an historical account of the rise, progress, and tenets of every known class of religious sects in the kingdom, from the Church of England to the Mormon downwards. The great point, however, of the work is to show how far the present spiritual accommodation afforded by all sects suffices for the population, and on this important subject we propose to report on a future occasion.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—January 14.

Another volume of the elaborate reports of the Census Commissioners has recently been published, and relates to religious worship, to church accommodation, and to the number of persons who frequent church and chapel in England and Wales. It is a thick octavo of 434 pages, closely printed, and remarkable, like all the productions of the Commissioners, for minuteness and pains-taking. It consists of a report and a great number of tables, and the former has been written, and the latter compiled by Mr. Horace Mann, who has performed his task with great diligence and great care, and supplied the public with some much-desired and important information. He has not confined himself to a mere dry enumeration of buildings, seats and persons present at church; but has made the subject interesting and intelligible, by a valuable sketch of the progress of religion amongst us from the earliest times to the present.

ATLAS—January 11.

The Report on Religious Worship, which has just been issued, is a remarkable and instructive volume. It is impossible not to commend the manner in which it has been brought out, and the pains taken, by issuing an authorised abridgment, to place all the information that will be generally required within reach of the public at a very low price.

CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE—January 7.

The importance of this very valuable report on public worship can hardly be over-estimated. Every exertion seems to have been made to obtain accurate returns, upon which reliance may be placed. * * * * Not only is the statistical department of this report most wonderful in its general getting up and detail, but the remarks in the report by which it is prefaced are distinguished by very great ability and deep learning. It is a most interesting historical account of the progress of religious opinions in England, and the present state of every religious body.

WEEKLY DESPATCH—January 8.

The elaborate statistics obtained, during the Census of 1851, on the subject of Religious Worship, have at length been published, so far as England and Wales are concerned. As might be expected, they are very interesting and important. Accompanying the tables is a long and able explanatory report, prepared by Horace Mann, Esq., at the request of the Registrar General. The whole is comprised in a neat and portable volume, which will, no doubt, be perused with great avidity by all who are interested in the religious welfare of the population.

NONCONFORMIST—January 4.

Mr. Horace Mann has discharged his laborious and delicate task with commanding ability, and, what is even more laudable, with rigid impartiality. The historical *prolegomena* evince great research, and are written in a tone of calm dignity which cannot fail of commending his notices of the several denominations to the approval and gratitude of every one of them. His statistical ingenuity, moreover, has furnished the world with a luminous answer to almost every inquiry which the Census Returns might suggest to thoughtful minds—and hence, to all persons capable of feeling an adequate interest in the state of religious worship in this country, the volume will be an inestimable boon.

PATRIOT—January 5.

We have, as yet, been able to make only a very cursory survey of the contents of this report. We have seen enough of it, however, to warrant us in pronouncing it to be prepared with admirable perspicuity and perfect impartiality, and to present a body of information more extensive, as well as more trustworthy, than was ever before submitted to the public on the same subject. Besides the flood of light which, by a skilful use of the returns, Mr. Horace Mann has thrown upon the comparative state of religious denominations, he has obtained, from sources admitted by the respective parties to be authentic, a particular account of each of the principal religious bodies. Nothing, therefore, seems to be wanting in the volume which may enable public men, and others interested in such inquiries, to form complete and accurate notions as to the religious condition of the people.

BRITISH BANNER—January 11.

That for which we have looked long and eagerly has at length appeared; and it is much within the truth to say, that expectation has not been disappointed. This is, indeed, to speak of the matter very coldly; it has been exceeded to an extent never equalled in relation to any public document. It is not properly a report—it is greatly more. There is an amount of literary illustration mixed up with the tables, indicative of an intelligence and toil, in the highest degree creditable to the great establishment whence it proceeds. The report itself is a new thing in the British Empire, so are its accompaniments, which are in every way worthy of itself. By means of the historical statements, and the voluminous comments, even persons not over endowed with intelligence may study the work with advantage, to the extent of a perfect comprehension of its multifarious and surprising details.

SPECTATOR—January 14.

Those members of the Peerage who objected to the collection of religious statistics under the Census Act, will find their refutation in the masterly volume which Mr. Horace Mann has presented to the public under the instructions of the Registrar-General. It is difficult to understand that accurate information could do harm in any case; but perhaps on no subject has information been at once more desirable and more vague than on the state and distribution of religious sects in this country: and while through the present volume we may be said for the first time to know ourselves in our actual condition, so far as material indications show it, the general tendency of the report is at once to stimulate exertion, and to afford cheering prospects for the issue of that exertion * * * * The volume is a striking testimony to the utility of a public department in collecting information and condensing it to an available shape.

LEEDS MERCURY—January 7.

The report drawn up by Mr. Horace Mann, who has superintended, under the Registrar-General, the preparation both of the religious and educational portions of the Census, is a very able document, characterized by exemplary impartiality, and contains a vast amount of historical and statistical information. It sketches the history, principles, and distinctive characteristics of each of the religious denominations. It also exhibits the amount of accommodation provided by each for worshippers, with the attendance at their respective churches and chapels. It takes a general survey of the religious condition of the population, and offers important remarks as to the neglect of public worship by a considerable number of the working class.

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